WASHINGTON - Presi- ice. ent Truman was quoted last reekend as saying that he CONGESS REVIEWED Aked the idea of going to the rights proposals).

Reps. Karsten, (D) Mo., and ing any of his civil rights pro-pigeon-noised in the Senate rules

Price (D) Ill., reported this to posals.

newsmen after calling at the White House to urge Mr. Truman to make a number of platform Administration leaders delayed at civil rights bill and anti-lynching from 45 cents to 75 cents an hour.

that he liked the idea and NONE TOO PRETTY

appearances to bring the pend ing domestic issues to the peop and "refresh their memories."

he plans to speak in St. Pat train.

es on the way to and from St eral. dicate this possibility.

#### ASSAILED BY GOP

"The Fare Deal."

speech before the Connecticut Congressional committee on civil Council of Women's Republican rights.

Clabs last weepend:

OTHER PROPOSALS

It also would carry out recommendations to strengthen existing the fare. And so far as Connecticut and problem of the fare o

y International News Service are train with subnormal serv-bill.

## By LOUIS LAUTIER

domestic legislative program -The first session of the Eighty-in the next session. (which includes the civil first Congress adjourned last week IN THE HOUSE

sion of Congress and to take a bring up a proposed change in either measure. vigorous part in the 1950 conserving and when, after calling up the Democrat, of New York, held Congress appropriated some \$37.

They explained that the Preserving out a southern filibuster and FEPC bill and niloted the measure

Mr. Truman pointed out the mendations on civil rights.

Nov. 3, at the Minnesota Cer the chairmanship of the subcom-/ration wants. tennial Celebration and that he mittee considering the Administration more general legislation, civil intends to make the trip be tration's omnibus civil rights bill his issues fared badly. when J. Howard McGrath resignment more general legislation, and his seat in the Senate to be- 11 rights issues fared badly. He did not say that he woul ed his seat in the Senate to bemake any rear platform speech come United States Attorney Gen-

Paul although his reply did in The omnibus civil rights bill strimination and segregation would carry out Mr. Truman's hed in both the Senate and recommendations for creation of a Brus civil rights commission in the Republican National Chair executive branch of the govern- fe teral aid-to-education bill, ofman Guy George Gabrielson of ment, raise the status of the civil by Senator Henry Cabot fered a new label for Presiden rights section in the Justice De-Truman's legislative program, partment to a divisional level disetts, to prohibit race segregawith an Assistant Attorney Gen- in in public schools receiving Gabrielson explained in a eral in charge, and create a joint feleral aid, was badly beaten in

regation in interstate travel.

Senator Stennis is chairman of tion. the subcommittee of the Senate The issue over which parochial rules and administration com- schools would be allowed to share mittee, which is considering anti- in such services to children as bus to outlawing by enactment of a health services caused a wrangle

on the Senate calendar and ready tion of the committee. His absence for floor action in the next ses- resulted in a quorum not being

The Senate labor and public wel- President Truman, who had fare committee reported the FEPC branded the Republican-controlled bill to the calendar without recom- Eightieth Congress as the "worst" mendation. Administration leaders in history and once threatened to country to get support for his WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) have promised to call it up early tour the country to criticize the

dent Truman, but without enact soll tax bill was passed but got problems. Reps. Karsten, (D) Mo., and ing any of his civil rights pro-pigeon-holed in the Senate rules Democrats, however, fell down

appearances before the next ses- the beginning of the session to legislation but failed to report but domestics and farm laborers

ident made no commitment, but ride out a southern filibuster and repc bill and piloted the measure an estimated deficit of \$5.000,000in response to their re- were forced to accept compromise. through the full labor and educa- 000 loomed, tion committee.

sweeping campaign as the James O. Eastland, Democrat, of John Lesinski, of Michigan, chair revision of the social security pro-President conducted in 1947 Mississippi and his colleague man of the labor and education gram, compulsory health insurbut a number of "whistle stop Senator John O. Stennis, also a committee, has filed a resolution ance, and federal aid to education Mississippi Democrat, were in to bypass the rules committee and position to hinder action on some bring the measure up under libof Mr. Truman's major recom- gralized House rules designed to prevent the rules committee from Senator Eastland succeeded to blocking legislation the Adminis-

gorts to write into housing legision a prohibition against race

amendment to the Thomas e Jr., Republican, of Massa-Senate.

TO-EDUCATION

guards against racial discrimina-

poll tax legislation. He is opposed transportation, free textbooks, and simple statute of the poll-tax as a in the full committee, and efforts requirement for voting in federal to get the Barden bill to the floor of the Rouse tooked when Representative Powell failed to at-Only two civil rights bills are tend a meeting called two he fac-

Eighty-first, praised the Eightyfirst Congress' handling of "mowith a pat on the back from Presi- On the House side, the anti-mentous" domestic and foreign

As, the Congress adjourned, the HIGHTS FARE BADLY

The two congressmen said civil rights picture was none too the bill was favorably reported they did not have in mind such pretty. Two southerners. Senator to the House, and Representative such measures as labor legislation.

Still to be acted on in the second session of the Eight-first Congress, in addition to civil rights, are such measures as labor legislation.

### enate Factions Gird for New Battle on Civil Rights Early in 1950 both Texas and Virginia have re-WASHINGTON - With thejected state poll-tax repeal measkill of men who have foughtsures.

many times over the same terrain, the pro and anti-civil-rights forces now draw themselves up for a who have given some aid and great Senate struggle early in the comfort to the Southern posi-

Congressional pecess now ending.

Congress for antipoll tax, anti-will remain about as before. ynching and antejob discrimina- The bipartisan civil rights tion (fair employment practice) majority, for its part, is limited

The prospect of the battle is the Southern opposition. nowhere really relished in the THE APPARENT intention now Senate—which has always been is not to try to break a Southern the one areas A decision.

the President's civil-rights pro-to the Senate rules. gram in one form or another.

Administration Democrats un- one providing for closure or soderstandably, have no wish right called "gag," were altered at the off to estrange their Southern last session in such a way as to colleagues, some of whom support raise the most subtle political important other sections of the issue of the entire controvery.

escape hatches. But it will require escape hatches are the senators to clamp it cans have no wish to part with In this situation. those Republican members who, In this situation, Senator Lucas, in private, do not support the Democratic leader, plans to come President's plan.

been important developments that ployment bill. strike home to men in both parties.

Among these are the re-election in New Jersey of a strong civil-rights governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, a Republican, and the ator Herbert H. Lehman, a Democrat, who is all-out for the against a fair-employment bill. President's policy.

In the coming Senate showdown,immune from voter reprisal on the therefore, there are many old fac-point—the responsibility for the tors and there are some new ones.kind of rule that now exists.

THERE IS THE bipartisan majority long frustrated in its efforts. There is the Southern minority of about 20, with some private help from some Republi-

The Southern position of opposition has in at least one particular been weakened.

This is in the area of the poll

Southern leaders have often argued that the states if left alone ould themselves in due time get rid of any monetary qualification on voting.

SINCE CONGRESS adjourned.

Again, those non-Southerners tion have perhaps been some-The national debate on the issue what shaken by the political has risen in vehemence during the implications of last month's elections in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere.

While the positions of last sum-IT NEEDS NO announcementmer have thus changed in some from President Truman to knowimportant particulars, the tactics that in January he will again askon both sides of an old campaign

> by what it regards as feasible and possible, in its plans to beat down

filibuster by letting physical attri-The house has often accepted busters—but, this time, by resort

These rules, specifically the

Cloture is now left with fewer

Politically, however, there have forward first with the fair-em-

IT IS AT this point that matters become politically most involved.

For it is the utmost common opinion in Washington that it will be next to impossible to election in New York of Sen- get 64 senators to vote to press down the cloture on a filibuster

The Republicans must sharewith Southerners who are wholly

Congress Nears Adjournment

# vil Rights Legislation ackers Admit Defeat

(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON-As the U.S. Congress last week moved closer to the Aug. deadline for adjournment, prospects for civil rights legislation seemed to grow dimmer. In fact, the future for most of the social welfare legislation in which the Negro minority as well as many underprivileged people of all groups are interested seemed hopeless.

Ardent supporters of President civil rights commissions, enlarge prediction that the House Labor Commitministration have begun to quietly concede that the first session of the Eighty-first Congress will do little to redeem the campaign pledges on which President Tru-interested transportation.

FEPC—Congressman Adam C. Powell's prediction that the House Labor Committee prediction that the House Labor Committee prediction that the House Labor Committee would immediately report out the substrengthen existing rights statutes, ARMY JIM CROW—Bills on this substrengthen existing rights statutes, and prohibit segregation in in either House. pledges on which President Tru-interstate transportation. man won the national election in November of last year.

little congressional attention to all previous civil rights laws as ative in the battle to repeal the Taftcivil rights matters, the major ef- well as the present bill was made Hartley law. fort in this area was the beginning available to the subcommittee by of casual and comparatively unen
Attorney General Tom Clark. Mr. far different from the already approved thusiastic hearings on the adminis- Clark's brief made it clear that Senate bill with the result that Congresstration's omnibus civil rights bill the administration supports the lonal passage of any education bill is beby a Senate Judiciary subcommit-tee. Solidary Subcommit-tee. ACTION DEMANDED

legislation which had been drawn up in the Justice Department.

ACTION SEEN IMPERATIVE

lonal passage of any eginning to be doubtful.

HOUSING—Long styr
rules committee, after
tee report and after

tee chairman Howard McGrath, which we live dictates that we no report.

(D.-R. I.), heard testimony from make every human effort to close several witnesses and asked only the gap between our ideals and our measure that the administrative on this few non-controversial questions, practices, at once."

STATE FAILURES CITED

Mr. Wilkins pointed out three reasons why civil rights guarantees should not be left to the States. machine."

They were: (1) Americans have national as well as State citizenship with certain fundamental rights

They were along the legislative ery linching, every for every action of the country of the cou with certain fundamental rights with certain fundamental rights gressive legislation got little attennist machine. States have demonstrated an in-summarized, the status of legisla- Senate Judiciary subcommittee by States have defined as to guarantion in which Negroes are interthe Right Rev. Maurice S. Sneeny, ability or unwillingness to guarantion in which Negroes are interthead of the Department of Relitee civil rights for all citizens; and (3). our Government is in a con-ested is as follows: test with other powers to persuade jority leader, on a radio hookup, Friday people of the world that they night, said he doubted if the anti-lynch hill would be enceted in the second of the second o should follow the democratic way he did not think a filibuster could be legislation to set up a Civil Rights of life and derelictions on our part broken under the present closure rule. diminish U. S. influence.

A much more extensive legal

Wilkins and Legal Chief Thurgood Charles E. Wilson, president of rule, but a fight on the rule is anticipated Marshall appeared before the two-the General Electric Company and when the bill reaches the floor. man subcommittee last Friday and Chairman of the President's Civil JIM CROW TRAYEL—No action started in either House. urged immediate action on this Rights Committee, which originally recommended the proposals now House, but no bill reported. Nothing done Wisconsin's Sen. H. Alexander worked into legislative form. He in Senate. Wiley, Republican, and subcommit-said: "The State of the world in MINIMUS

The third member of the subcommittee, Mississippi's rabble-rousing Catholic University spoke for the RIOTS CALLED RED FODDER Negrophobe James O. Eastland, National Citizens Council on Civil failed to show up for the hearings. Rights and declared "Every riot, Catholic Educator Scores Race every lynching, every racial or re-Mr. Wilkins pointed out three ligious disturbance in this country

Constitution; (2), certain tion during the past week. Briefly The statement was made to a

ANTI-POLL TAX-Congressman Brook Hays, (D.-Ark.), sponsor of the so-called Mr. Marshall made a legal analy- "compromise" civil rights program, last sis of the provisions of the omnibilit to abolish poll tax by constitutional bus civil rights bill which would amendment from the House Judiciary Comstablish congressional and civilian mittee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIVIL RIGHTS-Nothing done on this.

TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL - The ad-In a week marked by relatively brief, covering minute analysis of ministration has long since lost the initi-

HOUSING-Long stymied in the House rules committee, after favorable committee report and after passage in the Senate, the administration's long range Acting NAACP Secretary Roy Support for the bill came from housing bill has been finally granted a

SOCIAL SECURITY-Hearings held in

tually abandoned any hope for action in this session.

the Right Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy, gious Education at the Catholic University of America. He was the first withess as the

commission and generally strengthen Civil Rights legal machinery.

Recent Civil Rights Developments

years of existence."
HE BASIC preliminaries to any The conferees likewise abandoned clearheaded, and conscientious exami-made provisions for Negro and white nation of the subject and of the ave-delegates to eat in the same dining nues to be chosen for improvement. room this year."

was set in Virginia on April 30 at the Brooks Hayes (Democrat, Arkansas) venerable University of Virginia under addressed a political group in Norfolk the sponsorship of the Virginia Social and discussed in detail his formally Science Association. It devoted its proposed plan for removing many civil 22nd annual meeting to a discussion of disabilities now suffered by minorities, "Virginia and Civil Rights."

The approach to the question was

"The executive committee of the association arranged this program because of the feeling that the time had come for a dispassionate discussion of the problem of race relations which presses for consideration and alleviation if not solution. The location, institutions, and traditions of Virginia make it fitting that the social scientists of the state make a SCHOLARLY AND REALISTIC APPROACH (our caps) to the subject. Virginia provided a law to control the problem of lynching, and perhaps further pioneering will enable the Old Dominion to discover solutions for other aspects of this momentous issue."

Having adopted that broad-visioned and level-headed theme and approach, pledges. cussion.

other well-meaning groups which seek which have been on exhibit in Wash-Jackson discussed the political and le-filibustering. gal position of the Negro in Virginia.

The Journal and Guide's special correspondent on hand reported that "prolonged applause greeted Dr. Jackson as he arose to deliver the first speech a member of his group had ever given before the association in its 22

real program of civil rights are (1) the customary squeamishness exhibited an awareness of the shortcomings in when such gatherings are climaxed by the matter, (2) a willingness to face up a closing dinner meeting and "reversed to that deficiency, and (3) a forthright, an unwritten rule of long standing and

In this respect an important example On the same day REPRESENTATIVE especially the Negro.

Mr. Hayes' program is far less liberal set forthon his official program note: than that offered by the President's Civil Rights Commission or felt desirable by the great bulk of Negroes. It is important, only, because it is the apparently sincere effort of an important man to do something where so many continue to do nothing. If enough influential people become willing to seek some sort of remedy, in time we may have a climate in which there is more light than heat, and inevitably, some positive and beneficial changes.

> Two weeks ago, in Congress, Sen-ATOR MCGRATH offered bills embracing virtually all of the Truman program on civil rights. In view of previous events and the circumstances surrounding the McGrath step, it appears that the chief purpose, and result, will be to redeem technically the Democratic Party's

the social scientists appear to have That this should be so is to be regretcontributed significantly to fuller un-ted deeply. The callous cynicism, the derstanding through full and free dis-awful compromises, and the formidably ssion. strong coalition of touthern Democarts
They omitted a mistake of many and orthern and western Republicans, to find solutions to an interracial puzzle ington during the 81st Congress' delith intraracial discussion. The Vir-berations, offer small hope that Ameriginia social scientists invited a Negro ca's most pressing domestic issue will to voice his liews. He was the LUTHER be met with much more than lip ser-P. Jackson, head of the department of vice, sophistical speeches by "liberals history at Virginia State College. Dr. but" and, doubtless, more shameless

## nconsistency in Voting hows Trend of Confusion Ballimore, ma.

Southern Solons Vote Solidly; Northern, Western Groups Split; Test Still to Come ments. 5-14-4 The fight on these issues is by

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON - (NNPA) - no means over. The battle for One thing is becoming more ap-safeguards in housing and Federal parent in Congress every day. It is that the issue of race segregation and discrimination in actvities for which the Federal Government is appropriating funds is being fought out here.

In this fight Southern members

In this fight Southern members over again in both the House and of Congress are presenting a solid Senate them bills are thought phalanx, except for Senator forward to appropriate funds for Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.). He is both of these programs. program insofar as that program is interpreted not to mean the abolition of race segregation from American life.

Northern and Western forces are confused and divided. Liberalsby Charles H. Houston like Senators Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.), and Paul H. Douglas (Dem., Minn.), and Paul H. Douglas (Dem., Ill.); and Wayne District of Columbia on June 14, Morse (Rep., Ore.) favor a single (Flag Day) voted 5-2 to continue battle over the issue of civil rights the strict racial segregation pattern but are a posed to the attackments to so its control in the District of Columbia and Powell to send you enough copies of his Fair Employers and lieve would be unacceptable to Thus we have the spectacle of the Southerners if anti-discrimination United States forcing democracy and anti-segregation clauses were on other countries while it teaches included.

Have your club, lodge, union, church, sorority, fraternity and other organizations write for their copies.

Form study groups and get Congressman Powell to send you enough copies of his Fair Employment Practice bill (HR 4453) for all the members of the study group.

Other Action Suggested

Then you can compare the bill included. like Senators Hubert Humphrey

Southerners if anti-discrimination United States forcing democracy and anti-segregation clauses were on other countries while it teaches innocent little children the lessons of racial segregation in its own to the other hand, Senators likecapital. The United States needs a Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep., Mass.) conscience more than it needs an Irving M. Ives (Rep., N.Y.) Atlantic Pact. are ready and willing to fight out Our hats are off to Mrs. Alice the issue as it may arise in connec-Hunter, the secretary and only tion with any social legislation colored member of the Board of that may be brought before the Recreation. She did a magnificent. Senate.

On the House side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the House side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the House side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the House side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the House side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation to the newspapers and speeches.

Nothing is more important in a private-capital competitive economy than fair and equal job opportunity than the house side to the house side, there have board to adopt a nonsegregation the house side to th and Adam C. Powell (Dem. N.Y.) trict of Columbia school system, in my than fair and equal job oppor-

and anti-segregation amendments to various bills, one of which (the bill which would make the House Sub-Committee on Education and Labor hearings on the Coast Grard Reserve) was recommitteed to committee after bill (HR 4453, 81st Congress, 1st Adopts Different Line

A copy can be obtained.

A copy can be obtained free if But when Rep. Anthony Caval-you will write Rep. Adam C. Pow-cante (Dem., Penn.) offered anell, House of Representatives, amendment on April 29 to the Washington, D.C., right away and Lesinski bill, which would have get on the list before the copies made it unfair labor practices for are all assigned. employers or labor unions to discriminate against colored workers, discriminations against colored or segregate, them into separate persons but also against other milocals or auxiliaries. Mr. Powell norities. The experience of State adopted the Douglas-Humphrey-FEPC's and testimony from many Morse line of argument and urged employers and labor unions are the House ato kill these amend-

included Sah 16 Have your club, lodge, umon

News Staff Writer

proval of Gov. Folsom.

THE RESOLUTION which Gov. The Legislature urges Folsom would not approve was the members of Alabama's sponsored jointly by Reps. Wallace, Ingalls, Thomas and Malonedelegation in Congress

the state is a state matter and of no concern to the central government of our to Alabama.

our system of free enterprise and

'civil rights program' recommended by President Truman would be detrimental to the state of Alabama,

the Legislature of Alabama:

1. The Legislature its appreciation to Alabama's senators and representatives

in Congress for their MONTGOMERY Ala June 18— efforts to forestall
The Legislature to record as the passage of all bills
heartily approving the action of that have been introtors in opposing President True duced in the United efforts to forestall man's "civil rights" program but States Congress in furtherance of the Civil The governor, in fact, refused to rights program, "particuafter it had been adopted by both larly their fight against houses but permitted it to become anti-lynching laws, anti-This was brought to light here polll tax laws and the Friday, although the governor's establishment of a tion local red about three weeksnational fair employment ago. practices commission.

"Whereas, the state of Alabama" to continue to oppose has satisfactory laws for dealings trenuously any proposed with the problem of lynchings, and egislation in furtherance
"Whereas, our present system of the civil rights program" poll tax a prerequisite to voting in which legislation would be

The clerk of the Touse is "Whereas, many of the provisions directed to transmit a copy national fair employment practice of this esolution to each commission will, if enacted into law f Alabama's U.S. Senators and disrupt certain industries in our f Alabama's U.S. Senators and state, and are irreconcilable with o each member of Alabama's our present segregation laws, and delegation in the U.S. House "Whereas, other provisions of the of nepresentatives." The notations at the bottom show that the resolution was received by the Governor's "Be it resolved by office May 24, at 10:30 A.M. that it was received by the secretary of state on June 1,

at 8:55A.M. and that it became applauds and expresses a law under Sec. 125 of the Constitution.

Birmingham, Ala. News Sat. 6-18-49

# hayes Sees No hope For Truman Civil Rights REFUSED FOOD By ALBERT RILEY Mrs. Nash charged she was re-

By ALBERT RILEY

Rep. Brooks Hayes, of Arkansas, expressed doubt here used service at the Washington yesterday that President Truman will get any part of his coffee shop Feb. 17, 1947, Judge Civil Rights program through Congress, because of the rules Bryan held that all five counts of the U. S. Senate and the fact that "much of the Presi-were based on contentions that

dent's program is not feasible."

The Arkansas Democrat, who lation at all," he said, "but in the has offered a compromise to Tru-moral and intellectual leadership ing \$10,000 damages from Air Ter-

The Arkansas Democrat, who may be a solidation at all," he said, "but in the mas offered a compromise to Trumoral and intellectual leadership man's proposed Civil Rights legis which churches can supply."

Hayes said that "the South is the restaurant of failthe issue with thurch and college awakening consciousness that a group, civic and social workers of there is a problem, and in many cuarters there is an obvious singular than the segregation, the poll tax, represented that he believed his contends that non-segregation already is the law of the land content to President Truman as a "good spit interstate tranch, but starting point for discussion."

The Congressman said he had for interstate tranch, each out to President Truman as a "good starting point for discussion."

The Congressman said he had for interstate tranch, and said Sen. Russell has offered it composition to the Jim Crow policy at the airport prompts the states, particularly in matters of housing added course to provide out that both Houses ton of the poll tax but thinks of Congress turned down non- it should be done by Constitutional discrimination provisions on housamendment by the seven remaining. One reason for this, he said, was the fact that Negroes despersion to the delevation of the poll tax laws.

Hayes aid discrimination in emission and interest to the provide her vith eating to provide her with eating

segregation does not violate the Constitution or acts of Congress.

was Judge Albert V. Bryan of the

U.S. District Court. It is certain an

appeal will be taken from his de-

Upholding the right to Jim Crow

amendment by the seven remaining. One reason for this, he said, ing States with poll tax laws.

Hayes said discrimination in employment hour been add, but prodeclared, should remain calm until declared, should remain calm until consess a voluntary FEPC program free and not for management to hire any employers.

He proposes to make lynching a Federal offense but would limit free and intervention to cases wherein the State fails to prosecute. Under the Hayes compromise, any State which had anti-lynching task to conference of social workers and sproximately 300 Negro Baptist any State which had anti-lynching task to conference them. The Governors, he said, them. The Governors, he said, should be empowered and directed by State laws to prosecute or direct State Attorneys General to prosecute lynch cases, taking the prosecution power out of the hands of purely local or County

The entire Civil Rights issue is "divisive," he declared, "and prevents the building of a spirit of National unity at a time when our institutions are challenged by Communism. President Truman's fight for

"The final answer is not in legis civil rights received a jolt sas, author of a compromise to here Thursday when a U.S. President Truman's Civil Rights District Judge declared race program, was interviewed by Constitution Editor Ralph Mc-Gill over Radio Station WCON at 6:30 last night, and he will again appear in a 15-minute broadcast over WCON at 9:45

Bryan made his stand on race segregation clear in an opinion dismissing five counts of \$58,000 dam-

## Why Does He Still Press?

Twice within a week President Truman accelerate the progress being made toward has served notice that he intends to keep the elimination of lynching. In fact, polls on pressing for enactment of his civil rights program. Last Friday he made that plain at a luncheon of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Tuesday night the presdent told the annual meeting of the National repeatedly urged enactment of these laws. Council of Negro Women: "We are going But they do not, in our opinion, refresent to continue to advance in our program of anything like a majority sentiment. That bringing equal rights and equal opportuni. seems so plain that Mr. Truman's insistence ties to all citizens. In that great cause there on his very dubious proposals inevitably is no retreat and no retirement." He also raises the question whether he is being called for "the extension of freedom and unduly influenced by a desire to please these unity to all or citizens without racial particular groups. or lengious discrimination."

s meaning that Mr. Truman is going to demand the enactment of the particular pro-

employment actions.

Is it that the president really is con-

opportunities. But that is not to say that they are persuaded that a federal antipoll tax bill is a good thing, or that federal supervision of employment practices and customs would be constructive, or that a federal law on the subject would

and other indications have tended to show a considerable indifference respecting these particular measures on the part of the people as a whole

To be sure some groups have strongly and

These declarations are being interpreted Civil Rights Laws in New Jersey s meaning that Mr. Truman is going to posals he favors in this field. These include Gradually Frase Southern Taint anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and federal fair Gradually holes, restaurants, and bathing Thinks Civil Rights Invaded

groes elementary and high schools,

is it that the president really is convinced that advance of the cause of civil rights. NEW YORK — With the passage beaches previously closed to them. The civil rights program is buzzing again, and climate of opinion in which distribution of the depotency of the civil rights is inseparable from and dependent on the adoption of the particular steps in the civil right of the civil right is inseparable from and dependent on the adoption of the particular steps in the civil right of the NEW YORK — With the passage beaches previously closed to them

Discrimination has never found as we are with successful, per-it just doesn't seem right for Mr. Truman to duf of "Today" the United States necessary to take legal action manent action."

a part of his people from a loan and leave it open tenjoys a position of world leader-against an employer for refusal to the said that since some Newanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very hire a person because of race, religion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Newanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very the ligion or nationality, although sevent massociated with usely a service of the nation's most action of world leader-against an employer for refusal to the said that since some the ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Newanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very the ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Mason-Dixon line, the state service and action of world leader-nation in the Northexistence of this country and the ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Mason-Dixon line, the state service and action manent action."

Mason-Dixon line, the state service and action manent action."

Meanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Meanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Meanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Meanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action."

Meanother part of his people. They are still a part oship," he said. "Yet the very ligion or nationality, although sevent manent action." upon how well we live up to our W. J. COLLINS. own ideals at home.

The speaker declared that the serious testing grounds for demothe use of discrimination, can we?

1949 omnibus civil rights bill—
known as the Freeman Act— has they can work in southern New Jersey, had the effect of opening to Nemous they can work in Georgia and Mississippi." he concluded.

Mississippi." he concluded.

## TOLERANCE LINKED TO SECURITY OF U.S.

McGrath Says Civil Rights Laws Clear the Atmosphere for Democratic Growth

While intolerance cannot be eradicated by law, civil rights measures can clear the way for the gradual disappearance of prejudices, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath declared here last night in an address before the Hudson County (N. J.) Bar Association at

the Statler Hotel. Justice Department cited the experience of New York State with the Fair Employment Practices Act and that of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Connecticut and Rhode Island with similar legislation, as "indicating that this kind of law can create a

"We must, therefore, do more than let the world know that we

have the highest standard of living. We must prove to the world that our democracy works."

To Protect All Persons in Their Civil Rights

These are members of the New Jersey State Commission on Civil Rights. They are (left toonce no more than we can have paved roads all right) Meyer Pesin, Jerse City; Wiss J. Margaret Warner, Burlington; Joseph Bicking over our State at the same time. "Rome wasn't Camden; standing Dr. John L. Dossnart, Trenton, Commissioner of Education; Dr. Rober since the War Between the States.

Van Houten, Newark, chairman; Herbert H. Tate, Newark; Jack Stern, Paterson, and So if there has been any exploiting, unjust Stanhan W Waterbury, Hillside.

Civil Rights

Editor Constitution: In Mr. McGill's column Sunday's Constitution dated Dec. 11, in referring to the Truman civil rights program he states "that a majority of Southern white people are fanatically against it and the most of these will admit the Negro has been exploited, unjustly treated and deprived of rights which ought properly to be his in such a country."

He is wrong in the latter assertion (judging from my comments).

The Negro has not been exploited or unjustly

treated in this community, and I suppose this is a fair sample of most jural sections in Georgia.

When a white tenant doesn't rerent where he lives, the farm might be rented to a colored man or vice versa. The Southern white man has extended the Negro credit accommodation just

as he does the white man.

After the War Between the States the Southern white man was without. (Will take too much space to go into details.) He had a hard time and space to go into details.) He had a hard time and yet through all of this hardship he has donated plots of land a d henced to boild. I suppose, practically built the rural Negro churches and school-houses. I know of several Negro schools and church lots within two of the miles that the Southern white man has donated to the colored people. Older people than I say that they have known the Southern farmer to go to some merchant just before Christmas, telling him that chant just before Christmas, telling him that he would do without, but wanted to borrow some money for his colored hands so that they could enjoy Christmas.

I don't know how the city slickers have treated the colored brother, but he has been flying high in these parts. (Slowed down this Fall on account of short crop.)

Of course there are some improvements that could be rade in public places or the colored race, which are now being done in some sections.

The only people who know much about the race question are those that are on the ground, floor that rub elbows every day with one another.

All of us cannot have fine school buildings at

treatment and rights deprived of the Southern white man got his as well as the colored brother.

Sacred history in recording people's biographies give their virtues as well as their faults.

I have not up to this good day read an edi-

torial that in any way commends the Southern white man for his fine treatment as a whole of the colored race.

I believe the people have had their liberty too long to have it snatched away from them now by some unjust laws.

Stephens, Ga.

O. H. ADKINS.

# Southern Democrats Can Be Loxal To Party And Not Accept Civil Rights, Says Dani

This suggestion came from the fore.
son of the late patriot, Josephus "Of course, all Southern Demopeal prohibition.

S. C., who has become one of the great internal battles the will of party's peacemakers be tween the majority must be the program States' Righters and other Demo- of the party." crats, questioned Jonathan Dan-iels on the subject of party loy-alty because he considered him, e said, "as loyal as his famous father to the Democratic Party, and, the Southerner closest to the White House."

Jonathan Daniels was a mem-

ing, anti-poll tax, and anti-segre-plaints, short of wholesale coercion

"That's nonsense," he said, "but Feint

States' Righters and other Demo-the national prohibition law.

The Daniels' letter said in part: Promises Democrat it has that the Demo-South, in their bid for Northern Negro votes. Democratic larty is that the Right now this competition for votes has been stirred to fever ily and often disagree among heat by claims that Gov. Albert C. Driscoll, Republican, New themselves but close ranks when

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—(P) licans. This does not mean that

How loyal to his party does a every Democrat is convinced of southern Democrat have to be? every line that is written by the You can be loyal and not accept civil rights, suggested Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., editor-publisher and a Southern Democrat close to the White their convictions as they were be-

Daniels, who was equally well crats do not, and are not expected known for his Democratic Party to, agree with all the specific loyalty and for his fight against programs of the party with rethe party platform proposal to regard to civil rights, but it is the Ashton Williams, of Lake City, the Democratic Party that in its

## 'Civil Rights' And Politics

WASHINGTON-The Truman Administration's decision to her of the credentials committee focus its civil-rights fight in next year's Congress on a compulsory recommending to the Democratic equality-in-employment bill means simply that this issue is to be national committee recently the continued as a political football, with no goals scored—at least ousting of Southerners reported until after the 1950 election.

to have strayed from Democratic loyalty in last years' campaigns.

Williams told a reporter certain States' Rights candidates of a year ago are now telling Southerners they can never hope to be a part of the Democratic Party could be required to pass either an antilyaching bill or one of unless they accept civil rights all of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath's five proposals for FEPC, anti-lynch-stiffening the Federal machinery for dealing with civil-rights comping, anti-poll tax, and anti-segre-plaints, short of whalesale coercion.

The reason the Administration has chosen the futile FEPC political boxing match is that its wranglers of I felt it would be a good thing to racially conscious voters say that the all-important point is to have someone like Jonathan Dan-keep ahead of the Republicans in professions of devotion to Negro Williams, who resigned his nawelfare. Less drastic measures are rejected because enough Re
tionally-recognized post of South
Carolina's Démocratic leadership,
in the interest of party harmony
in the interest of party harmony
and in favor of Senator Maybank who favor a national FEPC setup, limited to digging up facts as
and in favor of Senator Maybank who favor a national FEPC setup, limited to digging up facts as
and in favor of Senator Maybank who favor a national FEPC setup, limited to digging up facts as

and in favor of Senator Maybank who lavor a haddraft FEFC setup, limited to digging up facts as (D-SC) becoming national com- to discriminations in employment on account of race, creed of mitteeman, said he will send color and to persuasive efforts to end such discriminations.

copies of Daniels' letter to South—This group believes that, short of an overwhelming Federal copies of particles in his and police force, the Washington Covernment of the discriminations.

ern Democratic leaders in his and police force, the Washington Government can no more wipe ou other states who are also inter-racial discriminations in the South than it could stop sale and sted in making peace between consumption of alcoholic liquors in the bibulous Northeast, under

The difficulty for Senator Taft is that a majority of his Republican colleagues are primarily inter Democrat it has always been my ested in outpromising the Democrats, in the matter of coercing the

understanding the creative So the Senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after creative party has been the creative of the Senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of the senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after the creative of cratic Party has been the creative. So the Senate civil rights merry-go-round goes on year after political organization in America year without getting anywhere, except as it may contribute to by the very force of its inner conelection or defeat in a relatively few Northern States or congres flicts. The very essence of the sional districts where Negroes exercise a balance of voting power Democratic Party is that the Democratic who compose it stead.

Jersey, won re-election last month by outdoing the Democrats in actions and promises favorable to the Negroes. Driscoll carried many Negro precincts that, in all other elections over the past decade, had gone heavily Democratic.

diversproposals Until Negro organizations put their foot down against him, Attorney General McGrath is known to have been urging concentration on his five proposals as the civil-rights measures—both as most helpful in mitigating racial discrimination and as most likely of adoption.

> These are (1) a permanent civil rights commission: (2) a new Justice Department civil rights division; (3) a joint congressional civil rights commission; (4) legislation safeguarding the Negro's right to vote; (5) strengthening legal protections of individuals from police violence.

> The first three proposals, like Taft's noncoercive FEPC, would lead to investigation and publicizing of discriminations, with the effect of building up public sentiment in favor of their correction.

> The Federal law now is restricted to prosecution of conspiracies of two or more persons to destroy safety and security of individual citizens. McGrath proposed that individual offenders be made liable under this act and that penalties for its violation be in-

> Similarly, he proposed that the right of the Federal Government to move against police brutality and related crimes be broadened.

> Neither of these McGrath proposals nor any other sensible and practical approach to the civil-rights problem seems to have a chance so long as the present political dogfight persists.

10 1949 Priorities nerican People

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)— Twenty-three na regular feature of the American landional organizations, representing several million citizens scape—as it has been showing over the have combined in an urgent request that the Democratic rather exceptional case of violence emeadership in the Senate add civil rights and displaced per ployed to prevent them from attending sons legislation to the "must" list of bills scheduled for enactment at the current session of Congress, the National Peekskill riots there had been going Civil Liberties Clearing House announced last Seturday. in a statement sent to President Stand on Civil Liberties

Truman and Democratic Senators,

"One week ago (May 25) Senate Union Queried in Certain Instances of Eric County to ask the Governor for Majority Leader Scott Lucas announced, after a meeting of the senate Democratic Policy Com-To the Editor of The Kiw York Times: heard from the Civil Liberties Union, mittee, the civil rights and DP legis. The report of the American Civilmuch less any demand that the public lation will, in effect be shelved by Liberties Union on the Peekskill riot, authorities keep the pickets "at a disthe Senate at this session of Con-on which you comment in your issue oftance" from the plant. Had such a limigress Land Land Session of Conton which you comment in your issue oftence from the plant. Had such a limit gress (May 31) he announced Dec. 10, raises an interesting questiontation on "labor's" right to picket been firm determination of the Policy as to the position of that respected attempted, I am satisfied, from obsertion of the Union's views based on vation of the Union's views based on legislation. The revised order of Shortly after the riot, the Union is membership for some years past on its advisory committee on civil rights in

priorities gave no specific place tosued a statement contending "that the advisory committee on civil rights in zivil rights measures. He himselfauthorities were badly advised to per-labor relations, that the authorities atcommented that no civil rights mea mit a parade of veterans at the time tempting it would have been roundly sure has emerged from Committee and place of the concert in view of its condemned by the Union. His complete silence on DP legisla-provocative character and the previous The little group of high-minded citidon was most disa pointing.

VIOLATES PLEDGE "We are convinced that the order mends, quoting your editorial, "that rendered such enormously valuable mends, quoting your editorial, "that rendered such enormously valuable the Senate leadership does not reddemonstrations against meetings be service to our nation that one hesitates leet the priorities demanded by kept at a distance from those meetings to take issue with them publicly. Howthe American people. It violates the if there is reason to fear a disturb-ever, I think it has become increasingly mplicit pledge of the Democraticance of the peace." The Union recog-apparent that, though they proclaim

calendar in this session is a crowd-other words, a mass picketing of the ox is gored. aware that civil rights and meeting.

New York,

this summer."

millions of Americans -- church, la methods, in any numbers," as proor, veteran and civil fields--callclaimed in a published statement of its upon the Administration earnestly position on "Labor's Civil Rights," preand respectfully to place civil rights pared in 1945 and still issued by it? and DP legislation are absolutely That statement concedes as the only

DP legislation are absolutely Is the Union prepared to urge that ssential to achieve our goal: Tomass picketing of struck plants be also strengthen our democratic fabrickept at a distance from such plants if and to remove a moral blemish from there is "reason to fear a disturbance "The undersigned individuals and its announced support of "the right to tional organizations, representing picket in any circumstances, by any

and Dr teglish before adjourning permissible limitation on mass picketing that it "shall not be accompanied by fraud, violence or actual obstruction of streets or highways"—a limitation which obviously precludes any interference with the pickets in advance of violence, no matter how much reason there may be "to fear a disturbance of the peace."

Although the Union is an ardent sup-

porter of the President's Civil Rights Program, and thus presumably takes the position that the right to earn a living is a civil right, it shows no such concern over violence employed to prevent citizens from going to work-a a meeting.

on at the Bell Aircraft plant in Buffalo a campaign of mass picketing of the the Civil Liberties Clearing House
Position of American Civil Liberties peated acts of violence reaching at one time such a pitch as to move the Sheriff

attack on a peaceful assembly." And zens who constitute the Civil Liberties nizes that the so-called "parade" was in that liberty is indivisible, it makes a "We are aware that the legislative reality a hostile demonstration, or, in good deal of difference to them whose LEWIS MAYERS.

New York, Dec. 14, 1949.

## The Evils Of The Filibuster

The filibuster, long a bottleneck in the midst of Con-day to wipe prejudice from the particularly in the field of human Expediency in the Years Ahead." gressional procedure has been attacked by Franklin D. mind of America. But when preju-relations . . . But I say that pro- was the headliner for the season's Roosevelt, Jr. During a speaking engagement at Soldan-dice becomes an overt act of unfair gressive, liberal legislation that Roosevelt said that "America's Blewett High School last week in New York, the third son discrimination against a person be- gives force to moral principles is only hope for ridding itself of civil of the late president said: "America's only hope for ridding cause of his race, color or creed, it itself educational . . . itself of civil rights blemishes lies in ending the filibuster. is no longer an individual's prob
"I lament our shameful failure "Candidates for 32 Senate seats to be filled in 1950 must be in the filibuster." Candidates for 32 Senate seats to be filled in 1950 must be lem. When a man is denied a job to secure the rights of our op-be filled in 1950," he said, "must be nailed down first on the filibuster question if the nation only because he is a Negro, or a pressed minorities. I lament it, and nailed down first on the filibuster question if the nation is to win the

is to win the "cold war" with Bussia.

Young Roose elt, who rode to victory on the Congressional ticket in New York, defeating his opponents by a large margin has been a militant fighter for human rights and true leader in the battle of democratic ideals.

The fight against the filibuster during all congressional all the people can and must act. Majority Leader has said that presence. Our hands were not clean.

tinuation of such a practice to be carried on by Senators means confined to the South. My jority Leader for that statement. Then, after the war, about three and representatives, is proof of our lack of maturity in peatedly pointed out—and I agree urge in fact that this piece of legis lynched in Walton county, Georgia, governmental procedure.

To look in on some of the meetings in Congress, even takes place in the North, too. It in the next session, but that it bebeen brought to justice for that during the debate of a most serious question, one would happens all over the country, and the first bill taken up in the second crime. Harry Truman determined get the idea that we are not so far removed from the days that is even more reason for a session of the 81st Congress. I urge such acts and their causes could no of the pioneer, when there was absolutely no law at all west Federal law to protect the indi- and know that the Administration longer be tolerated. Thus came into of the Mississippi and man's sole protection was that of the vidual's rights everywhere in the will press the fight until the last commission, a typically democratic united States.

Six gun.

It was the filibuster that killed civil rights during the "Two years ago this month, a taken. Not until such a fight hasin my life. last Congressional session. It will be the filibuster that will group of eminently qualified Ameri-been made can this issue really "We found the right to safety of finally kill the American way of life if it is allowed to con-can men and women issued a re-be settled. And in that fight Ithe person was a very fragile thing

One thing is certain: Those of us who recognize the dent's Committee on Civil Rights, support of all those who agree that right to bear arms was also sharply importance of civil rights, will certainly see to it that those uncovered by this Committee have selves in the eyes of our own found partial segregation of religious who represent us in the future are to be of the Roosevelt been spread upon the record for all people and the rest of the world." "We brough restrictive covenants. calibre. We want men with character and backbone enough to see . . . to represent the people the way they should and not fall into a certain political pattern, representative of those who "I have heard it argued, Mr. deal in corruption rather than in the interest of the country. President, that you cannot solve **UNTIL EXHAUSTION** 

On October 17 the U. S. Senate was informed that the showdown make it the cure for all ills. But battle for civil rights legislation would be made at the outset of the let's remember this: racial and resecond session of the 81st Congress in January 1950. The challenges was ligious discrimination, lynching, issued by Senator Rubert H. Rumphrey (D., Minn.), ADA National Char-segregation, disfranchisement of an man and the man who led the fight for the uncompromising civil rights American eitizen because of his plank in the 1948 Democratic platform. Humphrey's words included a color-all of these things are morcaustic comment on the Republicans' failure to live up to their civil ally wrong. They are truly un- ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — The key can people have a deep in rights pledges, and then continued: some issues, they are afflicted with American. They violate the ethics to the passage of civil rights legis- providing freedom and opportunation at closed mind on the issue of racial of fair play and equality that we tice of the filibuster and unless can or religious discrimination.

to these proposals within my own party. I know the objections of my southern friends. I respect their convictions, but I am equally convictions, but I am equally convicted that they are dead wrong.

As liberal as many of them are on the bottom of their prejudices. If the bottom of their prejudices. If these practices are wrong, we teach our children today. Since can be flatted town on the creation of the true meaning of these practices are wrong, we achieved.

the bottom of their prejudices. If these practices are wrong, we achieved.

I might have a different position on this issue. As long as it remains of them and that we are putting the late president during a speak-treat and no retirement."

we teach our children today. Since can be flatted town of the true meaning of these practices are wrong, we achieved.

I might have a different position on this issue. As long as it remains of them and that we are putting the late president during a speak-treat and no retirement."

with them - that discrimination lation not only be taken up early and thus far not one person has

"I have heard it argued, Mr. cation is the only way, according to the opponents of civil rights legislation. Well, I am for education; it's easy to be for education, but many of us are too willing to

Jew, or a Catholic, or because he so do many of my colleagues. But cold war with Russia." belongs to any other minority, we we have not wavered in our de- Recounting the history of civil have a social problem—a problem termination to make a fight of it—rights in America, he declared for all of society against which and that fight mill be used. Throughout our war against Nazi for all of society, against which and that fight will be made. The brutality, civil rights had a ghostly FEPC will be taken up 'early in our hearts not pure. But the free way of life, with dignity for everysessions has been a continuous thing, almost since the very beginning of Congressional debates. "Let me emphasize that the prob- the next session.' I congratulate one, The fact that the American people will permit the con- lems of discrimination are by no my friend the distinguished Ma tory. "Let me emphasize that the prob- the next session.' I congratulate one, was strengthened by our vicfilibusterer is exhausted and until American body. I'm as proud to have

port in their capacity as the Presi-promise our Majority Leader the for a large share of our people. The

**During War On Nazis** to these proposals within my own to the bottom of their prejudices. If

mind, prejudice is an individual "I don't deny the value of educa-ing engagement at Soldan-Blewett problem; and he may hope some tion. I say we need more education, topic, "Civil Rights and Political

rights blemishes lies in ending the

a final, democratic vote has been been on that group as of anything

"We knew from scientists' findings that, where segregation was broken down in the armed forces and in housing projects, prejudice had given way not merely to tolerance but to good feeling....

WASHINGTON - (AP) dent Truman promised "no retreat" in the battle for his controversial civil rights program.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Council of

# e Don't Like 'Chairman' Eastland ter White Joins Growing List of Mississippi Senator's Foo

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

ASHINGTON—From one end of the United States to the other, growing resentment continued to irk Negro leaders over the appointment of Senator James East ppi Democrat and rabid Negro-baiter, as chairman of the important subcommittee of the Senate Commit ee of Civil Rights. Among the latest to join in the cry ag Eastland was Walter White, executive secretary-on-leave of the NAACP. Mr. White took his case to President to the Meanwhile, it was pointed out that a cult custom of possibly hybrid proportions was responsible for Mr. Eastland's elevation, a little item known as "senority," and the same instrument whereby Rep. Wise, Illinois Democrat, became chairman of an important House committee. Leaders expressed themselves to The Courier as follows:

CITES RESENTMENT er White in Washington last week told President Truman ere is widespread resentment over the appointment of Senator SPLITS YOUNG to the chairmanship of the civil rights subcommittee of

white, on one year's leave from his position as executive secretary of the NAACP, was to the White House last Wednesday to report to President Trumm of the cound-the-world trip as a mem-

er of the Town Man tour.

For the most part, Mr. White talk dealt with international conditions. However, he told the President that Negroes were indignant over the Eastland appointment. President Truman replied that he was unable to control appointments made in the Congress.

#### BENJAMIN E. MAYS:

"Eastland's appointment as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Rights reflects further the insincerity of present Congress on civil rights and insults thirteen million Ne-

#### FORRESTER WASHINGTON:

"In reply to your telegram asking my reaction to the naming of bottled up in the resolutions com-Serator Eastland as chairman of Subcommittee on Civil Rights legis-mittee and the national president lation, I would state, it is a trick of a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats who forced the Judiciary Committee to appoint Eastland in order to embarrass Truman."

#### CHARLES H. WESLEY:

ship privileges, where minorities gram." are concerned, should be sufficieek to turn back the rising tide eek to turn back the rising tide of liberalism. His appointment vould be and should be a greature affront both to Negro citizens affront both to Negro citizens all citizens who believe in WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—(P)

#### DY WILKINS:

"We condemn the majority rights proposals, for appointing equality."
Senator Eastland chairman of a "We are going to continue to subcommittee, a post giving him advance in our program of tringpower to temporarily halt coning equal rights and equal opsideration of one civil rights portunities to all attacks" he measure, the so-called Omnibus said. Bill. Since five major population In an address before the Nadent kn groups, interested in civil rights, tional Council of Negro Women, grams." of committee in both the House in fighting "racial or religious and the Senate. Although Sen-discrimination." ator Eastland's committee has no prisdiction over FEPC, we naturally are opposed to the desig-

nation of an avowed enemy of civil rights as chairman of the "The record of Senator East subcommittee considering any land on civil rights and citizen phase of the civil rights pro-

## are concerned, should be sufficient evidence of how we would Truman Reaffirms

nd have hoped for the realizaon of the American dream of
reedom and equality."

WILKINS:

"We condemn the majority — WASHINGTON, NOV. 12—A

President Truman served notice tonight that there will be "no retreat and no retirement" in the fight for his civil rights program.

The American people, he led

party and Senator Pat McCarran, clared, "are awakened as never who has voted against civil before to the true meaning of

have designated FEPC as the the President praised its founder number one bill, attention can be and retiring president, Mary concentrated on it since it is out McLeod Bethune, for her work

## CIVIL RIGHTS DEMOCRAT CLUB

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions] Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 17 (AP) -A battle over President Truman's civil rights program appeared certain today to erupt on the floor of the national convention of Young Democratic clubs.

A resolution calling for indorsement of the program was of the clubs said he would attempt to keep the issue off the convention floor.

The sponsor of the resolution the Unknown Soldier in Arling- States there are instances of dissaid, however, that he will bring ton National Cemetery. it before a full session of the concome Saturday.

Selig Harrison of Detroit, chair- discrimination and injustice. man of the Michigan delegation, authored the civil rights resolu-

the program he supports," Harri- adopt it.

#### Calls Fight "About Over"

The delegation from Minnesota also joined in the fight for indorsement of the civil rights pro-

As the convention got under way this afternoon, 1,500 delegates from all states except Mississippi and Louisiana were welight Due on comed to Tennessee by Gov. Gordon Browning.

## **End To Discrimination Urged** Anew In Truman's Holiday Talk President Re-Emphasizes His Determination

To Demand Passage Of Civil Rights Law In '50

By The Associated Press

Americans paid their respects Friday to the dead of two World Wars while the nation's military leaders counseled full prepared-

ness against a third. President Truman led the observance of the 31st anniversary of the World War I Armistice by laying a wreath on the tomb of

vention. The action probably will of Christians and Jews, declaring national origin. that the unknown fighting man's

#### Controversial Program

"No good Democrat should be Truman declared he does not see dice."

son said. "There's no need to try "It is encouraging, he said, spirit rights issue.

"about over now," and "I'm going to do all I can to see that it's

"II we look at ourselves in gothe true spirit of brotherhood," postponed until 1950.

Mr. Truman said, "we must ackept off the convention floor." knowledge that in the United

crimination and injustice because Later he spoke at a conference of difference in color, religion or

#### Fundamental Faith

Approve General Resolution grave symbolizes the nation's "But we are working diligently to overcome these violations of the fundamental faith which real American cares, whener holds us together. I have asked adopted another praising Presithat man was a Cobolic a Jew, that our federal government take dent Truman's "foreign and do- or a Protestant, what his an active part in this effort to mestic" policies, but mentioning origin and color were," the Presi- achieve greater justice. I have no specific program or policy. dent said, calling for an end to called for legislation to protect e rights of all citizens, to mssure their equal participation in In speaking anew Friday for his national life and to reduce discontroversial civil rights program crimination based upon preju-

afraid to stand up and spell out "how we can do otherwise" than During the last congressional session, the lawmakers were "It is encouraging," he said, split far apart on the long-fought

to sidestep the issue. We young Democrats should let the President know we believe in his proportance of this problem."

The President took the occurrence of the portance of this problem."

The President took the occurrence of the portance of this problem. The President took the occurrence of the portance of this problem. The President took the occurrence of the portance of this problem. casion to re-emphasize his de- anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and anti-Roy Baker, national president termination to demand passage job discrimination legislation. from Sherman, Tex., said he of civil rights legislation when Congress adjourned without enthought the civil rights fight was Congress returns next January. acting a single phase of the pro"about over now," and "I'm go"lt we look at ourselves in gram and thus the big battle was

# ivil Rights Fight To Finish Is

resident Truman's civil rights proday behind his fighting slogan of

The president served notice last aight — in his second civil rights peech in five days—that he is en-

in "the extension of freedom and elsewhere."

Christians and Jews. The Negro vote is expected to play an important part in next year's 1950 congressional elections. Mr. Truman plans to stump the countty to aid he candidacies of those he calls "liberals."

THE PRESIDENT remained after his speech last night to shake ands with notables who received itations as "outstanding citizen"

rom the council.

The 12 included his new secretary of interior, Oscar L. Chapman, who was lauded for his "tireless" ervice to civil liberties and his eforts against "lynching and the poll

Others cited included Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro director of U. N. Trusteeships; Madame Vijaya Lakhmi Pandit, Indian ambassador, nd Judge William H. Hastie, a Nehom Mr. Truman recently apconted to the third U. S. Circuit ourt of Appeals.

BY ERNEST B. VACCARO Holland Says Civil Rights WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—(AP)— Holland Says Civil Rights resident Truman's civil rights proosals were pushed to the forefront Laws Blow To South's Gains

Giving a picture of the national Hodges of Birmingham, C. P.

Advertiser Staff Writer

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, Nov. 17—Senator Spessard L. Holland discrimnation."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, Nov. 17—Senator Spessard L. Holland discrimnation."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA, Nov. 17—Senator Spessard L. Holland Chambers of Commerce, said that among other things brought out field of Demopolis, G. Arthur H.

With Southern Democrats up in racial problem would be set back tremendously by federal civi among other things brought out field of Demopolis, G. Arthur H.

The second civil rights acreed the national Hodges of Birmingham, C. P.

Scene, Alvin A. Burger, research Rather of Birmingham, O. J.

Chambers of Commerce, said that among other things brought out field of Demopolis, G. Arthur H.

Chambers of Commerce, said that among other things brought out field of Demopolis, G. Arthur H.

Cook of Montgomery, T. M. Taul of Mobile and E. E. Anthony of M

Burden Offset

administered from Washington.

"Any solution must be based on understanding, good will and on mere enactment of laws spending, civil rights appropriate and no mere enactment of laws spending, civil rights appropriate and no mere enactment of laws spending, civil rights appropriate and in the subservience of many of them to labor barons and left-wing politicians operating in their attempted enforcement and their attempted enforcement of laws spending, civil rights appropriate and increased deficit in ginn their home districts, these men and women in truth composed to all these matters, and proposed repeal of the Taft.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear and left-wing politicians operations.

The destruction of the matter to labor bear a

opportunity to all our citizens without racial or religious discrimination."

That we want is going to stand by me as she has from the beginning," Mr. Truman said.

The president renewed his civil rights campaign Friday at a luncher of the National Conference of the National Conference of the Palmer, president of the Chamber elected Stopping deficit spending.

Earlier, the Chamber elected Stopping deficit spending.

He said that idea was simply "I feel that the Taft-Hartley this: "It is possible that we as a been it was of the people are capable of managing as then it was of the people are capable of managing and industry. If usel it will protect the general public against federal government turned up by the study had started a revolution of the National Conference of the study had started a revolu-

eon of the National Conference of rights program last Spring Southe South than in other parts of integrity and ability of members ions." the nation in law enforcement, of the last Legislature we would freedom from violence and in other fields such as medical and dental education and presenting opportunities for professional educators of the order of the professional educators of the order of the professional educators of the order of the order of the professional educators of the order o

moderate civil rights program chance of being passed.

that several Southern congress- of the state and people and yesclared:
men were backing such legislation, particularly referring to a only those things that the state the bull and get business men proposed constitutional amend-ment pertaining to the abolition "On the other hand," he said of the poll tax. "if we again elect as governor a "The State Chamber reelected" proposed constitutional amend- can afford,

man whose philosophy is that of and N. Floyd McGowin of Chapspend and borrow and tax, who man as vice presidents. thinks in terms only of the benefits that are derived from spend- named: J. B. Converse of Mobile, ing without measuring the cost Robert Gregg of Birmingham, W. or the ability of the people to J. Duncan, Jr., of Decatur, James pay, we would again be forced to L. Rankin of Decatur, Hugh lean upon the legislature."

with Southern Democrats up in racial problem would be set back tremendously by federal civil arms against his call for anti-lynch rights laws.

"I feel the South has made tremendous progress in working out discrimnation measures which cost problems in the civil rights field," the senator said in an address him four Dixie states in last No-before the 12th annual meeting properties of the Alabama Chamber of Compover from the first session of the senator said in an address was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of the power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of power. Although the 20-odd senting was found holding the balance of was found h

thern senators adopted this strategy," Holland said, "
and showed that we are accomplishing much better results in integrity and ability of members ions."

Burden Uliset ion, in the civic attitude toward ion, in the civic attitude toward strategy, which I think is group, President Samford said the most hopeufl thing that has that "except for the character, happened in America in generating the said that a supplied the said that integrity and ability of members ions."

well as in many fields of economic advancement."

Holland predicted that if a moderate given by the conomic advancement and the conomic and the conomic and the conomic and the conomic advancement. The conomic and the conom Turning to the coming election which we have planned?

were presented to the Congress Samford said he hoped a governor Urging the use of "brains on next year it would stand a good would be elected who is progres-the land," Edward A. O'Neal, sive, sincerely interested in theformer president of the Ameri-He said, as a matter of fact, advancement of the best interests can Farm Bureau Federation de-

and farmers together. We had

Wallace D. Malone of Doman, Frank Malone of Birmingham

The following directors were

Agricola of Gadsden, W. Cosby

balancing the federal budget and breath-taking idea.

Rights' Victory

## Eastern, Middle And Far Western Plumpers

By sheer weight of numbers, they rammed through a resolution on this touchy issue in the closing hours of the young Democrats' national convention in the Tennessee city.

But the Southerners, with a militant delegation of Alabamians directing the fight, had stood off earlier attempts to put through such endorsement.

They had fought to a stand still, and at one time had licked, in the convention by a 22 to 220 vote, those who apparently journeyed to Chattanooga for the express purpose of shoving through a "civil the express purpose of shoving through a "civil rights'-resolution.

#### Boyle On Hand

REFUSED TO WALK OUT-With Democratic National Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., on hand to help direct behind-the-scenes maneuvering among the Young Demos, the vote for endorsement was 297 to 173.

All Southeners, with exception of Kentucky's 22 and a lone Florida delegate (a Claude Pepper protege, by the way), voted against resolutions, but there is unforthe "civil rights" proposal.

And they got Nebraska's delegation of 12, together with Oklahoma's nine and Maryland's 16, to stand alongside in their op-

Texas, which had balked earlier, stuck by the Deep South and resolution.

sas, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Is we would fight out our differland, Utah and Wyoming. Bu ences within the party. If we were their delegates, with exception o licked, then we would take our those from Rhode Island, voter licking." for the resolution in the fina showdown. Rhode Island passed How Votes Fell

Leading the South's fight among the Young Demos was Tuscumbia's Jim Smith, former state senator and past president of Alabama Young Democrats; W. J. "Bill" Primm, of Montgomery and Washington, Young Democratic national committeeman from Alabama; Barbour Rep. George Wallace, and Mobile Sen. Joe Langan.

But it was Primm, an old hand in both Young Democratic and senior party maneuvering, who directed the Southerners' fight. Primm was assistant to Howard McGrath when he was Democrative Holding, 26; Iowa, 20; Kansas, 16; national chairman during last Kentucky, 22; Michigan, 13; Minimal Chairman during last Kentucky, 22; Michigan, 23; Minimal Chairman during last Kentucky, 23; Michigan, 24; Minimal Chairman during last Kentucky, 24; Minimal Chairman during last Kentuck ic national chairman during last

Primm utilized his wide ac quaintance among the junior Demos to help line up support Mexico, 1; Ohio, 50; Pennsylvania, 1; West Virginia, 16; Wyoming, 2, Demos to help line up support and District of Columbia, 6. from states outside the South. mith's Idea

During last year's presidential mith's Idea

campaign, Primm had emphasized WAS THIS A PATTERN? his opposition to the civil rights" Writing in The Chattanooga program.

but walk out of the chattanooga adoption of the "civil rights" convention because they said they resolution: did not believe they could accom- "With dignity and dispatch, the

voted its 46 ballots against the "We told them flatly we would not walk out of the convention," Earlier the Southerners had said Primm. "We told them we been able to win support from stood unalterably opposed to the such states as Connecticut, Kan 'civil rights' resolution, but that

SOUTH PARTLY REPRE-SENTED - All Southern states were not represented at the convention.

Of those with delegations present, the vote against the "civil rights" resolution was:

Alabama, 22; Georgia, 24; Maryland, 16; Nebraska, 12; North Carolina, 28; Oklahoma, 9; South Carolina, 16; Tennessee, 24, and Texas, 46.

The vote for the resolution: Arizona, 50; California, 50; Connecticut, 4; Florida, 1; Illinois, 16; nesota, 1; Missouri, 30; New

Times, Charles Bartlett had this The Southerners did everything to say about the Young Demos'

plish anything by such a gesture Young Democratic convention

yesterday evening accepted awood officials are to be comspecific civil rights endorsement mended in their move to insure in a manner that permitted seven that its provisions be rigidly com-Southern states to go on record that its provisions be rigidly comagainst it and yet endorse the plied with.

Perhaps liquor licensees should bulk of the Truman program.

tern for future harmony in the legislators and a great many Democratic Party." Democratic Party.'

It was on the motion of Smith, the Alabama chairman, that the convention agreed to vote on the 13 resolutions separately. He insisted this be done so the Southerners' could vote against the "civil rights" proposal and support the others, which they did.

In speaking for Smith's motion, Texas Delegate F. C. Oltorf said:

"This is a very important thing to Southern progressives. We have fought the Dixiecrats all over Texas for President Truman. We want to pass on 12 of those tunately one that we cannot accept. Please do not put us in the position of having to vote against all 13. . . .

A Georgia delegate said: "While we support Democrats at the polls with consistency, while we endorse the foreign and most of the domestic programs of President Truman, we cannot in good conscience travel with you

### Miniature' Point

CRACKDOWN-Homewood officials apparently have decided to crack down on licensed places

down the road of destruction.'

selling liquor by the drink.

Council President Price Hightower recently stated in a letter that revocation of licenses at some of the places was being considered because "of continued failure or refusal of said licensees to conform to the laws, ordinances,, statutes and regulations of the State of Alabama and of the City of Homewood."
One of the complaints long

heard about certain retail establishments in Homewood is that mixed drinks are made with bottle-poured booze rather than with liquor contained in specified miniatures.

Alabama law does not permit "pouring" from pints, fifths or quarts. Rather, it directs that retail drinks be served to the customer in person from the miniature bottles, which contain 1.6 ounces.

Reason for this is that the purchaser may readily see what kind and how much whisky he is getting in his drink.

This is an excellent law for protection of the customer. Home-

Ram Motion Through Young Demo Convention

BY FRED TAYLOR

Eastern, Middle and Far Western "civil rights" plumpers finally overrode Southern opposition to endorsement of President Truman's issue that had at times threat-lature and by the votors. And it racial program at Chattanooga.

By sheer weight of numbers, they rampied through a resolution is a privilege that quite a few ing, it may well have set a pat-legislators and a great many

## oung Democrats Hit Truman Civil Rights Program Lest We Forget By Frank L. Williams

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(P)— disagreement over President Trunan's civil rights program flared mong delegates as the national invention of Young Democratic

the Civil Right issue came up behind closed doors as the Resolu-Spokesmen reported a resolution as tabled which called for full indorsement of the program.

Roy Baker, YDC President from

paper said, after strongly indorsa South Carolina delegation States Rights Party supporters.

The statement reportedly was made at a meeting at which the National Committee recognized a outh Carolina group headed by tate Rep. Joe Wise, of Charleston. opposing group headed by W. McGarrity, of Columbia, also ad sought recognition.

## CONGRESSMAN ROOSEVELT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

sourse of Young Men and Young for it."

Baker was quoted by the paper as saying at a committee meeting, "We don't want these people who fry to cram Civil Rights down the throats of the South."

Baker made the statement, the Baker made the statement, the criticism. criticism.

efforts in seeking to promote State.

foreign nations.

rights upon the use of filibuster people in his constituency.
by the Senate. Northern RepubliThe Dixiecrats claim that their cans and Dixiecrats are the pro- practice of segregation is in acmoters of filibuster. He asserts: cord with the doctrine of states "America's only hope for ridding rights. They understand very well itself of civil rights' blemishes that the amendments to the Conlies in ending Senatorial practice stitution have abolished slavery, of filibuster." Continuing, he have clothed the former slaves says: "Inroughout our war with citizenship and have conagainst Nazi brutality civil rights ferred upon them the elective had a ghostly presence. Our hands franchise. Section 1 of the 14th were not clean, our hearts were Amendment affirms: "All persons

Sherman, Texas, said after the meeting:

"The Young Democratic Clubs of America is not a policy organization. The matter of making policy is up to the President and the Congress of the President and the Congress of the Resolutions Committee and so had been thinking on this subject for action by the Resolutions Committee.

Yesterday the Minnesota delegation condemned what it termed section to "equivocate and fencestraddle" Civil Rights and other points of the President's Fair Deal program.

Source of Young Men and Young for it."

The young Congressman urged the election of forthright men to senator in 1950. Among the Senator seeking to retain their seats in the Senate in 1950. Among the Senators seeking to retain their seats in the Senator from Missouri, Forrest Donnell. As a member of the unconstitutional. But the Dixiescent of the United States to provide civil rights or its citizens made it possible to the constitution of the President's Fair Deal program. points of the President's Fair Deal program.

The delegation opened publication of a "Fair Deal News" sheet, which was circulated among delegates. The paper said Fair Deal is the most important issue facing the convention.

Baker was quoted by the paper baker was quoted by the paper of the president's Fair Deal News and programs.

Many of the foreign nations other citizens of the State are tion. Covering their tracks with treated. He has made an effort to the presumptuous and vicious ascondone the outrageous conduct sertion of states rights, the Dixie-condone the outrageous conduct of Dixiecrats toward Negroes appearing before the Senate complete the fundamental law of the mittees. He especially sought to embarrass A. Phillip speaking to a Senate committee.

The Negro people of the United speaking to a Senate committee. Mark Ethriqge, of the Louis- that this is the custom of the which included many former ville, Ky., Courier-Journal, when Dixiecrat in his State. He evion a mission for the government, dently thought the Dixiecart had found that the nation's discrimi- privileges in his State which Mr. natory practices affected all his Randolph does not enjoy in his

> good-will among foreign people. Such stupidity is abominable. The United States must either Missouri should select a new give up discrimination and segre-Senator in 1950. Then in 1952, gation or become black-listed by the electors of the State should retire Senator James P. Kem, Mr. Roosevelt blames the fail- another Senator who does not ure to enact legislation for civil know that he represents Negro

> not pure. . . . . It is a dangerous born or naturalized in the United

CONGRESSMAN Franklin D. Roosevelt, the third son of ormer President F. D. R., and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, comes is St. Louis to discuss civil rights at the opening of the lecture at the

States should concentrate their efforts upon winning their civil rights. There are some good Senators in both political parties. Those who favor justice to our group should have our support. In one state, they may be Republicans; in another state, they may be Democrats. Party membership has small significance for us. Our civil rights mean the preservation of the integrity of our manhood, our status in the United States and in the world.

1949 Southerners Speak— An Alabama Mill

BY BEM PRICE

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Feb. 12

Jane Snow, who lives in a world but one mile from pole to pole, has heard only vaguel of the Marshill plant and the so-called civil rights program but adds, "I don't know much about that either but my husband said to vote "The non-union mills are always."

of America, a CIO affiliate?

(Fifth of Six Articles) Southern end of her world and Employed Outside drives daily in a new car with her NO NEGROES ARE employed in-

### Ignores News

bobby-soxer with no children and no ambition save to own a home. She reads "only the funnies" in the newspapers and does not listen to news broadcasts. "I'd rather hear music," she says.

She would like to work for the rest of her life at \$1.17 an hour in a textile mill.

"To buy that home," Jane said, "we live on my salary and bank my husband's. That's around \$175 a month."

Would she work alongside a Negro? "I would quit first."

Jane's lack of ambition does not extend to any possible children. "I wouldn't want them to work in a mill," and here she shook her head vigorously. "I'd like to see them go to college."

When she started to work in the

mills seven years ago, it was just as she planned. Her father has worked there for 28 years.

Mrs. Snow could see no particular reason for completing high school though she lacked only half year's credit to receive he diploma. Her husband completed the seventh grade. The average educational level in the mill is the ninth grade.

Likes Employer

AS FOR MANAGEMENT'S

-but my husband said to vote "The non-union mills are always against it and I did."

Has Jane, a spinner at the Russell Manufacturing Company, ever heard of the Textile Workers Union ahead and got one."

Procedure of the Textile Workers Union ahead and got one."

Russell explained that "most of "Yes," she answered, "but I our workers—about 85 per cent are don't know much about it. We native born — came off the farm. don't have a union around here." In fact, it is possible for a man Jane's name is fictitious, but she to work eight hours here and is a real person. She lives at the eight hours at farming. Some do."

husband to work at the northern side the mill, Russell said, except as end, one mile away.

Her daily travels are broken oc- otherwise in the mill, said Ruscasionally by a trip at night to a sell, "we would have to close. The picture show, her sole source of workers wouldn't stand for it."

entertainment except for a few re- itious books or tracts.

Janitors. If Negroes were worked as sell, "we would have to close. The workers wouldn't stand for it."

The company does, however, employ a good many Negroes in outside juke as painters all makers.

side jobs as painters, plumbers. AT 24 SHE IS a freckle-faced laborers.

ode to election last year with a regulation of private rights. tinging criticism of President True The Governor said his recent

The youthful Governor urged He suggested that some method nism.

United States Senator, was one of lives under a Communist dictator, mission, drafting recommendations which suppresses freedom and crefor legislation.

Talmadge branded the "so-called ative ability and which is anti-God. Talmadge branded the "so-called civil rights" proposals as "one of the wedges which the Communist it seeks representatives of all conspiracy is seeking to drive be- points of view on political thought tween our people in renewed agi- and action. tation." He said these proposals last year tore the nation apart and caused a split in the ranks of the Democratic Party. He branded all the proposals as unconstitutional.

The Governor recalled that a "civil rights" attempt to "legislate equality" was attempted during Reconstruction Days by Congress, but that the United States Supreme Court ruled it unconstitu

tional. The Act of 1875 provided that all people, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, should have full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other public places of amusement, Talmadge reported. Penalty for violation was \$500 to \$1,000 fine or 30 days to one year in prison. Talmadge said the Supreme court-"composed of Northern Republican judges when blind prejudices against our Southland were much higher than they are today' -ruled the Act of 1875 violated the Tenth Amendment. It ruled that this Amendment does not invest Congress with power to leg-

upon subjects which are islate CHAPEL HILL, N. C .- Geor within the domain of State legisgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge, who lation, nor does it authorize Con-

nan's Civil Rights program, came visit to the National Convention of the University of a Civil Rights Young Democrats at Chattanooga showed that American youths have a lack of knowledge about their "socalled civil rights" and Com-own country and the problems

tudents of the University of North be devised whereby college stu-Parolina and all other Southern dents could travel to other States ollege youths-to tour the South- and broaden their outlook. This land, learn more about it, and then would enable the people ultimatemake their home in this section ly to work out things, rather than and aggressively fight Commu- have their differences exploited by Communists, he remarked.

Young people brought up in an Dr. Frank Graham, President of atmosphere of freedom and who the University of North Carolina have been trained to think and who recently was appointed a produce do not want to spend their two Southerners to serve on Presi-Talmadge asserted. They don't dent Truman's Civil Rights Com- want to live under a government

ndicates He Again Will Press for Civil Rights Bills' Passage

-'New Barbarism' Is Hit By HAROLD B. HINTON Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

dent Truman asserted today that detriment of the national strength. recalled that he had asked the rises above all such conflicts.

Conference of Christians and Jews. known Soldier was a Catholic, a The president noted that just They have been meeting here to Protestant or a Jew, nor what few hours before he had laid complete plans for the observance of Brotherhood Week for 1950, beginning Feb 19 Mr. Triban is honorally chairman of the event.

He assisted that the men who have the Livited National is a living a protestant or a Jew, nor what few hours before he had laid a wreath on the grave of the United National in the work Soldier.

In the foreign field, Mr. Trukknow Soldier, who American knows, and no real take pride in the important part American cares," he said, "whether their representatives had played in that man was a Catholic, a Jew or a Protestant or a Pr

suppressed human rights in some the United Nations in obtaining a Protestant, or what his origin and otherwise" than adopt it. parts of the world and who perturbed the Declaration of Human Rights color were.

"It is encouraging," It secuted individuals for their relig-secuted individuals for their relig-and the convention on genocide, "That grave—the grave of the Un-ious beliefs were representatives which he described as historical known Soldier—symbolizes our of "a new barbarism, more terrible international documents." than that of arcient times." He said that they considered other men as slaves, not as brethren.

International documents.

Economic progress, as well, is needed for the assurance of peace sage of civil rights regislation might and brotherhood for all manking.

Seeks to Unite Moral Forces

out over the audience, "I am doing tions in which individuals may ateverything of which I am capable tain freedom and dignity.

to set group against grown faith world to meet this situation.

Federal anti-lynching law.

he Senate and House.

were instances in the United States dispute, and Gene Tunney, the forof injustice and discrimination be- mer heavyweight champion. cause of color, religion or national origin, but he said that dill-gent efforts were being made to Truman Vigorously correct them, and that more and more citizens throughout the Renews H country were becoming aware of the importance of the problem.

#### Says Enemies Spread Hate

Enemies of this country, he recalled, have always tried to set off its citizens against each othergroup against group, faith against faith. Their purpose, he said, is always to spread hate and distrust WASHINGTON, Nov. 11-Presi- among the country's citizens to the

American plone dimanded enact-political and economic conflicts, ination based on prejudice. He the brotherhood of man, which and injustice."

tive steps to achieve "greater Soldier in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the President reminded his listeners that "no eon of the directors of the National American knows, and no real Conference of Christians and Jews. American cares," whether the Unofference of Christians and Jews. Known Soldier was a Catholic and Conference of Christians and Jews.

At this point, he departed from his prepared text in a ferve and brotherhood for all mankind, do much to pike criticism of the president stressed. The United U. S. by "our length of the president stressed. The United of the president stressed impassioned digression hat draw the programs and its proposals this country has always been to atto help under-developed improve terms."

Several people were hurt in a racial disturbance in Chicago yesterday. Story is on Page 3. to help under-developed improve tempt to separate the different their lot through the efforts of strands of faith and belief out of their own people, is striving with which this nation has been woven, "My friends," he said, looking other countries to create condi- he asserted.

to organize the moral forces of the John L. Sullivan, former Secre- against faith—to create prejudice demand passage of civil-rights Campaigns are being waged to tary of the Navy and general and to spread hate and distrust legislation when Congress returns turn religion into a tool of the State.

Campaigns are being waged to chairman of the Brotherhood Week among our people."

State. "I am trying to get all those chairman of the Brotherhood Week among our people." people who look up, and those who for 1950, recalled that the Na- And he appeared to be referring mow there is a greater power in tional Conference of Christians to the same "enemies" when he the universe, to meet the challenge and Jews was founded in 1928 to said: of people who look down and see combat the prejudices that be- "The task of achieving greater only the materialistic side of life." clouded the Presidential campaign justice and freedom will be long

dress left no doubt that he would Among the guests at the lunch- we have founded our form of gov. are congress, at its session opening in January, to adopt such provinces, as fair employment practices, abolition of poll taxes and linear process, abolition of poll taxes and linear process, abolition of poll taxes and linear process. The fund of the first linear process, abolition of poll taxes and linear process. The fund of the W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treas- being deliberately violated and sup- to overcome these violations of Those mainstays in his civil ury, Oscar L. Chapman, newly ap- pressed. Men and women are being the Those mainstays are followed as L. Chapman, newly ap- pressed. Men and women are being the fundamental faith which ights program failed of passage pointed as Secretary of the In- systematically persecuted for their holds us together. I have asked the recent session of Congress, terior; Francis P. Matthews, Sec- religious beliefs. Campaigns are that our Federal Government the recent session and the session of the Navy; Dr. Ralph being waged to turn religion into a take an active part in this effort Bunche, mediator of the Palestine tool of the state."

Tells Conference They Are Needed To Halt Discrimination, Injustice BY ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11-(AP)the language of the Constitution unity has been attained in the newed his call for passage of civil However, Mr. Truman asserted, President Truman vigorously reand the fundamental faith of the United States, not by suppressing rights laws today, saying they are ment of lews to reduce discrim- but by holding to the concept of needed to overcome "discrimination

"In view of the fundamental faith Saying that he had just come of this country and the clear lan-Federal Government to take ac- from the Tomb of the Unknown guage of the constitution, I do not

The president noted that just a

faithand our unity

The tone of the President's ad-of Alfred E. Smith in that year. and difficult. The beliefs on which

on the need for legislation to end renew his appeal for such laws in prejudice. . . . his State of the Union message to Congress in January.

Likely To Get

By The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 11.-President Truman spoke out anew today for his controversial civilrights program. He declared he does not see "how we can do

"That grave—the grave of the Un- "to see that Americans all over the country are growing more

> Several people were hurt in a racial disturbance in Chicago

> The President took the occa-

#### Has Demanded Legislation.

true spirit of brotherhood," Tru- achievements of civilization.
man said, "we must acknowledge "They represent a new barthat in the United States there barism, more terrible than that of ence in color, religion, or national men as slaves, not as brothers."

But we are working diligently fundamental faith which to achieve greater justice. I have called for legislation to

The president's heavy emphasis protect the rights of all citizens. to assure their equal participadiscriminatory practices in this tion in national life, and to recountry left little doubt he will duce discrimination based upon

> During the last Congressional session, the lawmakers were

Mr. Truman's civil fig...

Mr. Truman's civil fig...

Includes measures to make lynch
Includes measures to Congress adjourned without a enacting a single phase of the program and thus the big battle was postponed until 1950.

Senate Majority Leader Lucas of Illinois has served notice that a fair-employment-practices bill probably will be the first major issue to be tackled when Congress reconvenes January 3. The server measure is intended to prevent measure is intended to prevent racial or religious discrimination

Congress Priority However, Southern senators E gend to filibustes against any

#### Written Into Platform

ay for his controversial civilghts program. He declared he
does not see "how we can do
therwise" than adopt it.

"It was the President's civilrights program, as written into
the Democratic Party's 1948
platerm, that split the party. This
resulted in the creation of a
States' Rights faction which nominated its own candidates in the
presidential election less year. presidential election last year.

In his speech today, Truman = and more aware of the importance indirectly but vigorously attacked religious and other forms of persecution in Russia and her satellite countries lite countries.

Without mentioning the Soviet bloc by name, Truman declared:

"In various parts of the world today, human rights and freedom sion of an Armistice Day address before the National Conference and suppressed. Men and women of Christians and Jews to re- are being systematically perse-"Our enemies have always tried of Christians and Jews to re- are being systematically perse-to set group against group, faith emphasize his determination to cuted for their religious beliefs.

"These things are not only morally wrong-they threaten to "If we look at ourselves in the undo the slow and hard-won

instances of discrimination ancient times. These are the acts injustice because of differ- of men who conceive of other

Brooklyn

ells Plans

County's position as the banner the Truman civil rights programwas present.

introduced Mrs. William H. Good. member of the Democratic Nachairman of the rally.

R. Impellitteri, President of the City Council and candidate for reelection; James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman. and Representative Franklin D. Celler.

The meeting had all the flavor

are going to win it."

Democratic county of the state. He into effect, Mr. Lehman laid the "I submit that these are pretty establish a City Parking Authoralso declared that the Brooklyn blame upon "an evil alliance" of re-sad happenings in the highest depletion of the pluralities for other Democratic actionary Republicans and South-liberative body in the world," Mr. maintain parking lots. He closed

Mr. Lehman pledge himself to importance to the whole life of our derful propaganda for the Com- Mayor said. "Republican politicians fight for the enactment of Presi-nation, to be discussed in terms of munists.'

and urge the election of Mr. Lehman and the other Democratic
candidates.

Mr. Impellitteri said that the
o'Dwyer administration had given
principles of freedom and equality
on Wice President Alben W. Barkey's ruling that would have ended the filibuster, which the former John J. Dorman, chairman of the Governor said was the supreme Describing Brooklyn as "a great and that its return to office was Kings County Democratic Commit- weapon of those Senators who op- fortress of Democracy, Mayor necessary to make sure that this tee, called the meeting to order and posed an anti-lynch law and aboli-O'Dwyer declared that it was of progress is continued. tion of the poll tax. He criticized the utmost importance that Mr. he Republican Senators who did Lehman be elected to the Senate in our power and within the finot uphold the Vice President's "Dulles must be defeated," he nancial limitations dictated by a tional Committee, as permanent uling and quoted an editorial from said, referring to Senator John hostile Republican Legislature at Other speakers included Vincent hat the Republican Senators voted didate, "and defeated by a stagger- York what they need for happiness

#### Calls Senate Battleground

ead by Representative Emanuel bill by a big majority, much better Eightieth Congress." than 2 to 1.

Cashmore met Mayor O'Dwyer and together in blocking other liberal seph and Mr. Impellitteri

a motorcide to the Academy of Music.

Mr. Lehman, who received an ovation on his appearance on the platform, declared that high priority would be given to the fight for the President's civil rights program, when the Congress reconvenes in January. He said that Scott W. Lucas, the Democratic Serial leader, had pledged his party to this long helated battle against figuration.

This is a fight that I shall be extremely glad to get into, Mr. Lehman said. "It is a fight against the forces of intolerance, and we had to get many to deliver his speech to the fight for the president's civil rights program, when the Congress reconvenes in January. He said that Scott W. Lucas, the Democratic Serial leader, had pledged his party to this long harange with what was serted that during this filibuster schools, new health centers, new one Republican Senator interrupted his long harange with what was sixty-one new neighborhood playment of me," Mr. O'Dwyer said it was there that he became a "cop," a magistrate, a county judge and district attorney before principle of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

The former Governor said that leaving the borough to become Mayor.

He repeated a recital of the skilled the liberalized displaced per-achievements of his administration on refugees of Roman cluded the construction of new public housing projects, new that I shall be a fight against the forces of intolerance, and we have the devented my back there that he became a "cop," a magistrate, a county judge and district attorney before principle of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

The former Governor said that leaving the borough to become achievements of his administration was chievements of his administration achievements of his administration on refugees of Roman cluded the construction of new public housing projects, new the properties of the provided that he had the provided the construction of the provided the construction of meany projects, new public housing projects, new provided the construction of meany

candidates would be sufficient to "I am going to be quite candid of thing that breeds cynical disconstitutional amendment to enelect them.

An enthusiastic audience, which ject of civil rights is much too sentative government. It is also for hospital construction."

The closed Lehman continued. "It is the kind by urging adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to enwith you," he continued. "The subtrust of the whole system of represable the city to borrow \$150,000,000 and the construction."

The closed Lehman continued. "It is the kind by urging adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to enwith you," he continued. "The subtrust of the whole system of represable the city to borrow \$150,000,000 and the constitutional amendment to enwith you," he continued. "The subtrust of the whole system of represable the city to borrow \$150,000,000 and the continued."

The closed Lehman continued. "It is the kind by urging adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to enwith you," he continued. "The subtrust of the whole system of represable the city to borrow \$150,000,000 and the continued."

The continued are continued. "It is also for hospital construction."

dent Truman's civil rights pro- "Therefore, I concede frankly by saying that there sino color democracy here in New York in gram, which he predicted would be that much of the blame for the line or segregation in the United the hope of beating it everywhere passed by the Senate when Con-failure, so far, of the President's Nations, which has its headquargress reconvenes next January.

program must be placed squarely tens in New York City and that get away with it."

In urging the re-election of Republican Campaign Assailed crats, or rather Dixiecrats, as they cal equality know that they are Mayor O'Dwyer, Mr. Impellitteri Those present also heard Mayor called themselves last year when ighting a losing fight and so cling said that Newbold Morris, the

his administration had accom- Mr. Lehman declared that the plished and what it proposes to do crucial test on civil rights in the reconvenes. It will be a pleasure cusations.

Mr. Im

#### Mayor Urges Dulles' Defeat

THE NEW YORK TIMES to show Foster Dulles, the Republican can- Albany to give the people of New 23 to 16 to carry on the filibuster, ing vote. Herbert Lehman repre- in their homes and in their every lespite the Republican platform sents the humane and forward-day activities" he declared pledge for civil rights legislation. looking policies that you want reflected in Washington. Powerful reactionary forces are working "The consequences of this woeful overtime to elect Dulles. Dulles Roosevelt Jr. Controller Lazarus failure to keep campaign promises stands for everything that is op-Joseph, also a candidate for re- lave been all too flagrantly ob- posed to the progressive social and election, does no campaigning on "Last July, the House of Repre-Roosevelt an dPresident Truman." Friday nights. His speech was sentatives passed the anti-poll tax He stands for a return of the

Mr. O'Dwyer also urged the elec-"But the House had passed sim-tion of Justice Charles W. Froessel an old-time campaign rally. To ilar bills on four previous occa- to the Court of Appeals, the rethe accompaniment of plenty of red sions, only to see them filibustered election of Mr. Cashmore and Disfire, the Democratic clubs of to death in the Senate. As you trict Attorney Miles F. McDonald Brooklyn's twenty-four Assembly know, the House is not crippled by and the election of Justice Walter distaicts marched in parade to the filibuster. The Senate, there, R. Hart of Special Sessions to the fore, is the real battleground in the Supreme Court and of Mrs. Edna fore, is the real battleground in the Supreme Court and of Mrs. Edna fight for civil rights."

Kelly as Representative in Congress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman asserted that the Re-gress, as well as the re-election of Mrs. Lehman as the re-election of

Mr., Lehman and escorted them in legislation, rent control, new labor a motorcade to the Academy of legislation, housing legislation, ex-

the forces of intolerance, and we permission to deliver his speech. The Mayor added that he had are going to win it." Saying that the Senate so far granted as only one other Senator stantially all the city's garbage and refuse by incineration and for construction of the Second Avenue

subway. He said he intended to

and their satellites are working day Mr. Lehman closed his address and night to defeat progressive

Those present also heard Mayor Called themselves last year when they bolted the party in the hope of defeating President Truman—a blasted hope as it happily turned and shameful campaign," tell what they bolted the party in the hope of defeating President Truman—a blasted hope as it happily turned out."

Said that Newbold Morris, to the filibuster.

"The battle for civil rights can-conducted his campaign with composition candidate, had conducted his campaign.

city a better place in which to live,

"We have taken every step with-

# ruman Civil Ria rogram s Deac

S THIS session of Congress draws to Truman civil rights program is dead, at program has been very good. least for the time being.

posed legislation became from the very crimination, as indicated by the introduction and enaction of fair employment concerning which there was precious little practices legislation in several States in the past year. Satisfied the political The way it looks from here, Federal said, "then I think the federal a prisoner in the Tipton County legislation based on this program is unlikely this year or next but prospects."

Southern editor called on the Vernon W Frickins, assistant curves South today to extend full citimars by The respect of the Negro.

The way it looks from here, Federal said, "then I think the federal a prisoner in the Tipton County in the program is unlikely this year or next but prospects."

The program served its political purple of the political purple of the program is unlikely this year or next but prospects.

which the Democrats won, it would seem hat the large number of Negro votes it race for the White House.

But when the victorious Congress conened there was practically no enthusiasm widenced for the civil rights program, and MERRY-GO-ROUND "battle" in the Senate was very susclously conducted, like ancient Chinese The Civil Rights arfare in which blowing of horns, beating of drums and cymbals and exchanges of insults substituted for real conflict.

Whether the next session of Congress will do more to enact this controversial legislation than the present one remains fair employment practices bill from coming to be seen; but whether it does or not, the up on the Senate floor. But after 2,000 pages educational aspect of the fight is a helpful of testimony, the weary talkathon was tem-

More people than ever have become informed on the issue, and there is a growing demand for better law enforcement in the South, a fairer deal in employment and an end to the poll tax payment as a requirement for suffrage qualification.

This is a healthy sign and a distinct gain, and it would not be at all surprising if the few remaining States with the poll tax did not abolish it in the next two or three years. Sah. b-23-49

Similarly law enforcement is likely to teadily improve in the South as a result of all the propaganda and pressure, as indeed it has significantly in the past twenty this big

The consciousness of the Nation has Regardless of its desirability, the pro- been awakened to the injustice of job dis-

The program served its political purlikely this year or next, but prospects
"How can we talk about bujury, Scott said he lost his left eye
and considering the narrow margin by the South, and a great deal of effort conferences when the delivery was a result of the alleged beating. expended in that direction is likely to bring nied in our own country?" Mc-Louisianian May Raise good results very soon.

Meantime as a strategic device the The Atlanta newsman, here on stracted was the deciding factor in the pressure for Federal legislation to imple- a two-day visit, defended the ment this program is wise even though it right of the Negro to vote, serve may not prove fruitful.

This issue cannot be kept too long be- given other citizens. fore the attention of the American people. On the States' Rights move-

WASHINGTON-For three years, a runporarily ended-without fanfare - when the bill was discharged by the Senate labor com-

This is the most controversial of all the civil rights legislation and is certain to touch off another filibuster as soon as it reaches the Senate floor. All that is holding it up now is the Democratic high command-still undecided whether to bring up civil rights at the tail end of this session while the senators are too tired to talk and in a mood to go home, or to save civil rights until the 1950 election/year when it will be more potent

The last words of the three-year filibuster against the fair employment practices bill were said behind closed doors. Starting off, the man who blocked the bill at the previous session, Sen. Forrest Donnell of Missouri, sputtered: "Drew Pearson in his newspaper column gave me unque credit for delaying

What had happened was that Donnell, though not a Southern Democrat but a Midwestern Republican, had blocked the bill on a technicality. Though this also had taken place behind closed doors, it was reported afterward in this column. Not pleased at being exposed, Donnell went on angrily: "I think the members of this committee know I am not one to bicker over

Georgia Editor Champions a close, it seems rather clear that the too, the propaganda value of the Truman Full Rights For Negroes

you'll usually find a special interest.

He termed it "hypocritical" to demand complete independence from the federal government while simultaneously asking for handouts in the form of federal funds for roads, schools and flood

McGill said "politicians" had misinformed the public about Lafayette, La., is supporting Champagne in his complaint. gressional passage of anti-lynch, Red Pattern anti-poll tax and fair employment practices laws but said they would not be of the police-state,

## Mistrial Declared In Civil Rights Case

MEMPHIS, June 16-(AP)-A mistrial was declared yesterday in the federal case of three West Tennessee law officers charged with emo prisoner of his boration Jurors said halloffing

THE THREE officers are Sheriff leans, a special assistant to !

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—A ington, Tenn. Robert Gift, Cov.
Southern editor called on the Vernon W Pickins, assistant city

Rights Issue At Trial

BONIFAY, FLA., Oct. 19-(P)on juries, be granted educational A Louisiana school janitor is exrights and to all other rights pected to raise the civil rights given other citizens.

On the States' Rights move on a charge of assaulting an arresting officer.

Elus Champagne, middle-aged "If you scratch a Dixiecrat, Carronne La regident will be on juries, be granted educational A Louisiana school janitor is ex-

Elus Châmpagne, middle-aged go go Carencro, La., resident, will be go g tried by Holmes County circuit court jury on a charge of assulting Constable Woodrow Cooey

with prent to murder. Champagne complained that the Florida authorities are time of his arrest violated his civil rights by beating him and firing upon him, his wife and niece.

Two Southern Witnesses Protest Truman's

-A Southern opponent of pending civil rights bills told Senate committee today lation followed the "Con pattern."

Leander Pelez, of iana Attorney General Bol

islation in this country" and that vance Mr. Abbott's ideal of full ing work done to extend the prin-"the same brain and hand" which citizenship and equal opportunity ciples of American democracy for wrote Russian civil rights pro-for all without regard to race, all persons in Chicago, regardless visions "also dictated a part of creed or color. 6-49 of race, while serving as the report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the Present's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

The report of the President's compresentation of a silver plaque of that city's government.

S. Allen DC

President Truman has shifted gears on his economic program, but he is standing pat on civil rights. Tri. 7-13-49

He made this clear in a talk with Senator Richard Russell, (R., Ga.,) head of the Southern bloc.

The meeting took place in the White House, at Russell's request. He said his group, as Democrats, stalemate with the President on the civil rights issue. Russell suggested that the so-called "Arkansas Plan" might be the answer.

proposal was not acceptable to him. 74. 2/3-49
Russell then inquired whether

the President would be willing President Deeply Impressed to consider the Hays' formula as a basis for further discussion.

Again, the answer was a friendly but firm "no."

That ended the meeting. VENICE SPRAGGS

ing anew to fight for his civil told Mr. Truman that the paper is rights program, President not the kind that "blows hot and cold," but was a publication which stands by persons willing to do Robert S. Abbott award in battle for the principles on which which fittingly marked the mem- stands for today. ory of the illustrious founder of the Chicago Defender who pioneered in the Negro's uphill battle for justice and first-class citizenship.

The President replied - "I am only trying to carry cut the Bill of Rights. That is what I'm sworn to do."

Mayor Kelly spoke as the person to receive the award to receive the award to receive the first appeals and the receive the sword to receive the first appeals and the receiver the first appeals and the receiver the first appeals and the receiver the sword to receive the first appeals and the receiver the sword to the sword the sword that the sword the sword that the sword the sword that the sword that

was made by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Defend-took place in the beautiful setting er on whose shoulders have fallen of the White House rose garden his uncle's mantle as a front-line were: soldier in the battle for human Paul Douglas of Illinois; Mrs. Mary rights.

Ideals Of Mr. Abbott

dent that the ideals upon which Walter White, executive secretary Mr. Abbott founded the Defender of the National Association for the are the ideals which guide the Advancement of Colored People; paper today;-that American race Lester Granger, executive director prejudice will be destroyed, and of the National Urban League; that second class citizenship will Mrs. Sengstacke. Louis Martin, be abolished.

that you, Mr. President, justly de- the Defender's Washington Buserve this honor for extending the reau; Charles P. Browning, nation-principles of demogracy," Mr. al representative and personnel Sengstacke said.

wanted to find a way out of the ting" Mr. Truman should have the dent on minority group affairs and award because of the uphill battle Charles Ross, presidential secretary. of the "underdog" he fought during Members of the party were the most crucial period of his carreted by vice-president Alben reer to advance the ideals behind Barkley as they entered the White the Robert S. Abbott award.

This formula, sponsored by Rep.
Brooks Hays, (D., Ark.) would abolish poll taxes by constitutional amendment and empower federal prosecution of lynchers where local authorities failed to do so.

President Truman declared the proposal was not acceptable to him. The Russell then inquired whether the Robert S. Abbott award.

He told the President that this was the kind of a battle which his was the kind of fight which by Senator Lucas in the majority leader's caucus room in the Capitol. Here they were joined by Senator J. Howard McGrath, (D., R.I.) chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Senator Lucas also presented Senator Francis Meyers (D., Pa.), majority whip to members of the party.

Visibly moved by the high honor, the President said. "I hope very much that I will continue to deserve it."

Mr. Truman remarked "The statement was made, I think. before the election last Fall that principles for which we are fighting are just as old as the Constitution of the United States and just as new as the Democratic platform of 1948.

"We are pressing for the implementation of that platform and shall continue to press for it until we accomplish the purpose which was set out."

Battle For Principles

Following the presentation of the award, Former Mayor Edward J. (Defender Was ington Bureau) Kelly of Chicago assured the Presi-WASHINGTON - Pledg- dent of the high esteem in which he is held by the Defender. He historic White House ceremony it was founded and for which it

as the individual who has done to receive the first annual Robert most during the past year to ad. S. Abbett award for his outstand-

of race, while serving as the head

McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Mr. Sengstacke told the Presi-Rep. William L. Dawson, (D. Ill.), e abolished.

"The whole world can testify Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, chief of manager of the Defender. Also He pointed out that it was "fit- David Niles, assistant to the presi-

House.

#### FIDDLING WHILE ROME BURNS

Some months ago when the Democrats in the Sanate took the initial steps to pass a portion of the President's civil rights program, the Republicans refused to go along and formed a coalition with the Dixiecrats which stymied the procedure.

Last week, it was the Republicans led by Senator Bricker of Ohio, Senator Cain of Washington, and Senator Capehart of Indiana who made it their business to attach an anti-discrimination amendment to the Truman housing bill.

And it was the Democrats, like Senator Humphrey and Senator Lucas, both good Truman senators, who opposed the amendment on the ground that it would cause the defeat of

the housing bill.

The housing bill calls for the construction of 810,000 new housing units during the next six years. The Cain-Bricker amendment would prohibit any discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color in the renting of these units.

Senator Taft is a Republican, too, but he was against the housing amendment. He said that there is no dis-

crimination in Ohio, so he was opposed to it.

But the amendment would have prohibited discrimination in public housing in Maryland as well as 6hio but that did not seem to occur to Mr. Taft. Senator Bricker pointed out that if the amendment could not pass, then there was something wrong with the housing bill or with the Constitution or with the Democratic and Republican platforms.

As a matter of fact, there isn't anything wrong with any of these. It is more fundamental. There is something

wrong with the senators.

They are playing politics with civil rights. They use the civil rights issue to get votes. They don't believe in it themselves and they use it only as a political football.

The Democrats have the votes in Congress to pass this anti-discrimination arendment but when they bring measures up, the Republicans are not ready yet. When the Republicans bring them up, the Democrats are not ready.

There is no question in our minds that the majority of the republicans in Congress are incompetent and should not be re-elected in office.

Afro-American

Afro-American

Sat. 4-30-48

Baltimore, Md.

## Attorney General Sees New "Rights" Necessary

WASHINGTON, D. C.-(NNPA)-courts. Since President Truman has offer- SEES PROVISIONS NECESSARY & ed to Attorney General Tom C. Mr. Clark believes that these pro-Clark the vacancy on the Supreme isions are necessary to both "im-

colored passengers and a ban on of Canada. their use of any other table in the The steamboat company had re-

be entitled to equal treatment in tice Wiley Rutledge, speaking for E. S.

Section 222 makes it unlawful for policy. "Incrumentalities of interstate the conduct of anyone who denies and foreign commerce are being to

By LOUIS LAUTIER

a public conveyance or facility of a public conveyance or facility or facility or facility or facility with the Senate and House Judiciary tions would be subject to fine and Committees by Attorney General civil suit, the latter being recognizable in state as well as federal

Court bench, created by the death plement and supplement" existing of Justice Frank Murphy, his views Supreme Court decisions and acts

of Justice Frank Murphy, his views supreme Court decisions and acts of congress.

Satisfy its interstate travels are very important.

There already is tending in the Supreme Court a case involving the question of the use of cartains or wooden partitions to segregate colvalidity of the Michigan civil rights of the law applied to a steamboat car-year. ored passengers from whites in the law applied to a steamboat cardining cars, with the servation of rier transporting passengers from one table for the exercisive use of Detroit to an island which is part of Hard

their use of any other table in the diper, whether vacant or not.

In addition, the Supreme Court make the trip to the Canadian probably will be asked to rule on Island and return with mr. white the legality of carriers adopting class pates.

Tues requiring segregation of colored passengers in interstate travel in foreign commerce, Mr. Clark to be a segregation of color both busses and railroads, in orpointed out, the court laid aside of the circumvent the decision hold-this aspect in the court laid aside of the control of the state law in that the prohibition of the state law in the civil rights bill declares that all of race or color was valid and appears traveling within the juris-plicable to the carrier. persons traveling within the juris- plicable to the carrier.
diction of the United States shall Quoting from the opinion of Jus-

the enjoyment of the accommoda- the court, that "Federal legislation 2 2 tions of any public conveyance or has indicated a national policy of a significant racial discrimination in the significant recommendation of the Interstate of requirement. rier engaged in interstate or requirement. of the Interstate or foreign commerce without discrimination or segregation based on to its provisions provide equal fating origin.

DENIAL PUNISHABLE

Section 222 makes it unlawful for by fine and subject to civil suit.

or attempt to deny equal treatment cleared of the obstructing influences to travelers of every race, color, religion or pational origin. In the continued "Facility of discrimination and segregation,"

Section 22 makes it unlawful for that a state statute requiring segthe common carrier engaged in in- regation of the races in motor terstate or foreign commerce or buses was unconstitutional in the any officer, agent or employee there case of an interstate passenger, as of te segregate or otherwise dis- a burden on interstate commerce p

ary to constitute a violation or the constitutional rights of the passengers under the general statutes, s required by the Screws case; rather that they were acting in ignorance and in an effort to 'cooperate with the railroads involved."

Mr. Clark said the proposed section 221 "would remove any doubts on this score, and would declare the rights of passengers to be free from discrimination and segregation in interstate and foreign commerce on account of race, color, religion or national origin. It would put all persons including public officers on clear notice of the rights of passengers."

## Neglected Rights Bill

When Majority Leader Lucas told reportersin both houses, with no apparent prospect that he may try to take up civil rights legis of early action. lation before the present session of Congress ends, he was probably thinking ahead may be expected and Courses will not be able to remain in session all summer, to sabotage the administration's civil rights bill. as it has done this year. Members will a filibuster on the eve of the election. It Lucas has surveyed this outlook, and that clared. At 9-3-49 the American way of life, lies not is ample explanation of his effort to have "This man's danger to the American way of life, lies not

House. A Senate subcommittee has held nibus civil rights bill, but no action has been taken and its author is no longer in the Senate. On the House side, the companion Celler bill is also still in subcommittee. Apparently both committees will have to be prodded sharply if they are to have a bill ready before Congress adjourns.

The McGrath bill is obviously the most Congress Likely To Get they return to the grind. desirable of the civil rights measures on F.E.P.C. Bill In January The decision on civil rights apparently was made with the which to focus attention at this time. It would set up a commission on civil rights, give legal status to the Civil Rights Divimonth, the Truman Administration apparently was made with the certainty in mind that a Southern filibuster would result from any attempt to bring up one of month, the Truman Administration in the Department of Justice and create sion in the Department of Justice and createtion today postponed the big other pending legislation and a joint committee on civil rights in Congress civil-rights battle until 1950. It would greatly strengthen the protection Senate Democratic Leader offered by the Federal Government to every Lucas said after a White House individual in the free exercise of his conference that probably the first issue to be tackled when Constitutional rights. It would guarantee togress returns in January will be session would be helpful. all citizens "equal opportunity to qualify the highly controversial fair employment-practices measure.

to vote and to vote at any general, special This is a prime item on Presior primary election by the people... with dent Truman's 10-point plan in-out distinction, direct or indirect, based on tended to assure civil rights of blows at lynching and the poll race. color. religion, or national origin." norities.

Finally, it would prevent discrimination and segregation in interstate passenger vehicles.

Several months ago The Washington Post urged the committees dealing with civil rights to concentrate their efforts on this bill and Senator Holland's constitutional amendment to abolish State poll taxes. These measures seem to stand a better chance than any others of being examined objectively. debated fairly and enacted with a minimum of filibustering. It seems to us incredibly short-sighted that, as the best time for their consideration by the present Congress approaches, they are bottled up in committee

AUDITOR SAYS TAFT BARGAINS WITH "DIXIECRATS" ON CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURE

LIMA, O., Sept. 3—(Special)—State Auditor Joseph T. to next year. A legislative crush in 1950 Ferguson, a Democrat, Tuesday night, accused Senator Robert A. Taft (R.-O.,) of "making deals" with southern Democrats

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Allen Couninsist on adjournment before their cam-ty Democratic Women's Club, Ferguson said, Taft and his felpaigns for redection bean With President low Republicans "made common cause" with southern Dixie-Truman now praising and defending Con- crats to kill the civil rights bill in exchange for support in regress, he will naturalto be thath to risk taining the Taft-Hartley law. Poweland

"Taft was willing and eager to swap human right to keep may be reasonably assumed that Senator his infamous anti-labor law on the books," the state auditor de-

civil rights legislation taken up this fall so much in his philosophy or his ability to be continuously The difficulty is that no comprehensive wrong—but it lies in the fact that today Mr. Taft is the most civil rights bill is ready for action in either influential member of the great Republican party."

Ferguson is expected to be a candidate for the Democratic

hearings on former Senator McGrath's om-nomination for the United States Senate in 1950.

House and Senate Democratic ministration policymakers will meet tomorrow to outline the rest of the program for this session.

#### May Be Out In 2 Weeks.

Lucas said Congress might get out of Washington in two or three weeks. That would give the lawmakers some two months before

end the session in a Democratic uproar.

Lucas put it this way: "It seems doubtful that a prolonged discussion of any civil-rights bill at this

The fair-employment-practices bill is intended to prevent racial or religious discrimination in the hiring of workmen. Other pend-

1949 Southerners Speak-Speak Up Or Guard Family? BY BEM PRICE

Ing to take the such legislation.

"If they do pass such legislation, though, I'm going out in the woods and find myself a place all to myself and I'm going to laugh and laugh and laugh and laugh."

The Ku Klux Klan? Amory James, 34, a salesman, is The Ku. Klux Klan?

"They're not very active around Amory James, 34, a salesman, is in most predicament.

James is no his right name and he does not live here. He lives in a town about the same size, though.

Hois a thoroughly miserable nice just to talk. And if you see man, in an instruction of the guys from Okie (Okinawa) tell 'em they ought to pay James cannot say to his wife, "I me a visit."

pink or white should have the same opportunity for an education that I did. Hell, the same job for that matter. I've got no scruples against working with 'em. I did during the

(Fourth Of Six Articles) war." With her strict Southern rearing, she would be horrified. Secondly, says James, "she talks too

"I'M A SALESMAN." The men I call on are the guys," he continued. "who are always talking about 'we'll help the Negro, but he's got to know his place.

"I've been living down here all my life—except for the time I spent in the Marine Corps-and I haven't

figured out yet what a Negro's place is.

I'm making about \$6,000 a year right now. I'll bet you a trip to Honolulu-remember the bar at Kailua?-that six months after I got tight and told these birds what I really think, I wouldn't get a nickel's worth of business. And I've get a wife and two young

children to think about.
"Sure," James continued, "I've thought of getting out, but my wife likes it here. And I love her. She hasn't. had .an .original .thought, though, since she was 10.

"I don't know what the answer is Maybe it's in the children. Maybe with a break I can teach them that there's no real reason for looking lown on a Negro just because he's

"And maybe their children-that would be six generations away from reconstruction-would be a lot more tolerant. They might even be around to the point where they could sit by a Negro and not feel that black was going to rub off."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM? "By God, sir, it would serve the South right. Personally I'm opposed to it. I don't think it will work. "I'm an individualist, and I resent anything that might interfere with personal liberty, mine particuarly. I don't say civil rights will do hat but it might and I am not will-

# rs. FDR Says Civ

By Lerone Bennett, Jr.

Denying that President Truman's URGES BALLOT
Civil Rights program is responsible "Central to the whole Negro prob-Human Rights, asserted here Wed-litical complexion of the Statewould nesday in a press conference that be changed," Abram added.

morrow.

"The Civil Rights program, Mrs. William Fowlkes, managing editor Roosevelt commented, "was neces-of the Atlanta Daily World, desary to get these ideas before the clared later that "if the white press people. It should help people get aperformed its job, there would be viewpoint not entirely local." Speaking in dulcet tones and Fowlkes added that as the present

gesturing with her hands, the ttitude of the white press prevails, former first lady declared flatly: the Negro press will be necessary I dislike the Ku Klux Klan." Sheto bring out the hidden stories that added that she ws opposed to the the white press plays down and igidea of people doing things with-nores.

smile she fingered a pair of tor-ter at the morning session when he toise shell glasses, Mrs. Roosevelt "I see" he said "that Atlanta answered all questions without hes-has finally become democratic." "I itation.

#### DEPLORES ROBESON AFFAIR

ly outrageous," she declared cater ban League, was active as a mem-gorically. I am sure that the Robe ber of a panel on "Human Rights." against us in the Soviet press."

morning session of the Southern CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE STATES gro representation.

norning session when he said that

or the resurgence of violence in lem is the ballot," continued Abram. the South, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, If Negroes constituted 35 per cent chairman of the UN Committee on of the electorate of Georgia, the po-

at the evening session the ques-tion of Negro policemen and the Atthem is a deep blue dress, dab Negro and the white press were bled with red and white roses, Mrs. "hot potatoes." Judge Emanuel Roosevelt met members of the Lewis parried a question from the press in the conference room of floor by saying that no one is al-Wesley Memorial Church. The U. S. ready trained to be a policeman. delegate to the UN was in town for People are trained Our experiena workshop of the Southern Church ces in Savannah with Negro po-Women which will end here to-licemen have been entirely satisfactorily."

Dr. W. J. Faulker, dean of the Flashing the famous Roosevelt chapel, Fisk University, drew laugh-"I see," he said, "that Atlanta lived in Atlanta," he continued, for fourteen years and was denied the right."

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton er "The Peekskill affair was perfect-cutive secretary of the Atlanta Urson affair will be used to advantage Mrs. B. E. Mays and Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowens participated in ques-Later Wednesday morning at the tions from the floor.

Church Women, Editor Ralph Mc- While the Eighty-first Congress i on the interstate level. The problem be-Gill of the Atlanta Constitution, While the Eighty-first Congress is on the interstate level. The problem be- She became serious, however, every community.

stated that 98 per cent of all violence not expected to approve or even to congress remains to create ade- when she warned that Communists Earlier, in a press conference, against Negroes happens in "sorrysider any civil rights legislation during quate laws where none exist; it is not, poverty-stricken counties." Continu-this session, more hopeful results areas the distorters say, to change human ing, McGill reported that since 1940 now in from many of the adjourned nature or legislate morals. Sponsors of one million Negroes have migrated state legislatures. The accomplishments the Congressional bills—despite this to six Northern centers. The rotund of the states indicate that they did not session's results—should redouble their editor asserted that we shall never of the states indicate that they did not session's results—should redouble their develop our resources without Ne follow the example of inaction set by efforts to gain early consideration for representation.

Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney

The list of lates without the Federal Government.

Morris Abram, Atlanta attorney The list of sates with effective and Rhodes scholar, startled the FEPC laws was increased from four with effective basic rights. ry white man elected in office (New York, New Jersey, Massachuthe South has a mandate to do setts and Connecticut) to eight by the things: (1) violate the con-addition of New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode

Island and Washington Kansas estabvestigate employment discrimination. New Jersey passed the Freeman 11, which applies enforcement tachangue to discrimination in oplaces of public accommodation. Distrimination in edu- She Asse cation is now effectively prohibited in New Jersey as well as New York. Connecticut passed a bill regarding public accommodations, applying it to housing. Housing discrimination also has been forbidden in Pennsylvania. An Indiana law provides for gradual elimination of segregation in the public lin D. Roosevelt, speaking to an schools. Oklahoma ended exclusion of audience in the South for the first field secretary of the council and a Negroes from its public graduate time since 1944, asserted today member of President Truman's schools, though segregation continues. that instances of "democratic fail- Commission on Civil Rights. Four Southern states are considering ures" in the South could be parreferendums on elimination of the poll aleled in every other section of the dress after three Southerners had = tax. Connecticut, Massachusetts and country. Wisconsin prohibited segregation in the In a forum dealing with the topic ures" and had cited instances of National Guard, and New York and of human rights, Mrs. Roosevelt, political graft and corruption, de-pennsylvania made moves in that direction. The Oregon Alien Land Law was ten civil rights proposals that have repealed, as was the California ban splinted the South politically, and had cited instances of political graft and corruption, de-political graft and corruption, de-political graft and corruption, de-political graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption, de-political graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption, de-political graft and corruption and graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption and graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption and graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption and graft and cited instances of political graft and corruption and graft and cited instances of political graft an against issuance of commercial fishing pleaded for a united national viewlicenses to aliens ineligible for citizen- point reaffirming and strengthen- to the rostrum and declared: ship. Texas passed an anti-lynching ing the tenets of democracy.

to accomplish without rancor what the took to task the conduct of law in any part of this country." United States Congress failed to enforcement officers in her home Mrs. Roosevelt said that "the: achieve. Of all the civil rights procent riots in connection with Paul realize in the United States today one—the posals before Congress only one—the Robeson's appearances at public s that we are the spearhead in the poll tax bill—was able to get by either gatherings near Peekskill, N. Y., fight between democracy and comchamber. Though the House passed "the law enforcement was one of munism. the bill-for the fifth time-the Senate our failures." did not follow through. "No action" or "referred to subcommittee" were the dismal reports on a federal FEPC of the subcommittee with dozens of must all together make democracy and subcommittee were the acquaintances with dozens of must all together make democracy and subcommittee were the acquaintances with dozens of must all together make democracy and subcommittee were the acquaintances with dozens of must all together make democracy and subcommittee. dismal reports on a federal FEPC, Southern women friends she had work in the eyes of the world, not an anti-lynching bill, an anti-poll tax not seen in five years. Her face only in our form of government, bill, a group libel bill, an anti-discrimi- wreathed in smiles, and shaking but in every action in our daily nation in housing and education bill, with hearty laughter, she spent lives." and a comprehensive bill to establish morous anecdotes about her experest of the world feels that we are a Civil Rights Commission.

Needless to repeat, Republican and mittee sessions, bringing laughter except that of spiritual and moral Democratic platforms last November from her audience, largely com-leadership." This kind of leaderpromised to stand behind most of these posed of churchwomen from twelve ship, she said, would come only proposals. Needless to say, such laws Southern States. these proposals in order to guarantee

Other Section Curbs Rights

-Scores Peekskill Riots

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ATLANTA, Sept. 8-Mrs. Frank-

some salve to the south's social failure cited, is pertinent to any Thus many of the states were able and political wounds but she also audience that might be assembled

#### She Accuses Communists

She became serious, however, every community. fying human aspirations.

At one point she declared that that "perhaps they were apathe Russian people were so "poorly thetic." the only true democratic govern-she was sure that at the very next ment" the people don't really know United Nations committee she parwhether they have or not.'

shop conference sponsored by the 'dig up the Peekskill riots."
Southern Regional Council for tep "They will ask me if that is

resentatives of church groups from twelve southern states. All faith: and denominations were repre sented. About twelve Negroes at tended the sessions.

The Southern Regional Council is widely regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the south. It is composed of southerners of both races from each state in the region and includes clergymen, educators, business men, professional men, labor leaders and newspaper editors.

#### Says Fault Is Widespread

The conference was presided over by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta,

Mrs. Roosevelt began her adcriticized the region for its "fail-

The former First Lady stepped

"Everything that has been said Mrs. Roosevelt not only offered here, every instance of democratic

"If we believe in democracy and?"

riences in the United Nations com- giving leadership in every field from a nation in which moral strength and purpose was evident in every individual person in

were professional propagandists Mrs. Roosevelt said that she rewho unfairly emphasized the flaws garded the violence in the Peeksin our preachments about democ-kill incident as "perfectly outracy and wilfully failed to cite our rageous." She said that she would achievements in the field of satis-not say the police could not have controlled the situation, but added

prepared for democracy" that when Repeating this point in her their leaders told them they had speech, Mrs. Roosevelt said that ticipates in, some Communist Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at a work member of the committee would

## **Another Civil Rights Case**

The trial of 8 white men, including a deputy sheriff, in federal district court at Columbus Monday for violation of the civil rights of a Harris County Negro, ended in a stark appeal to white suprema-

cy, instead of the majes workaw and justice

The case involved the flogging of Capers Jarrett, 38-year-old Shiloh, Georgia Negro who was arrested without a warrant. The presiding judge, A. B. Conger, in his charge, called upon the jury, whose foreman was a former Mayor of Columbus, to "lay aside all prejudice, bias, sympathy, human emotion and passion." But the fact that defense attorney Fred New based his defense solely on an attack upon the propriety of the federal government reaching down into the counties, thus creating a condition whereby sheriffs in the future will fear arresting any member of a minority group, seemed to have had a decided effect upon the jury's thinking. For, in his summation argument, he told the jurors to "get down to the issues," which he said were "do you believe the white man or do

In effect, the decision is an answer to the question as to whether the South can handle the problem of justice without outside interference. The federal government has had a great holiday feast in Alabama, where the state, on its own initiative has set about rounding up floggers and tracking down suspected members of

the Klammengeris Jenne There is no good reason why this could not be done in every instance where the civil rights of individuals are denied. But can the South be depended upon to act in the case of the Negro? What would have been the attitude of Alabama authorities had the floggings and beatings reported in the state been limited only to Negroes? Somehow we can't help thinking that the groused citizens of that state would still have been sleeping if the violence had not spread to the whites. Much, if not all, of the campaign to unmask the Klan was inspired by the whippings and other violence committed against white citizens by the Klan.

A region which subordinates all things to a consideration of white supremacy, cannot be depended upon to deal out justice to a minority member when that comes in conflict with the rights of

a white supremacist.
THE CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM ties to vote and to work, unimpeded by

The announcement yesterday that racial or religious prejudice—will be turn serve as an inspiration for turn serve as an inspiration for ers in Congress have agreed to aban. It is evident that in these matters neighborhoods all over the city. don all efforts to enact a civil rights both political parties have promised bill at this session merely confirms amore than they are now able or ready fact which has been evident, if not ad-to deliver. The Democrats in Congress mitted, for more than rair a year Last are still deeply divided, North and March the proponents of civil rights South. The Republicans had an opporlegislation lost a battle to amend the tunity last March to furnish the votes Senate's rules so as to put an effective that would have amended the Senate's curb on filibusters. That settled the rules effectively, but failed to deliver issue for this session. A few purely them. A good deal of grass-roots cruformal gostules we subsequently sading remains to be done before this
been made to redippe the promises situation changes. Fortunately, there
given in both party programs. The are leaders in both parties who recogHouse of Representatives has passed nize this fact. And in the admirable
(as it has four times previously) an report of the President's Committee anti-poll tax bill, but with no expecta- on Civil Rights-now about to celetion that it would be considered in the brate its second birthday—they have a Senate. Committees of both houses sound program of action.

have approved a Fair Employment "AUDITING" CIVIL RIGHTS Practices Bill, but there the matter The first community self-audit of rests. The score for this session of civil rights is under way in New York ongress—in the area of new legisla-in the area west of Central Park from to strengthen the right of minori-Fifty sinth Street to 138th Street.

the medical care available to residents put off civil rights legislation in the ava and last it, fill intestigate until next year and a congres"Because the Administration has housing, education, employment and access to public facilities. A broad panel sional adjournment push imcivil rights measures, its action toof educators, social scientists and un-mediately got under way.

day may have been in a sitable. titled volunteers—under the co-chair
Senate Democratic Leader Scott If the Administration leadly means manship of Republican Representative W. Lucas (III.) slated a fair employ- what it says about the lights, it Jacob K. Javits and Democratic Repre-ment practices measure for consid- will make FEP the fi sentative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.—eration shortly after the Senate business in the next ession and are in olved in this survey to deter
The announcement, following a White House legis the conference, touched off a drive to adjourn Contract the Army."

Thus one section of New York joins grass in two or three weeks follow.

the dozens of towns and communities ing a clean-up of other "musts" on around the country which are seeking the calendar. the facts before either making wild as- Civil rights legislation, which -legislation liberalizing the dissertions or comfortable assumptions as invariably collides with a South- placed persons act-involving any to the rights of minorities. Other ern filibuster, previously had been threat of filibuster, but leaders areas in the city—notably the East scheduled as a session-end "possi- hoped to break through to a vote in four or five days. Side and Greenwich Village-are engaged in pre-testing their neighbor- Agrees It's Too Late hoods before embarking on a full investigation. The West Side survey to enact any part of the controverto enact any part of the controve credits the Report of the President's sial program this session. He said however, before the end of the Committee on Civil Rights for its local he doubted a prolonged Senate week of October 16.

The community audit is a fact-find- "helpful. ing excursion into the heart of a town Charging "politics" entered into or neighborhood. The people involved the decision, Senate Republicar are the key to the survey; they are Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebr.) unique because they retain their ama- challenged selection of FEPC legteur standing. The West Side audit is rights test. being conducted by volunteers, under the direction of professional research tion could have been passed this people, and with the advice of a panel session or next, but the leadership of nationally recognized social scien- deliberately by-passed it. tists. The audit seeks to discover the Most Difficult to Pass good conditions as well as the bad; it' strikes a favorable balance of the as- tion as "the most difficult of the on the bill. Except on a motion to sets and liabilities on the civil rights civil rights measures to pass" and recommit, the House would not be ledger. From these facts inevitably charged it was chosen for that permitted to change any provisions corrective action follows. New York's reason. first audit, in the tradition of communities around the country which have successfully completed surveys, will in turn serve as an inspiration for other

Wherry Charges Truman, Leaders Play Politics in FEPC Test Delay By Robert C. Albright

Thus one section of New York joins gress in two or three weeks, follow-

discussion at this time would be

islation for the postponed civil

He said anti-lynching legisla-

The Nebraskan was one of the Fund Measure Rushed authors of the new coalition cloture rule, passed early this year over Administration opposition.

FEPC bill, so they can go into the Congress hopes to clear its last rule."

The GOP leader hinted Republicans themselves will move to call arms program and economic aid to up anti-lynching legislation next Korea session if the FEPC test fails.

agreement on the new civil rights sion.

He said he plans to call up the FEPC bill right after legislation action on the pending farm bill: ssion priority. given seco

#### ADA Issues Statement

This survey at present is inquiring into day agreed with his leaders to tion, which previously had present

Practical effect of the decision was to signal the end of the session. Only one other "must" bill

Lucas declined to set any definite adjournment date pending a

The House, meanwhile, swung into the adjournment stride by prodding for action on the last deadlocked money bills and tackling its last major piece of legislation:

1. The House Rules Committee by a 5 to 4 party line vote broke its stalemate on legislation greatly broadening the Government's social security program. The House will open debate on the bill today under "closed rule" procedure. This will permit four days of de-Wherry described FEPC legisla- bate and then an up or down vote of the committee bill.

2. A fifth "stopgap" appropriation bill was sped through the "They could get cloture on an House to keep the military estabantilynching bill and they know lishment, the Interior Department it," said Wherry. "But they hope and some other agencies in funds and pray it won't work on an until October 10. By that date campaign and blame it on the log-jammed money measure, including one not yet launched, providing funds for the European

Lucas took the Senate floor lates in the day to announce the deci-E only Administration leaders but sion to postpone a civil rights showthe leading minority groups inter- down and outline a tentative proested in the legislation are in gram for the balance of the ses-

> Lucas said these bills will be called up in Senate following

repealing Federal taxes on deomargaring, which previously was given second a sission priority.

REA loans for rural telephone financing, emergency school construction in special Federal areas, "middle class" housing aids, Korean economic aid, increased Americans for Democratic Ac- United States representation in §

## Text of Lehman's Acceptance Speech

I am very happy again to be at of this state and nation. a convention of the Democratic

have shown devotion to the ideals variage.

of the Democratic party. They What we have gained we must deserve the wholehearted support retain and we must advance. The democracy at its best.

In our unshakeable determination to safeguard individual free-ership. And that is why I am so

Harry Truman, Al Smith and sonal freedom which we Amerifelt in Washington.

Robert F. Wagner. These are men canschipy.

We are living in a troubled and of great heart. They never world. The principles of democfor whom the courageous Wenders of their fight for description which we are so possion.

It is a source of very deep re- ments. gret that my old and dear friend. To meet that challenge to de- Democratic party cannot be pre-Senator Robert F. Wagner, found mocracy is the real fight that has served by a retreat from the it necessary for health reasons been going on in the United States measures recommended in the to withdraw some months ago since 1933, when the great Presi- President's civil rights message. from the United States Senate dent, Franklin Delano Rossevelt, Appeasement of the reactionaries

ability than Bob Wagner. He democracy and the success of earned and field not only the dictators abroad. high regard of his colleagues in the Senate and of his constituents, but also their deep devoby the people of his state and na- surance that they would have Mississippi. are inexcusably tion, whom he served so long and enough to eat. The dictators of vicious and indescribably sinisgreat responsibility. I will always to provide the bare means of liv-vulnerable to the world-wide ofthat responsibility.

the United States Senate. I am ic for the benefit and profit of every man, woman and child.

Following is the text of the deeply grateful to you for this business, and labor, and agricul-whatever their race, creed, or Following is the text of the deeply grateful to you for this business, and labor, and agricul-whatever their race, creed, or speech of former Gov. Herbert H. further expression of your configure, without paying for this color, or national origin. They business are decisive ment in the sacrifice and achievement in the sacrifice and destruction of the civil liberties want action on civil rights now, immediately and without delay. I am convinced that the people give my full strength and devolution to the service of the people.

I am very happy again to be at of this state and nation.

party in New York this afternoon, ress that has been won for the achievements, and the force of its mocracy. A leadership which is It is an honor for me to speak people by the Democratic party eager and ambitious workers— dedicated to advancing the cause from the same platform as His in state and nation, almost inch skilled and unskilled alike—af- of human rights will restore Honor, Mayor William O'Dwyer, by inch, blocked by inertia or reford us an opportunity unique in American prestige in the world

of their city and borough, and I fight to maintain progressive dom, the present fight for civil am sure that both of them will government is one without end rights which President Truman is be re-elected on the 5th of No- Efforts to carry on must be never now waging is important beyond ceasing. No halt can be made in description. I was born and grew up in New the march forward, less the The report of the President's York. Here I first met the lead- forces of reaction stem the tide Committee on Civil Rights was a

ernment in the interest of all of tice and the creation of equal op-tion based on that report was an the people of the state and nation. portunity for all must be the con- act of great political courage and It has been my privilege to have stant aim of progressive govern- of high statesmanship. But action had the friendship and example ment. It is an issue upon which on the President's recommendaof many great leaders of the the very safety and preservation tion depends now on the deter-Democratic party-Woodrow Wil- of our democracy itself depends. mination of voters of the two poson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Upon it rests the liberty and per-litical parties to make their views

faltered in their fight for de-racy to which we are so passion-dell Willkie spoke, to express mocracy. They sought to make ately devoted are under attack in themselves on these measures, this land one of golden oppor-many parts of the world. We just as it is necessary for the miltunity for the ull and self-reliant have seen the principle of democ- lions of fair-minded Democrats, lives of its people. To this ideal racy undermined and destroyed both south and north of the Maof American Democracy, I have by the tide of totalitarian ideol- son-Dixon Line, to insist that the consecrated my life. To this ideal, ogy. And in the wake of this de- Democratic party stand squarely I believe the Democratic party is struction human liberties have behind the President's recommenconsecrated by faith and fact invariably been sacrificed to the dations. demands of dictatorial govern- Let there be no misunderstand-

after nearly a quarter of a cen-came into office, because our Gov- will get us nowhere.

tury of most distinguished serv-ernment and our people had a realistic conception of what has No man ever served his state or been the fundamental and essennation with greater devotion and tial cause of the breakdown of litical rights, in education and in

#### Freedom Sold for Food

In many countries abroad, many tion and affection. He will long men were willing to exchange be held in grateful remembrance their liberties for the simple asso well. It will be a great privi- the world have been able to keep lege to succeed Bob Wagner in the machines of industry and agrithe Senate, but it will also be a culture going and have been able tige internationally and make us to my utmost to measure up to ing to the individuals whom they fensive being waged by commukeep under their heels. But they have deprived them of all freedom.

your hands, the nomination to our economy vigorous and dynam- equality and full protection for

this great land, its vast natural resolute leadership in meeting We all recall the path of progressources, its supreme technical the unsolved problem of our de and John Cashmore. Both of action, or by considerations of history. We can furnish the whole and give back to the American them through years of service personal interest or political adworld with a glowing example of people their sense of boundless world with a glowing example of people their sense of boundless

ers of liberalism. Here I first and force it back, as indeed they trail-blazing document and the learned the importance and need already have done.

President's message to Congress of progressive and humane gov—

The eradication of social injus- urging the enactment of legisla-

ing on that: the unity of the

#### Attacks Discrimination

Discrimination in civil and poemployment, is contrary to the fundamental principles of our American democracy, and its practice is repugnant to the American way of life.

Lynching and mob violence, whether it be in Peekskill or These things create disunity at home. They weaken our presnism against American democ-

American people want I am greatly honored to accept, Our job in America is to keep these practices ended. They want

happy to accept this nomination. I want to fight for equality of opportunity in employment, in edu-

want to fight for equality of Il our citizens. I pledge to you that I will make that fight with the strength at my com-

Nominee Decries Mob Action as Creating Disunity, Blow

at Nation's Prestige drig 16-49

FROESSEL IS COURT CHOICE

-Entire Democratic State Committee Present

Text of Mr. Lehman's speech will be found on Page 22.

#### By JAMES A. HAGERTY

Endorsing the Fair Deal of Pres-Hotel yesterday nominated former to the contrary, is reactionary. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for Unit-

ne. Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Froessel of Queens was designated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the elective vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas D. Thacher.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Lehman called on progressive Republicans and fair-minded Democrats, both south and north of the Mason-Dixon Line, to press for immediate action by Congress in en-acting the civil rights legislation recommended by President Tru-

Mr. Lehman declared unity of the Democratic party can-Mr. Lehman declared that the not be preserved by a retreat from the President's civil rights pro- m gram and that appeasment of reactionaries would get us nowhere.

"Discrimination in civil and poployment, is contrary to the fundamocracy and its practice is repug-nant to the American way of life," he said. mental principles of American de-

"Lynching and mob violence, "Lynching and mob violence," whether it be in Peekskill or Mississippi, are inexcusably vicious 2 and indescribably sinister. These print things create disunity at home. They weaken our prestige internationally and make us vulnerable to a the world-wide offensive being 5 5 waged by communism against S American democracy!

#### Entire Committee Present

All 300 members of the committee were present or represented by E proxy. Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Demo- 8 cratic State Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, declared that by the Democratic party, "the party on of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Justice Wires His Acceptance Truman," was "the people's party," and represented everything progressive and liberal.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the result of the contest for the Senatorship between Mr. Lehman and 2 Senator John Foster Dulles, the Republican nominee, would decide a contract the neonle of the state whether the people of the state would be represented by a cham-Truman and Wagner or by a repident Truman, the Democratic resentative of the party that has State Committee at a meeting in sought to block the Fair Deal pro-State Committee at a meeting in sought to block the Fair Deal pro-

The Democratic State Chairman ed States Senator for election to asserted that the Taft-Hartley Act the seat vacated by Robert F. Wag- must be repealed: the block against g

Manhattan and Harry A. Samberg Crawford Notch, N. H., he said: and Louis Cohen of the Bronx.

#### Named by Acclamation

to address the convention.

Commissioner of Borough Works States Senate, Gov. Herbert H. and candidate for Borough Presi-Lehman, as well as with Mayor nomination for Court of Appeals associates throughout the state. Judge. He said that by his record "Regret exceedingly my utter in- together with insistence on free Also on the International front

J. Flynn, Bronx leader; Mr. Cash-the state committee. more, Carmine G. DeSapio, leader Civil Rights Being of Tammany, and James A. Roe, Queens leader, a committee to fill Violated on 3 Fronts

The committee elected Miss An- Throughout Louisiana gela Parisi, an assistant corporation counsel, vice chairman, to succeed Doris I. Byrne, who re-P. Tureaud, attorney; and D. A. signed on appointment by Mayor Dennis, president of the Long O'Dwyer as a City Magistrate.

Taylor of Salamanca, the commit- to the Justice Department that tee adopted a resolution commend- the civil rights of colored people ing the present Congress for pass in Lipisiana as being violated, ing part of President Truman's They be red. 3

further the President's program qualify as registered voter and called upon the people of the country to make their wishes heard during the present session, at this vear's election and at the election next year, so that "we then can have a Congress 100 per cent behind the President and we can look for rapid and final enactment of the Democratic program."

#### Truman's Leadership Hailed

"Last year we paid tribute to resident Harry S. Truman for the eadership which brought our naion successfully through the war's end and the problems of peacetime reconversion," the resolution said.

be associated with our party's dis- clared. Maurice A. FitzGerald, Queens tinguished candidate for the United

naming Mr. Fitzpatrick, Edward personally to all the members of

Dwyer as a City Magistrate. shoremen's Union in New Or-On motion of Mayor Robert L. leans, complained last Thursday

Fair Deal program and praising the President.

The resolution urged the Demeratic members of Congress to work with "unabated vigor" to and abuse of those seeking to

and Japan, the same fears and behind. "Just learned of my nomination attitudes have led this Government On the bright side, the reportwant to be a part of the Democratic Party. for the Court of Appeals vacancy to place its reliance on conserva-said, the Truman Administration's and am deeply appreciative of this tive elements interested in main-civil rights program "shows in-To the accompaniment of pro-great and unexpected honor and taining the status quo and have increasing vitality, though bogged longed applause, Mr. Lehman was trust. Will sincerely endeavor to fostered a "disinclination to sup-down in Congress at the moment; nominated by acclamation, and a measure up to its high responsibili- port progressive forces for demo-labor's resistance to legal restric-

auspices tends toward communism, ciples of the Bill of Rights. ly depend," the report said.

"The same conservative influ-dom of communication." aided measurably in creating a cli-ganizations. mate favorable to the status quo and inhospitable to any substantial challenge to it.'

The report, covering events up to August, was prepared by the organization's staff under the supervision of Roger N. Baldwin, director. Pointing out that President Truman had commented that the nation had gone through previous periods of security hysteria, it says that it "exceeds in its severity, intolerance and fears" any previous period in the twenty-nine years since the Civil Liberties Union became active.

#### Specific Acts Are Cited

The union based many of its findings on a "balance sheet" of specific acts and decisions in Fed-Liberties Union Decries Fear eral, State and local courts in Fedof 'Insecurity' in Face of
Cold War With Russia

Specific acts and decisions in Fedislative bodies and government
agencies, by the police, and in the
United Nations General Assembly.
It listed fifty-three such acts and The American Civil Liberties and thirty-six important issues in the second of the civil still position in the civil still position in the second of the civil still position in the civil still stil Union held vesterday that civil still pending in the courts.

much of the repressive force of the Democratic Forces "Weakened" Taft-Hartley Act"; the courts. especially the United States Su-

Justice Froessel measured up to ability, because of bad flying con- enterprise alone as a democratic the United Nations had "for the the great tradition of that court. ditions in these mountains, to be economic system, have tended to first time in history laid a work-A resolution was then adopted present to express my appreciation weaken those centrist forces on ing basis between the nations and which democratic liberties so large-peoples for enforceable universal

> democratic movements to accom- Tom C. Clark which labelled as forms. Under cover of the anti- or other opportunity for contesting and basic conviction.
>
> Communist crusade they have been the appellation, a total of 159 or
> There should be no dissent from that gen-

ator the Democratic party honored presented Mr. Lehman to the com- that was reflected in forced loyalty increased support of civil rights, mittee.

world's first international relief him again for that leadership rights in this country were in Further evidence of the conds 'Loval' Democrats

agency, the nan to whom the lives, health, hopes and destinies of five hundred million human beings were entrusted, the man who shipped even greater benefits for the sia.

Loydi Democrats

Further evidence of the conductive with the conductive of the conductive with the conductive of the conductive twenty million tons of food, cloth- future."

ing and medical supplies to the destitutes of the world and the Tenth Congressional District, page booklet, asserted that "fear man who taught theh world that Brooklyn, the committee adopted a peoples and nations could work resolution, praising the President of the conditions own correspondents in seventy-five cities in thirty-nine lynching, and anti-segregation measures.

The organization's annual restates. Half the answers were to states. Half the answers were unstates. Half the answers were unstates. Half the answers were unstates. Half the answers were to states. Half the answers were unstates. Half the answers were unstates. Half the answers were to state that "fear changed from a year earlier, one friend of President Truman, and a member fourth that general trends were of the credentials committee adopted a fourth that general trends were of the credentials committee. peoples and nations could work resolution, praising the President espionage" had helped create in more favorable to civil liberties, barred States' Rights leaders from seats on together in peace as in war. for aid to the State of Israel. espionage" had helped create in more favorable to civil liberties, barred States' Rights leaders from seats on Mr. Cashmore declared that in This ended the work of the combinating Mr. Lehman for Sen-mittee, and Mr. Fitzpatrick then spirit" of "nervous conservatism" "Over half the cities reported mittee.

itself.

Mr. Lehman's nonlination was seconded by Botonsh President James A. Birke of Queens, Mrs. Lehman's nonlination because of civil rights able to reach New York City to David Fitzgerald of Glens Falls, accept the nomination because of civil rights measure.

That was reflected in forced loyalty increased support of civil rights, mittee.

Oaths, laws that penalized opinions especially for racial minorities, oaths, laws that penalized opinions especially for racial minorities, and associations, intimidation of the report said. "Of the influences agreement. Consequently, we are in sharp sure groups headed the list in overdisagreement with those in the States' Rights allowed the list in overdisagreement with those in the States' Rights half the cities—the American Le-ranks who are telling it around that South-Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack of poor flying conditions. In a tele- In matters of foreign policy and gion and Catholic agencies leadingern Democrats must surrender their ideas Manhattan, Alfred Santangelo of gram to Mr. Fitzpatrick from in relation to occupied Germany—with local police running close on the civil rights program if they ever

"The very essence of the Democratic Party," said Mr. Daniels, "is that the Democrats who compose it steadily and often disagree among themselves, but motion was passed to invite him ties. It will also be a privilege to cratic reforms," the report de-tions of its rights had "negated close ranks when the battle begins with the Republicans. . . . All Southern Democrats do not, and are not expected to, "The noti onthat any move preme Court, had continued to sup- agree with all the specific programs of dent, placed Justice Froessel in William O'Dwyer and all the other toward nationalization under any port and even to extend the prin- the party with regard to civil rights, but it is the essence of both democracy and the Democratic Party that in its great internal battles the will of the majority

> must be the program of the party." Before a campaign, as Mr. Daniels rightly civil rights and international free-sees it, Democrats are free to fight for their ences which are responsible for A major threat to civil liberties, convictions. But once a platform is adopted. this policy abroad," the report as- the report said, was the list drawn all Democrats are obligated to support the serted, "are hostile at home to up by former Attorney General party against the common political foe to plish far-reaching economic re-subversive, without public hearings the fullest extent consistent with conscience

> > eral view. It is consistent with all the history of the party, and with the history of democratic processes. Southern Democrats, without abating one iota of their opposition to any phase of the civil rights proposals, can still remain loyal members of their party.

The talk one hears that those who opposed the civil rights planks of the last Democratic platform have no recourse but to keep out of the party is all poppycock. It is encouraged, one suspects, by those who have questionable reasons for desiring a split in the party. The battle against undesirable proposals can be fought out within the party; and it should be fought there if one wants to put up the most effective opposition.

## Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

With her usual characteristic courage, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the course of an interview in Atlanta/Thursday, reaffirmed her oft expressed conviction that the South needs the Civil Rights program and that it is in no sense the cause for the resurgence of violence in the region.

No mention was made of the gruesome slaying, not to call it a lynching, of 58-year-old Hollis Riles, prosperous Grady county farmer, a week ago by white men. The Sheriff has no clues worth following, he said. "The Georgia Bureau of Investigation officials," the Sheriff advised, "are working with me on this case. Although it may take some time, I feel that we are making definite progress and will be able to find the men."

I feel that we are making definite progress and will be able to find the men. That precious statement was made Montay over long distance call to the Sheriff's office. But nothing you has happened. And speaking of the failures of American democracy, Mrs. Roosevelt called attention to this as well as the Robeson's demonstration when she warned: "Such incidents are frequently brought to my attention in the United States by the Russian delegates, who ask if they are examples of the democracy of which we are so proud." But she says: "I find that I must reply that these things are failures of democracy."

The point we make is that Mrs. Roosevelt's contention

The point we make is that Mrs. Roosevelt's contention that the South needs the civil rights program is true and correct. We need an anti-lynch law. We need the whole program of civil rights and without it the mind of man can envision no early solution of mob violence and lawlessness in the South. For the simple truth is, the people in the small rural areas will not testify against each other, who in hundreds of instances, are related in one or another way.

Maybe something will be done about Riles' death. His only crime was that he owned a 200 acre plot, which whites wanted to buy. Repeatedly, he refused to sell in the South that very thing can and often turns out to be, death for the Negro who keeps on resisting the wishes of whites. In most of the South, the law is on the side of the white man. We need the civil rights program and then mob violence will not be a problem because we shall have laws to cover such lawlessness.

dto the protection of the protection of the protection of the civil rights and liberties of strengthening of civil rights and liberties of strengthening of civil rights and liberties of strengthening of civil rights and the people."

who are committed to a program the points out that in recent of states rights which would leave years Congress has enacted stated and states are recent of states and liberties of strengthening of civil rights and the people." from widely separated regions.

New the top of the list was passage by the New Jersey committees to survey, study and sees fit. ssured this week, of what is regarded as one of the most prise and to make recommendaliberal civil rights bills in the nation.

In Connecticut, Governor Chester Bowles signed the be deemed advisable. order calling for integration in that State's National Guard. Among such committees he spe-

In Washington, the U.S. Supreme Court rendered two cifically mentioned are the Condecisions favorable to us. The high tribunal in the case gressional Joint Committee on Labrought by Elmer W. Henderson of Baltimore, agreed to bor-Management Relations, created ecide whether racial discrimination in the dining cars of by the Taft-Hartley Labor Law of — Complaints of violations of civil outhern railroads is a violation of the Constitution.

And in deciding not to review a U.S. Court of Appeals Atomic Energy Act of 1946. ecision the Supreme Court, in effect, permits colored rail. The establishment of these comway firemen to continue prosecution, in Washington's U.S. mittees, as well as others, Mr. District Court, of their suit to enjoin the Seabord Air Line Clark said, "was in recognition of Railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the need in our complex society Enginemen from discriminating against them in employ for specialized agencies to keep abreast of developments in vital

From Oregon came the report that both houses of the new problems and difficult situalegislature has given preliminary approval to a fair employ- tions can be met without delay by ment practice bill, which, after a minor alteration, will be agencies best equipped to do so He signed by Governor McKay.

These guideposts on civilization's highway are remind. tal in the field of constitutional police brutality directed against col rs that there are some scattered sections where the people have not lost their way. We are glad to make note of them PRESIDENT'S POSITION ere.

o Secure F

(Editor's note: This is the fourth

rights is "vital in the field of constitutional rights and liberthes," rights. Attorney General Tom C. Clark UNIT COMPOSITION declares in an exhaustive brief on the bill filed with the Senate and The joint congressional commit-ernment, "might be subverted to

Rhode Island, chairman of the nembers of the House to be ap-documents," he said, "this commit? Pemocratic National Committee, is pointed by the speaker, with due tee could harass without limit citisponsoring the bill, an adminis-regard for party representation. zens or local officials whose consponsoring the bill, an administrative, in the Senate, and Repre- In his statement on an analysis duct it did not approve."

sentative Emanuel Celler of New of the bill Attorney General Clark

Senator Robertson, however, be-

ciary Committee, is its sponsor in provisions of the bill.

Judiciary subcommitteestee on civil rights would be com- political use by the party in power which have held hearings on thisposed of 14 members, seven Sena- at any given time. Having the tors to be appointed by the presi- power to subpoena the attendance Senator J. Howard McGrath of lent of the Senate, and seven of witnesses and production of

York, chairman of the House Judi states that creation of such a com-longs to that small group of south-

the great importance which Con-opposed to any action by the fedgress attaches to the protection of eral government looking to the

tutes creating joint congressional the rights of colored citizens as it

tions and reports as to necessary legislation and as otherwise may

branches of American life so that rights and liberties.

among southerners to the creation for whites. (Continued from Jones-galley 4) PROMISE PROBE of a joint congressional committee Mr. Campbell assured the delega-on civil rights than to the other tion that all specific cases involving

The first part of the bill would Democrat of Virginia, who ap-Mr. Dennis, others attending

that a joint committee, like the Quick. proposed civil rights commission in the executive branch of the gov-

mittee "would be a recognition of ern senators who are unalterably

**Promised Investigation** 

And Prosecution Of

All Specific Cases

WASHINGTON, D. C. - (NNPA) 1947, and the Joint Committee on rights of colored people in Louisiana Atomic Energy, created by the were lodged with the Justice Department last Thursday.

> A. P. Tureaud, a New Orleans attorney, and D. A. Donnis, resident of the Longshoremen's Union, also of New Orleans, conferred with As- 5 sistant Attorney General Alexander Campbell, who is in charge of the criminal division, relative to the alviolation ey charged: (1) intimidation

and incarceration of witnesses and plaintiffs in pending lawsuits; (2) ored people and (3) beating and abuse of colored persons seeking to

Establishment of a joint congressional committee in its report and by President Truman in his special messag to Congress on civil rights.

They also brought to the attention of the courts in Flatfal courts in the equalization of public school facilities for There is perhaps less opposition colored pupils with those provided

violations of civil rights will be investigated and prosecuted.

Senator A. Willis Robertson, In addition to Mr. Tureaud and of a series of articles based on create a five-member commission peared before the Senate Judiciary conference with Mr. Campbell inthe statement and analysis by on civil rights in the execu-subcommittee in opposition to the cluded Leo Meltzer, acting head Attorney General Tom C. Clark tive branch of the Government and McGrath bill and sought to rebut of the civil rights section in the concerning the proposed Civil part two would raise the civil the arguments in favor of the mea- Justice Department; Maceo Hubrights section in the Justice De-sure advanced by Attorney Gen-bard, a special assistant to the at-WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—partment to a divisional level. eral Clark, admitted that a joint torney General assigned to the civil WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—

Mr. Clark regards both of these congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint control of the Justice rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights below the congressional committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights below the civil rights and committee on civil rights section; Dean Shelder, directivil rights below the civil rights and civil rights section right and civil rights and civil rights are civil rights and civil rights and civil rights are civil rights and civil rights and civil rights are civil rights and civil rights and civil rights are civil rights and civil rights are civil rights and civil rights are civil rights. civil rights bill establishing a joint ening federal government machincongressional committee on civil ery for the protection of civil
Nevertheless: he expressed fear A. Washington and Charles W.

vith sound and indigenous Amerian constitutional principles.' RESIDENT TRUMAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) - Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women, visited President Truman at a conference last week. She preented him with a statement raising his civil rights program and leadership.

Cox Recipe To Cure Democratic Party Ills:

always will be differences in the sia hasn't abandoned her attempt House committee meeting this

islation demanded by President Truman will remain bottled up.

Give And Take Meanwhile, however, Mr. Trunan has beckoned to State's Rights Democrats who deserted fim in last year's campaign to one back to the party bannerif they will abandon the battle against the civil rights program.

"The sooner we patch up these highly political, controversial questions and unify," Cox said, "the better it will be for the country. But by following a give and take policy, we could get together on broad fundamental issues."

The party's differences recently were spotlighted by the national committee's purge of its State's Righters. Frequently dur-ing the congressional session the big Democratic majority has been helpless as its members went op-

Cox himself has fought the administration and support depending on the issue. But on the civil rights question he is in a position to speak with some degree of neutrality. Southerners never have doubted his sympathies are with them. Yet he didn't get out and fight Mr. Truman.

Loyalty A Help Cox also said:

1: Mr Truman is showing a "conciliatory attitude" on legis-lation and "meeting pretty good success in obtaining compro-2. The President hasn't suffered

SHINGTON, D. C. group of southern congressmen Livil Rights Violations have decided to temper their fight on President Truman's civil rights program with compromise proposals, it was indi-

civil rights; stress the big issues honor him."

To CHAMPION PROGRAM
on which Democrats agree. "We ought to keep in mind,"
Follow a policy of give and Cox said, "that the real threat is from abroad and not be lulled altered program for a group of acknowledging there probably into feeling that it is past. Rusparty, particularly over civil to control Europe."

rights, the Georgian said the emphasis should be shifted to points might be a powerful force for holding the Democratic party to bills to ban poll taxes and enforce for employment practices are holding the demanded by President.

One of the four accused, former Florala Chief of Police Thomas I. Gantt, was named in three separate indictments.

A Tallassee policeman, Cecil Orris Thrash, was indicted for shooting Amos Star to death while allegedly trying to arrest him on suspicion of having committed, a misdemeanor.

Charges of beating up Paul A. Patrick, a white man, last December were placed against two former Montgomery policemen, William D. Durden and Winkler Camp-

The Florala police chief is accused of whipping five Negroes with a rubber hose or a similar instrument in August, 1947, while attempting to make them confess to a criminal offense.

THE VICTIMS WERE identified as Robert Lee Devaughn, Johnny Fuller, James W. Fuller, O'Neal Vickers and James Louis Williams.

Gantt also was charged with Pat Grimes and Harold Kelley, both of Florala, in a third indictment. They were said to have conspired to transport three Negroes to Florala from Ft. Walton, Fla.

The Grand Jury charged they forced the Negroes, Corine Hammonds, George Earl Mount and Robert Brannon, Jr., to work against their will.

The two Negroes who served on the Grand Jury along with 16 white men were listed as Kelley Spencer, of Prattville, and Pluie M. Blair, of Montgomery.

Tryman's Message To Congress President Truman's State of the Union message to crusade Hits of his campaign plages and the Democratic Party plat- norfulk, va. form. And while there is no new angle presented in his D. C. Jan. 18 Congressional program, speech served to inspire confi- 5 at. 1-1-49. dence in businsess and to give to the American people a feeling of unity in their determination to live at peace with other races and nations of the world.

The President gave a strong plug for public health and housing. He called for positive action to lower prices and to step up wages. The Taft-Hartley law, subjected to the cruelest criticism during and before the campaign, came mand passage of civil in for another assault from the Chief Executive. And last rights legislation, Taftand by no means least on the President's list, is his strong Hartley repeal, abolition espousal for the passage of civil rights. On that important subject, which more than any other single issue, united Negro voters almost solidly behind him the President had

this to say: 1-1-7-45

"The Civil rights proposals I have made to the 80th ship, it was announced Congress, I now repeat to the 81st Congress. They should be enacted in order that the Federal Government may assume the leadership and discharge the obligations clearly placed upon it by the Constitution. I stand squarely behind

"hese principles."

We are pleased with this pronouncement of Mr. Truman, because we are persuaded that he is, as he stated. "squarely behind" the civil rights proposals, no less than others in his program. And we shall be most disillioned if, after passing through the very valley and shadow of political death, Mr. Truman should retreat from this position. He stuck his neck out months before the campaign started by giving his unqualified endorsement to the report of the Civil Rights Commission and recommending to the 80th Congress the passage of its provisions. In the face of party revolt and bitter defeat he stood firmly behind this controverssial measure, when he could have greatly strengthened his chances for election had he offered to soften down his advocacy of civil rights. We have faith in his integrity and that civil rights, will be passed.

From the standpoint of Negroes, no single phase of the President's message is as important as the question of civil rights. In the South that applies with even more force and urgency. Some sort of federal legislation must be passed at this session of Congress. The South is unable to do anything about mob violence and lynchings. That has been proved time and time again. Yet Negroes continue to suffer violence and mob murders at a dizzy rate. The Ku Klux Klan is growing stronger and stronger and in several instances, have been known to usurp the power of local government machinery. In other words, the antipoll tax issue nor the more important Fair Employment Practices law is not as vital to the safety and wellbeing of Negroes as that of anti-lynch protection.

Freedom

New York-(ANP) - A gigantic "Freedom Crusade" movement will descend upon the nation's capital, Tuesday, Jan. 18, to deof the House un-American Committee and dismissal of indictments against Communist Party leaderhere last week by the Civil Rights Congress.

The "crusade" will be preceded by a national civil rights legislative conference on Jan. 17, which is to map plans for "an offensive drive by American people to end second-class citizenship for the Negro people, trade unionists, Communists, Progressive, liberals and all other racial, religious and political minorities."

#### FLAW IN TRUMAN STRATEGY

To get a favorable vote on cloture, twothirds of the 96 Senators would be required to vote to stop debate and to take up the President's civil rights program.

At any time last week, if 64 Senators had been willing to sign a petition for cloture the fillibuster could have been

stopped.

Here is the lineup of Senators in Congress at present-Democrats, 54; Republicans, 42.

This means that the not expect Democratic majority in the Senate is 12. But, actually President Truman hasn't 54 Democratic Senators on whom he can rely.

Twenty of them are Dixiecrats pledged to vote against his civil rights program so that the President can rely only on 34 Democrats at most to vote for for his civil rights proposals.

o get the required two-thirds, or 64 votes, would mean that he would need at least 30 Republicans.

It would appear that the Republicans are willing to give Mr. Truman not 30 but 40 or 42 votes for his civil rights program if the matter is handled diplomatically.

The President knows that the civil rights program cannot be enacted by Democratic votes in the Senate on which he can count while he needs 64 votes.

A smarter president of the Presithan Mr. ruman would have made civil rights rights program, a bi-partisan piece of legislation the same as foreign policy.

He would have called the Republicans in and admitted quite frankly that he could success without their help and that he was going to give them full credit for it.

Under such circumstances we would have had the civil rights program of the President long since enacted in the Senate.

Until the President recognized theat it requires diplomacy to get along with Congress he will have no more success with the the 81st ongress than he did with the 80th.

FIDDLING WHILE

ROME BURNS

Some months ago when the Democrats in the Senate took the initial strps to pass a portion dent's civil the Republicans refused to go

along and formed a coalition with the

Dixiecrats which stythebill or with the mied the procedure.

Last week, it was the Republicans led by Senator Bricker of Ohio, Senator Cain of Washington, and Senator Capehart of Indiana who made it their business to attach an anti-discrimination amendment to the Truman housing bill.

And it was the Democrats, like Senator Humphrey and Senator Lucas, both good Truman senators, who opposed the amendment on the ground that it would cause the defeat of the housing bill.

The housing bill calls for the construction of 810,000 new housing units during the next six years. the Cain-Bricker amendment would prohibit any discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color in the renting of these units.

Senator Taft is a Republican, too, but he was against the housing amendment. He said that there is no discrimination in Ohio, so he was opposed to it. But the amendment

would have prohibited discrimination in public housing in Maryland as well as Ohio but that did not

seem to occur to Mr. Taft. Senator Bricker pointed out that is the

amendment could not pass,

then there was something wrong with

Constitution or with the Democratic and Republican platforms.

As a matter of fact, there isn't anything wrong with any of these. It is more fundamental. There is something wrong with the senators.

They are playing politics with civil hey use rights. the civil rights issue to get votes. They don't believe in it themselves and they use it only as a political football.

The Democrats have the votes in Congress to pass this anti-discrimination amendment but when they bring measures up, the Republicans are not ready yet. When the TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

tion in our minds that the majority of the Republicans in ongress are incompetent and should not be reelected to office.

Alabamians In Washington-

Southerners Continue Battle

Against Civil Rights Proposal
Right Wing and the Left wing use this privilege to destroy democracy itself.
WASHINGTON, July 16—(P)—When we are ignorant of these threats
Civil rights legislation came to or close our eyes to them we are nurthe forefront in Washington again turing disease and eventual decay. It must be our choice to keep our way of And Southern members of configurations.

He was the first witness as the subcommittee began hearings on legislation to set up a civil rights commission and generally strengthen over rights lead machinery.

There appears to be little chance for action on the proposal at this gress have thrown up their line.

gress have thrown up their line of defense before a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator modern war of ideas, are in addition versial civil rights issue already McGrath (D), Rhode Island,

Those appearing before the home for the establishment of a Com-buster this year. committee are being permitted mission on Civil Rights. Your ditorial Father Sheehy, in indorsing the to testify as long as they please—pointed out the fact-finding services measures before the subcommittaking plenty of time.

Opposes Legislation Senator Hill (D), Alabama, who must be similarly guarded. is vigorously opposed to the legislation and promises to go down tors to defeat it, told a reporter:

"This legislation strikes at the New York, July 13 1940 very fundamental basic structure of our government. It would permit the federal government to exercise local police power which is now reserved to the states and local communities.

The Alabama delegation is "all

out" to push the federal aid to education bill. The bill has passed the Senate and is due to come up in the House soon.

Agency to Guard Civil Rights Republicans bring Congratulations on your excellent civil rights of American Negroes editorial, "A Civil Rights Commission," if it is to live up fully to the UN crats are not ready which appeared in The TIMES of July charter.

to the many who have been disheart- not avoid reminding the United ened by the civil aights sethers in this States of its duties toward its 14 session of Congress Your presentation "deprived of many of their fundamental rights."

Certainly the establishment of a row

Certainly the establishment of a per-manent Federal Commission on Civil problem in the United States as Rights, to carry on where the Presi-"more complex and baffling" than dent's committee left off, is one of the the Palestine conflict, which he best answers America can give to the abroad Of freedom at home and C

glee in making capital of the gap between our ideals and our everyday Wushin practices. Experience has shown, how- Deliator ever, that whenever we take the lead n narrowing this gap, enemy proparanda is immeasurably weakened.

The statement was made to a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee by the Right Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy, head of the department of religious education at the Catholic University of America.

to the compelling moral reasons at has touched off one Senate fili-

taking plenty of time. Such a commission would render. Our tee, said:
One Capitol Hill observer said Government maintains agencies to "Propaganda emphasizing Amer-"these Southerners have started learn the facts on almost every otherican weaknesses in civil rights may their filibuster in committee." facet of our activity. Surely humanhelp spell the difference on some freedom, our most precious heritage, occasions between new nations aligning themselves with the So-MARILYN KAEMMERLE. viet system or the American way

the line with other Dixie legisla- Administrative Secretary, National of life."

Citizens' Council on Civil Rights.

ivil Rights

NEW YORK - (INS) - United Nations Acting Mediator Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said last night the

There is no ques - 13. The Times' dand in favor of such Dr. Bunche said that, "as an in favor of hope American and a Negro," he can-

Those who oppose democracy take Feed Soviets.

Senators were told yesterday Democracy, by its nature, opens its that "every lynching, every riot. Democracy, by its nature, opens its every racial or religious disturb-press and platforms to all. Both the ance" in this country" has fed the **A Healthy Ferment** 

( FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE)

Post-war ferment over civil rights has focused attention on the spots where democratic theories and practices do not meet. We begin to question whether reliance upon gradualism to right the disparities has not involved two steps back for one forward. An answer is given in the "Woman's Press," national magazine of the Young Women's Chirstian Associations, which devotes its February issue to a report of civil rights progress in American communities from coast to coast. The answer is exhilarating.

One review points out that efforts to outlaw unfair employment practices will be launched in twenty states in 1949. New York, which led the way with its 1945 antidiscrimination law, was followed by New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin and Oregon. The last three have no enforcement provisions but since all such laws depend more upon conciliation than compulsion, their working is similar. Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Philadelphia have adopted antidiscrimination ordinances. The experience of these communities, where none of the prophesied catastrophes developed but prejudice did drop, should make victory easier to the twenty states.

make victory easier to the twenty states. 2-19-9
The Y. W. C. A., magazine reporters, enlisted from tional organizations, describe community efforts to bet democratic practices in Detroit, where racial tension is e present; in Grand Rapids, where hotels invite convention on a no-discrimination platform; in San Francisco and Po land and Denver, and in San Diego where there is a proj to fit Indians, Mexicans and Orientals into the schools of mutually respectful basis. They report the work of the Co cils of Church Women in the South; one council told its les lature that it expected laws against the desecration of cross (by the Ku-Klux Klan) to be enforced. They rep movements on college campuses to look at prejudices and something about them. Finally the Y. W. C. A. checks on own efforts to square practice with preaching: a 1948 int racial workshop that brought together everybody who co offer guidance; a move to merge interracial branches. the success of an American room set up in Oklahoma City offer one, just one, pleasant place in which Negroes mi lunch with their fellow workers of whatever race.

A review highlighting the spots of progress rather than the spots of reaction leads to one very important conclusion. The ferment is strong and is healthy. We must wait upon gradualism to change the ways of years. But gradualism is a relative term. Great forces of the day, the lessons of the war, the goals of the United Nations and of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, are speeding its pace. Two steps ahead for one step back seems now a realistic prospect.

BILL	WHAT & DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
F.E.P.C. McGrath-Powell Bill S. 1728 H.R. 4453 (Administration Bills)	Prohibits discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin.	House Labor Subcommittee now holding hearings on Powell bill. McGrath bill in Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Congressman to supp when it comes to House floor. Write members of Senate Labor to schedule hearings on McGra
Anti-Poll Tax McGrath-Norton Bill S. 1727 H.R. 3199 (Administration Bills)	Makes unlawful the requirement that a tax he paid as a prerequisite to vet- ing in an election for national officers.	Hause Administration Sub-Committee now helding hearings on Norten Bill. McGrath Bill in Senate Comm. on Rules and Administration.	Write members of the Hause stration Comm. to report Norfavorably. Write members of Comm. on Rules and Administraschedule hearings on McGrath
Civil Rights Act McGrath Bill S. 1725 (Administration Bill) Powell Bill H.R. 22	Would establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the Exec. Branch, recognized and enlarge Givil Rights activities of Department of Justice and creeks 14-men Gemm. on Civil Rights, regardless releating to crime and visites prefers the right to vete, regardless or regardless prefers the right to vete, regardless or regardless of the right or crime and visites of gatton on any common carrier engaged in inferstate common carrier engaged in inferstate commerce.	In the Senate Judiciary Committee.	Write members of the Senate J. Comm. to schedule hearings on 1 Grath Civil Rights Act of 1945
(This is not an Adminis- tration Bill.)	common egities engages in interstate commerce and in use of any terminal facility such as rest rooms and restaurants.	Titee.	Commerce Comm. to schedule I on Powell Bill.
Anti-Lynching McGrath Bill S. 1726 (Administration Bill) Celler Bill H.R. 365	Provides for protection from a lynch mob under heavy pehalties.	McGrath Bill in Senate Judiciary Comm. House bills are in the House Judiciary Comm.	Write members of the Senate J Comm. to schedule hearings on P Bill.
Identical bills introduced by Reps. Dawson, Powell, Douglas, Case and Dollinger.		Sat, 5. 31.49	Write members of the House J Comm. to schedule hearings of

RUMAN STRATEGY

To get a favorable vote on cloture, two thirds of the 96 Senators would be required to the to stop debute and to take up the President's civil rights program.

At any time last week, if 64 Senators had been willing to sign a position for cloture the filibuster could have been stopped.

Here is the lineup of Senators in Congress at present-Democrats, 54; Republicans, 42.

This means that the Democratic majority in the Senate is 12. But, actually President Truman hasn't 54 Democratic Senators on whom he can rely.

Twenty of them are Dixiecrats pledged to vote against his civil rights program so that the President can rely only on 34 Democrats at most to vote for his civil rights proposals.

To get the required two-thirds, or 64 votes, would mean that he would need at least 30 Republicans.

It would appear that the Republicans are willing to give Mr. Truman not 30 but 40 or 42 votes for his civil rights program if the matter is handled diplomatically.

The President knows that the civil rights program cannot be enacted by Democrats alone. As we have already said, he has only 34 Democratic votes in the Senate on which he can count while he needs 64 votes.

A smarter President than Mr. Truman would have made civil rights a bi-partisan piece of legislation, the same as foreign policy. He would have called the Republicans in and admitted quite frankly that he could not expect success without their nelp and that he was going to give them full credit for it.

Under such circumstances we would have had the civil rights program of the President long since enacted in the Senate.

Until the President recognized that it requires diplomacy to get along with Congress he will have no more success with the 81st Congress than he did with the 80th.

# BY LOUIS LAUTIER

(Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles based on the statement and analysis of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1949, made by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) - More than adequate precedent and abundant need exist for the establishment of a fivemember Commission on Civil Rights in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, as proposed in the McGrath-Celler omnibus civil rights bill now under study by subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. 5 ..... 6-26-49

This was the conclusion of At-commendations: (1) Establishment torney General Tom C. Clark in an of a permanent commission on civil exhaustive brief covering the omni-rights, (2) creation of a joint Conbus civil rights bill which embodies gressional committee on civil rights; legislation recommended to the (3) raising the civil rights section Congress by President Truman in a in the Justice Department to a message on civil rights, delivered to divisional level, (4) strengthening the Congress enact legislation di-existing civil rights statutes, (5)

Mr. Truman recommended that protecting more adequately the the Congress Enact legislation di-right to vote, and (6) prohibiting rected toward specific objects, and segregation in interstate travel, the omnibus civil rights bill would TO GET INFORMATION as Mr. Clark analyzed the section

of the bill setting out the duties adn functions of the five-member Commission on Civil Rights, its job would be simply to gather information, appraise policies and activities, and make recommendations.

CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

Current Congressional hearings on the proposed omnibus civil rights bill, introduced by Senator McGrath and Representative Celler in both houses, besides calling for the establishment of a Federal Commission on Civil Rights, also seeks to reorganize the civil rights activities of the Department of Justice. An additional Assistant Attorney General would head up the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, elevated from a Section, with more investigators specially trained in this field.

The Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice was established in 1939 by the late Justice Murphy, then rowing and contracting, rather than expanding.

Attorney General. In its ten-year his
On the court, Clark will be under the dominasive number for the enforcement agency covering the United States. Indeed, the Section is so small that prideed, the Section is so small that prideed, the section is so small that prideed when fear and suspicion have reached a vate organizations in the civil rights field employ more people just to do their research. Raising the Civil Rights the hand of the Government.

partment of Justice protects citizens close second with 52 votes for the claimed right. against the invasion of their rights. A Civil Rights Division under an Assistant Attorney General with trained investigators—as offered in the omnibus

Gloomy Liberals

WASHINGTON-In the wake of the nomination of Attorney General Tom Clark to the Supreme Court, considerable dismay is felt in the labor-liberal ex-New Deal wing of the Democratic Party. The reaction in this important section of the fair deal party is one of gloom and apprehension.

The reasons for the gloom deserve more examination than they are likely to get, since Clark's confirmation by the Senate is almost a certainty. Any controversy over the appointment will be stirred up on the conservative rather than the liberal side.

To begin with, liberals critical of the nomination

put it in the framework of, first, the Truman administration and, second, the court itself. They believed that Chief Justice Fred Vinson had more to do than any other single individual outside the White

Will Clark Follow Vinson?

THEY SEE A REPETITION of the pattern of government by crony. Little or no animus toward Clark enters into this judgment. It is, rather, a conviction that the horizon of the administration is nar-

tory it has functioned with fewer than tion of the chief justice. This is where the apprehena dozen attorneys and professional sion of the liberals enters in. They see the majority workers on its staff, hardly an impres- of five in favor of a generous interpretation of ma-

> kind of fever pitch. If Clark on the court follows Vinson's lead, he will take a narrow view of the constitutional rights of the individual.

A table has been compiled for the years 1946 Section to a Division would strengthen through 1948, showing the stand taken by each of the nine justices in civil rights cases in which the Enforcement of civil rights cases, court has divided. Murphy cast his vote 53 times in whether or not convictions result, support of the right claimed by the individual or individuals. This made him first in this respect would publicize the fact that the De-among the nine, although Justice Rutledge was a

## By Marquis Childs

On this score, Chief Justice Vinson and Justice bill still in committee—could bring to Stanley Reed were at the bottom of the list, having the Department of Justice that meas- each voted only eight times in favor of the claimed ure of authority it now lacks, and to man's first appointment to the court, voted 10 times those whose rights are endangered for the claimed right. For the other justices the that degree of justice they still require record stands: Douglas 47, Black 39, Frankfurter 23 and Jackson 14.

Viewed from the other perspective, Murphy is also

at the top of the list. In only three cases did he vote to deny the claimed right of the individual. The score for the others is as follows: Rutledge 4, Douglas 10, Black 17, Frankfurter 34, Jackson 41, Burton 47 and Reed and Vinson each 49.

Many would reject such score-keeping on the ground that it ignores the legal intricacies in each and merely indicates the intellectual and emotional bent of the individual. But it does undoubtedly do the latter, and even though a man is elevated to the rarified atmosphere of the Supreme Court he does not divorce himself wholly from his past prejudices.

A Five-To-Four Majority?

IF CLARK FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF VINSON, It appears likely that a new majority of five will prevail over a new minority. The core of the minority will be Justice Black, Rutledge and Douglas, who will be joined from time to time by either Frankfurter

A number of highly significant civil rights cases are bound to come before the court in t next few years. The decisions handed down

## **Another Civil Rights Case**

The trial of 8 white men, including a deputy sheriff, in could make no commitments. federal district court at Columbus Monday for violation of It was then that another report Although he may not have been con- Wallace, of Barbour County, and the civil rights of a Harris County Negro, ended in a stark er remarked, amid laughter, that scious of it, President Truman made a con- ery, a former YDC national presappeal to white supremacy, instead of the majesty of law senator McCarran had appointed siderable contribution to the advancement ident, also opposed the passage

The case involved the forging of Capeta Jarrett, 33 rights subcommittee. "Do you his demand for a Fair Employment Practices Rill by the present session of Cona warrant. The presiding judge, A. B. Conger, in his charge, Truman was asked. called upon the jury, whose foreman was a former Mayor He replied he had not of Columbus, to "lay aside all prejudice, bias, sympathy, everybody again laughted.

Two Dixicrats at Help human emotion and passion.' But the fact that defense attorney Fred New based his defense solely on an attack upon the propriety of the federal government reaching down into rights bills except the fair em the counties, thus creating a condition whereby sheriffs in ployment practice and the anti-less the pation is stirred by the demather for a minority poll tax bills. As subcommittee gogues on both sides, the society the goal to have had a decided effect upon the jury's completely all which all thoughtful persons seek will be recognized as perfectly natural." thinking. For, in his summation argument, he told the jurors such legislation simply by not call reached. to "get down to the issues," which he said were "do youing a meeting of his committee. believe the white man or do you believe the Negro."

to whether the South can handle the problem of justice with Rules and Administration subcompute out outside interference. The federal government has had a mittee, to which anti-poll tax bills tion of an FEPC bill by the current session senator and had the support of great holiday feast in Alabama, where the state, on its own have been referred. Although anti- of Congress would preclude the possibility initiative has set about rounding up floggers and tracking poll tax bills have been before of it adding anything more to its too-brief

down suspected members of the Klan.

There is no good reason why this could not be done in no action has yet been taken. every instance where the civil rights of individuals are denied. But can the South be depended upon to act in the sign civil rights sub-committee to worsen the situation—particularly in the case of the Negro? What would have been the attitude of Alabama authorities had the floggings and beatings reported in the state had been limited only to Negroes? Somehow er (Rep., N.D.). we can't help thinking that the aroused citizens of that state would still have been sleeping if the violence had not spread to the whites. Much, if not all, of the campaign to unmask the Klan was inspired by the whippings and other violence committed against white citizens by the Klan.

A region which subordinates all things to a consideration of white supremacy, cannot be depended upon to deal out justice to a minority member when that comes in conflict

"Represents Nobody"

with the rights of a white supremacist.

# Truman Has 'No Comment on Eastland's Rights Post

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — the president Truman last Thursday
declined to comment on the appointment of Sen. James O. EastSenator Eastland immediately afland (Dem., Miss.) as chairman of ter he had just finished making it the Senate Judiciary subcommit-clear to his press conference that tee before which the Administra- he was aware of Senator McCartion's omnibus civil rights bill is ran's obstruction of the Administration's program.

Senator Eastland, an avowed opponent of the President's civil Commenting on Senator McCarrights program, was appointed by ran's statement that he plans to Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, visit Generalissimo Franco to dis-Judiciary Committee chairman, to cuss diplomatic recognition of succeed Attorney General J. How Spain by the United States, Mr. ard McGrath to the post. When Truman said that Senator McCar-McGrath was chairman of the sub-

#### Two Dixicrats at Helm

member is Senator William Lang-

## Government except himself and You Can't Legislate Morality

tices Bill by the present session of Con-He replied he had none and gress.

The longer civil rights legislation

In effect, the decision is an answer to the question as sinninis chairmen of the South can bondle the man or do you believe the Negro."

Senator Eastand's colleague, political question, too little an ethical one. The south can bondle the south can be added to the south can be a Civil rights have become too much a Benton. Mo., attorney, was electthat sub-committee since Jan. 5, list of accomplishments. And even if the after four other canding action has yet been taken. Senator Estes Kefauver (Dem., FEPC could somehow be enacted into law.

ciary civil rights sub-committee to worsen the situation—particularly in the the following new officers, all succeed Mr. McGrath. The third South, which is the admitted target.

We should have learned our lesson with D. C., vice-presider, Mrs. Lolita the noble experiment that was the Vol-Blackiston, of Pawkuska, Okla, stead Act: You can't legislate morality.

## Loung Democrats Endorse Civil Rights Over Dixie Protest

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 19—(P)—Young Democratic Clubs of America tonight passed 297 to 173 a resolution which included endorsement of President Truman's civil rights program. The Deep South, with the exception of Florida, voted solidly

against the resolution. After considerable maneuvering,

was put through without a bitter floor fight which had been anticipated. There was virtually thematter

the measure appeared content to lution and at one time appeared have the record show they were to have it side-tracked. unalterably against the civil. They got the convention to rights program, but otherwise vote 228 to 220 yesterday to re-

pressed feelings of good fellow-ship for those who could not agree with the who could not agree who could not agree with the who co

the controversial matter

Alabamian Alabama's delegation, led by President Jim Smith, of Tuscumbia, and National Committeeman W. J. Primm, Jr., of Montgom-Southern states which opposed ery, fought the civil rights reso-

solidly behind the president and quire all issues to have clearance the party of the resolutions committee the part the civil rights issue had kept the convention in turmoil since the convention in turmoil since Thursday, but in the final showdown the opposing factions ex- action reversed a previous con-

of any civil rights resolution.

Sparkman Urges Tolerance The delegates earlier today heard Sen. John Sparkman, of Alabama, ask for tolerance for all factions of the party.

As the convention headed for the civil rights showdown, he recognized as perfectly natural."

D. Wilson Gilmore, 37-year-old ed president by the Young Demo-

the retiring president, Roy G. Baker, of Sherman, Texas.

He was elected by agclamation

Truman Saluted

secretary; and Michael Jaffrin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who previously had announced for president, treasurer.

The resolution which was adopted saluted President Truman for his "inspiring leadership and support" and commended him "for his untiring devotion to the welfare of the American public."

It expressed the convention's "approval and support of the early passage of the remainder of the President's legislative program," listing 12 specific items. The list included the civil rights program, the economic stability act, the Mitchell housing bill, a national health insurance act, federal aid to education, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The resolution setting out pointby-point the program of President Truman and the Democratic party was substituted for one which merely endorsed the President and the national party in general terms.

Substitute Wins, 283-197

The vote to substitute the pointby-point endorsement was 283 to 197. Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, Okla

noma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas voted against the sub-

The final vote to adopt the substitute measure was 297 to 173. Nebraska and Maryland passed and the other Southern States voted "No."

Jim Smith, in explaining Alabama's vote against the resolution, declared:

"We regret that we are forced to vote 'No' on this resolution. There are some of the 12 points with which we are in full accord. We want to back the Democratic party to the hilt, but we cannot endorse President Truman's socalled civil rights program.



There is little doubt about the integrity of the American Negro toward his home the United States of America. He loves his country, he will die for his country, and he have proven it again and again. He loves this country because it is possible for a man who is born poor to become rich. He loves this country because his forefathers died and bled for it. A father who loves his children

stitution time and time again and nothing is progress; but now we must survive on prombeing done about. We are think seriously. First of all, we are classed not as Americans but as a distant relative. Our fore fathers came to this country teking freedom. We had to fight for that fixedom and our fore-parents fought and died to free this country.

Something to gain, and we did make some progress; but now we must survive on prombers is the now we must survive on prombers of us who against the grade and say "look at so and so."

But the man in the street wants to know, "what about me?"

We are foes of the human race, some people seem to think, so they do their best fought and died to free this country.

We are not even allowed to poll tax laws could be passed and enpoll tax laws could be passed and enpoll tax laws could be passed in the construction of the first think seriously. They will point out a few of us who against the progress; but now we must survive on prombraces four subjects. They are lynching, the poll tax, segregation and fair employment practices. Each deserves consideration on its own merits, measured, we believe, against the questions just stated.

Public opinion has advanced to a point at which federal anti-lynching the poll tax laws could be passed and enpoll tax laws could be passed in the construction of the progress is the progress in the construction of the progress is the progress in the progress is the progress in the progress is the progress is the progress in the progress is fought and died to free this country.

We have fought and died many times for our country and will fight and die again to preserve the liberty and freedom the constitution provides for us. We are American citizens and we would like to be treated as such. We would like freedom of travel, freedom of education and freedom of religion. I pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and will exert that right. There will be times when I have to swallow my pride because the Supreme Court Justices will not back me up. They will up-hold un-Americanism. They will stand by and watch my people beaten on buses they have to ride in the back of while the front is empty.

The children of my people are forced to

### Negro Tired Crying

## For His Civil Rights: Constitution Gives Them

attend dilapidated schools which sometimes lack toilets.

Some of the schools leak when it rains and are not warm when it is cold because they're not insulated. They use us to further themselves politically and forget us after they reach their goal. At election time we received a lot of promises but only during the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration

must admonish them, sonetimes and when did we notice a change.

Necessary is severe with them:

I am taking my country to task because rein of FDR because we thought we had the people in office have bypassed the Consomething to gain, and we did make some democracy it preaches?

One will it improve our international position as a country that practices the democracy it preaches?

One will be enforceable?

to trample us. We are not even allowed to serve God under the same roof as a white man in some parts of our country.

A few months ago a young high school graduate seeked admission to a Nursing school but was refused entrance because of her color. The young lady only wanted to devote her life to benefit others, maybe the same people who sought to keep her from learning.

They build houses but they refuse to welcome us and they sometimes have the backing of the courts. The bias that we meet daily in the trains, restaurants and bus stations definitely hurts the morals of the American people. I am asking the government, not for civil rights, but for Constitutional rights. When will we have it?

## Truman To Push Civil Rights Issue

The Louisville Courier-Journal

expressed conviction that the 81st Con-ourselves in the true spirit of brothergress would pass some form of civil rightshood, we must acknowledge that in the program. Both parties had pledged re-United States there are instances of disforms in this direction. President Truman crimination and injustice because of difwas firmly committed to it. But a bloc ofference in color, religion or national ori-Southern Democrats succeeded in wreck-gin. But we are working diligently to

of the President's program as it was then, the two less controversial issues from his and also by those who blocked it in the civil rights program, and by asking Consense and have so intemperately ingress to write them into law.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is no man to give civil rights and social rights is very fine PRESIDENT TRUMAN is no man to give civil rights and social rights is very fine up easily, as everybody knows by rightfully should be guaranteed by law, now. And he has announced he will go the latter will be arrived at only gradto the 81st Congress again in January ually, and through operation of the guarwith a request for laws to make his civil antees of the former.

The sident Truman remarked in his Almost a year ago The Courier-Journal Armistice Day address: "If we look at expressed conviction that the 81st Congression in the true spirit of brother.

Southern Democrats succeeded in wreck-gin. But we are working diligently to ing it in Congress at the last session. More, overcome these violations of the fundathey succeeded in sandling the filibuster mental faith which holds us together."

It is perfectly true. And we wish since cerely that it were possible overnight, overcome this default of faith. But it will through enactment of a law, to erase all not be in stony insistence on every point these prejudices reflect. Regrettably, it is not. We believe President Truman will position on civil rights both by advocates of the President's program as it was then, the two less controversial issues from his

moneymy NEVERTHELESS, we see to reason to change our position in three tests which we believe should povern civil rights legislation. They are these:

(1) Will it help Ne roes and other

minorities to attain their fundamental

forced. Congressional experience indicates that an effective anti-lynching law could be enacted by Congress. We still feel that the wiser course, with reference to the poll tax, would be congressional enactment of a constitutional amendment for abolition of the poll tax. Even if it should take several years, approval of the amendment by the required 36 states would be assured.

AS TO federal laws against segregation and against discrimination in jobs because of racial, religious or other reasons of personal prejudice, however wrong-headed, we must make reservations. Morally, we see no defense for segregation, or for job discriminations. Practically, we feel that attempts to enforce federal laws against segregation in the various states, or to require employers to hire persons against whom they entertain personal prejudices, would generate the most extreme bitterness. Indeed in many instances, it would be certain to fire the very prejudices which we are hoping to allay. The distinction between

The Declaration of Human Ric WHO CONCEIVED IT, HOW, AND WHY erican Bar Association, writes of it: The Declaration of Human Rights, "It is revealing to note the which the Line States Senate will be ask-or personnel of the commission. "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is in and the sole United States rejuded to make the supreme law of the land by and the sole United States rejuded." atification of a Covenant in treaty form, and the sole United States representative. can properly be characterized as another at- She is not a person in any sense trained in tempt by pressure groups to change the so- legal draftsmanship. She is primarily a sodial and economic structure of this nation.

t 1 ternational Court of Human Rights, therever it may be at the moment, to answer charges. The Covenant will set up a world-is Mr. Charles Dukes + a trade unionist by wide socialistic program for all governments profession. and if adopted by us would radically change the customs and nullify many of the present cans or representatives of English-speaking laws of America. 24 - 19-49 peoples on the commission of 18 members."

The Declaration is of a piece with Presi-

dent Truman's so-called civil rights program, from the Soviets and one from Yugoslavia, The Committee on Civil Rights, established and one each from Belgium, Chile, China, by President Truman under Executive Or-Egypt, France, India, Iran, Lebanon, Panader 9808, has been working hand in glove ma, Uruguay and the Philippines. with the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations of which Mrs. Eleanor Roose-ed a document that, in the words of Mr. velt is chairman.

tee on Civil Rights was published in 1947. of Rights, which protects the individual In January, 1948, President Truman in a specitizen . . . cial message to the Congress demanded. passage of his committee's recommendations undermining of our American laws, customs in his force bills which so recently resulted and rights. in the Senate filibuster.

Many students of constitutional government believe his force bills to be unconstitutional. Apparently his Committee on Civil Rights is also dubious of their legality. For, on Page 110 of its report to him, it is suggested that under the supreme court ruling in the Missouri vs. Holland case in 1920:

"That Congress may enact statutes to carry out treaty obligations, even where, in the absence of a treaty, it has no other power to pass such a statute. This doctrine has an obvious importance as a possible basis for civil rights legislation."

"The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations is at present working on a detailed international bill of rights designed to give more specific meaning to the general principle announced in Article 55 of the Charter. If this document is accepted by the United States as a member state, an even stronger basis for congressional action under the treaty power may be established."

The composition of the commission which drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is worth noting.

Frank E. Holman, president of the Am-

"It is revealing to note the 'make up'

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is its chairman cial reformer.

"Australia's representative is Col. Wil-Its impact will be felt in every state, iam Roy Hodgson—by training a military city, village and hamlet in the land if it be man and from his biography a person whose very American will be at the beck of experience has been largely confined to government service.

"The United Kingdom's representative

ession. "These three are the only Anglo-Ameri-

The other 15 members comprise three

This is the commission which has draft-Holman: " . . . might be held to impair, or The report of the President's Commit-be a substitute for, our own cherished Bill

"Plot" is not too strong a word for this

# SOME SOUTHERNERS TALK LIBERAL BUT VOTE ALWAYS AND

ongressmen Searched To Deter put together." mine Consistence of Stand

2-44 (By Spike Washington) JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (ANP) — Many a southern lege president in the north is a statutes prohibiting segregation in Negro. There are 200 Negroes their own military forces. With these congressmen who speaks in glowing terms about the Negro who are college presidents in the and other provisions already on the does not vote as he speaks. Voting records of these men in south." 7-2-49 books, Connecticut is now in the fore-congress reveal that they vote a straight ticket against near-Such statements as these by a front of those states enacting civil ly all legislation of any special benefit to minority groups. congressman whom Negroes have rights laws which the Eighty-first Con-

Although Rep. Bennett speaks

ranting, raving congressman from particular race . . . the south is passing if the newer men coming to congress may be "The south is attempting to encourage the colored people to go cited as examples.

Hailed as representatives of the forth as a race, having race pride "new south" who want the condi- and desiring to maintain their own tions of Negroes improved, these integrity. Working side by side, men speak so fairly and reverently the white and colored races in on how the Negro should be treat- the south have already formed a ed in the south that people are pattern capable of further developtagging them as southern "lib- ment for both races."

When it comes to voting on terms he is against such measures civil rights measures, however, at the FEPC. He cites the folthese men seem to have another lowing arguments against fairm story—they vote against them. employment legislation:

For example there is Rep. Char
1. That the bill would be the bi

1. That the bill would deprive les E. Bennett of Florida, who the American people of essential some months ago met with a con-freedoms; gressional committee and spoke in 2. That those objectives of the great gusto for housing for minori- legislation which are worthy can ty groups. He is a handsome, crip- be better achieved by other means, led veteran of World War II who now being employed; and often comes to congress in a wheel 3. That this legislation would chair. He talks so fair in Jackson-be a step of considerable magni-ville that according to him Ne-tude toward statism or totalitarian grees voted for him 10 to 1 over ism.

When Gov. Chester Bowles recently aspects of this new bill to the attendard a Republican who came out for To these he adds that such signed a bill prohibiting discrimination of the reading American public. paign, however, he did not resort his affairs.

sociated Negro Press. He said: cited the field of education:

race needs to feel that it is an inferior race. I think that it does and should have race pride of its own and be as anxious as the white race to maintain its own integrity. schools alone.

there are 7 Negroes per 1,000 in unfair employment practices. reducation in the south, but only Connecticut is among three states

than the surface to see what these Government, so-called southern "liberals" really stand for.

Basing answers on the contrast between Bennett's statements for public record and his solid anti-Negro voting record in congress, Negroes in Florida who supported and voted for him in his district may answer these questions:

How is it that the Negro people of Jacksonville and in the second district support a man for congress who has this attitude?

Where was it he got 10 to 1 over a man who campaigned for civil rights?

Who are the Republican and Democratic leaders in Rep. Bennett's district, or really, are there any?

Only voting Negroes who supported Bennett can answer these questions.

civil rights. Bennett never men-legislation would deny the right because of race, color or creed in all tions civil rights nor does he ever of an employer to select agents public places, including housing projecte for them. During his cam- and employes who would handle ects, the state of Connecticut joined

"In the north there are today tres and beaches, have been the subject less than 100 Negroes in medical of statutory prohibition since the end and dental schools. In the south of the last century. Nevertheless, such there are 1,100 in two medical discrimination remains widespread. Many of these laws are violated be-"Sen, Holland recently pointed cause the persons injured rarely atout on the floor of the senate that tempt to obtain prosecution or sue for there are more Pennsylvania Ne-the small penalty which can be regroes in one southern medical covered. Connecticut's law gives an agschool than there are in all the grieved party the right to complain to medical schools in Pennsylvania the agency which now enforces the Citing the teachers, Bennett says type of discrimination on a par with

1 per 1,000 in the north. He add- (the others are Massachusetts and "I am told that not a single col- Wisconsin) which this year enacted The day of the race-baiting, tempt to destroy the integrity of a accepted as being for them indi- gress so far has been unable to accomcate that they must look further plish in counterpart for the Federal

Aiding Civil Rights

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: Allow me to congratulate you on the interest which your paper has demonstrated in the establishment of a Federal Commission on Civil Rights, and

in the formation of a Civil Rights Division within the framework of the Department of Justice

It is deouraging to find your el torial page so concerned with this met ter. In so doing you take the cause out of the hands of those who claim that the Twentieth Century Average American has no basic interest in the preservation of our individual constitutional right and of those who would use our great heritage of individual freedom to conceal the purposes of their own particular brand of political action on behalf of "human liberty."

I trust that you will lose no oppor-CIVIL RIGHTS IN CONNECTICUT tunity in bringing the more important

> ROBERT J. MOORE. Key Gardens, N. Y., July 25, 1949.

Mr. Justice Clark

seventeen other Northern and Western Without doubt the nomination of Tom to the Negro-haiting of the Rank- Rep. Bennett evidently has con- states which make smilar guarantees Clark to the Supreme Court will be conto the Negro-haiting of the Rains.

Rep. Bennett evidency has consistent which make similar guarantees Clark to the Supreme Court will be consistent and Bilbos.

To show how far he talks, here for the Negro to advance is great—the summer months there is more There is nothing in Clark's record to be used interstate movement and matters of against him. Therein may lie one of his public accommodation and matters of against him. Therein may lie one of his public accommodation and matters of against him. Therein may lie one of his public accommodation and matters of against him. Therein may lie one of his public accommodation and matters of against him. Therein may lie one of his public accommodation and matters of against him. importance. The new law recognizes taking firm stands nor has he been an that social discrimination can be just extremely vigorous prosecutor as attorney general. Liberals in the North will accept Discrimination in places of public ac- him because he has been an exponent of commodation, such as railroads and civil rights. Although that stand has made other carriers, hotels, restaurants, thea- him unpopular in Southern quarters, he has

also pleased the conservatives by issuing lists of organizations classified as subversive. thus causing the leftists to raise their eyebrows and object.

Clark is still a relatively youthful man. He will pass his 50th birthday before the next session of the court convenes. He has always been ambitious. Thus, though he expressed surprise to newsmen at the appointment, he could not have been anything but extremely happy. A Texan, his career has been for some years in the government's service after a successful life as a private practitioner. His career has been that of a practical man rather than a reflective one, and his fellow lawyers do not regard him as a profound student.

Murphy was the only Catholic on the

court, and after his death it was at first widely expected that the president would nominate a fellow churchman. Names of such men as McMahon, McGrath, and O'Mahoney were suggested. Whether political considerations prevailed in their being passed over or whether Mr. Truman was simply showing that trait of character-independence of judgment-in his choice is not evident. The president insists that his appointments are based on qualifications alone. But there are those who will speculate.

Clark has always been a loyal Truman fol-lower. When the going was toughest he stood firm. Maybe that was the reason: the president always stands by his friends. Or it may be simply that Truman was convinced that Clark was the best available man for the position.

Litizens Of Tomorrow Speak

## Nation's Teen-Agers Favor Equal Rights For All Minerities

American scene. It has been par-agers' opinions on this question? American scene. It has been par agers opinions on this question?

The poll results show that it does the statement and analysis by Attorney General Tom C. Clark confunder state law.

The poll results show that it does the statement and analysis by Attorney General Tom C. Clark confunder state law.

The poll results show that it does the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1949.) presidential campaign, in which Eight of 10 high school students

posed civil rights legislation the grammar school.

Purdue Opinon Panel recently sur. Children of his youngsters.

They were asked: Do you or do you not agree that all Americans-Negroes, Jews, foreign born and others-should have equal opportunity in social, economic and political affairs?

The reply was an overwhelming aye.

Three out of four Ameri Three out of four American teen-agers say they believe thembers of minority groups should be accorded the same rights enjoyed by the majority. Fewer than one out of five disagree, and only 9 per cent are undecided.

## Girls More Favorable

GIRLS ARE SOMEWHAT more favorable than boys to the idea of extending equal rights to minority

Total agreeing ......74% Boys ......70 A possible explanation of this

poy-girl difference might lie in the man's traditional role as breadwinner. Boys may be more inclined than girls to fear future job competition from members of minority groups.

## Interesting Angle

NEGRO AND JEWISH young Charles H. Douglass, rector, Trinpeople polled are almost 90 perity Church, Bessemer; vicar, Trincent in favor of equal rights. Butity Church, Ensley, and a member t is interesting and curious that of the executive council, and more than 10 per cent either dis-chairman of the division of col-

agree or are undecided. lege work in the Episcopal Dio-Negroes Jews cese of Alabama, has accepted a Agree ............89% 88% call to be vicar of Trinity Church. 6 San Antonio, Tex., in the Diocese Disagree ...... 6 Undecided ..... 5

Although a majority of SouthernThis makes the fourth vacancy in poys and girls favor equality forthe Diocese of Alabama. Other minority groups, the percentagechurches without ministers inagreeing to the proposition is con-clude: Selma, Huntsville and St. siderably below that of NorthernLuke's, Birmingham,

youngsters. In the South, those in avor number 54 per cent. In the East and Midwest the figure is 82 per cent. In the Mountain Pacific region it is 79 per cent,

AS TO POLITICAL party pref-

allegiance to no party are most in favor of extending civil rights. Those who prefer some party other than the two major ones show the least favorable attitude (60 per By H. H. Remmers and Associates cent). Democrats and Republicans vote 72 and 77, respectively.

EQUALITY FOR minority groups Does degree of parents' educas an issue ever present on the tion make any difference in teen-

In view of the president's pro- there did not progress beyond

spectively

(Distributed by Chicago Sun-



GOING TO TEXAS-The Rev.

6 of West Texas, effective Sept. 15.

to have their votes counted.

and a fine of \$1,000."

Despite "the shocking details of the beating that Crews administered with a bull whip" upon the victim and the homicide which followed, the Attorney General said the government was able to prosecute Crews only on a misdemeanor

Attorney General Clark

Further Clarifies Proposal

Attorney General Clark

Further Clarifies Proposal

Attorney By LOUIS LAUTIER (Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of articles based on the charge. He pointed out significant the company and applying by Attanton Constant Tomas Constant and Co

what to do about civil rights?" whose fathers are college educated played a prominent and hothers are favor equal rights for members of rights bill would amend existing Federal civil rights statutes so as to minority groups. The figure dropsstrengthen protection of the individual's right to liberty, security, to 70 per cent for those whose facilities his and its privileges. WASHINGTON, D. C .- (NNPA)-Title II of the omnibus civil to 70 per cent for those whose fa-citizenship and its privileges.

hers did not progress beyond crammar school.

One of the few civil rights laws States.

Children of high school educated still remaining on the statute books. Since the Classic case also inveyed thousands of high school fathers show about as favorable anis a criminal conspiracy statutevolved and upheld a conspiracy attitude toward minority equality which has been used to protect count under the criminal conspias do children of college educated federally-secured rights against racy civil rights statute, Mr. Clark fathers—80 and 82 per cent, re-encroachment by both private in-said, "there would appear to be no danger of harm to the existing providuals and public officers.

Title II of the bill, sponsored by tection of federal rights of citizens" Senator J. Howard McGrath, of extending the criminal conspi-Rhode Island, chairman of the racy statute to cover "inhabitants."

Democratic National committee. "The Fourteenth Amendment Democratic National committee, and Representative Emanuel Cel-those who are citizens from retaining ler, of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, proposes several changes in line with certy, or property, without due prother recommendations made by cess of law, or in denial of the President Truman in his special equal protection of the laws," Mr. message to Congress on civil rights.

The phrase "inhabitants of any He added that "extension of State, Territory, or District"would coverage is in accordance with the be substituted in the conspiracy general public policy of the United statute for the word "citizen." States, as subscribed to in the CONFORM LANGUAGE United Nations Charter, to pro-

Attorney General Tom C. Clark, mote respect for, and observance in an exhaustive brief filed withof, human rights and fundamental

the Senate and House Judiciary freedoms for all." •
Committees on the omnibus civil CASES OF INFRINGEMENTS

rights bill, pointed out that this The civil rights criminal conspichange would bring the language racy statute would also be extend into conformity with a generally ed by the omnibus civil rights bill parallel protective statute designed to cases of infringements of civil to punish state officers who deprive right by persons acting individualinhabitants of rights, privileges or ly, as recommended by Mr. Truman immunities secured or protected by and the penalties for violations of the Federal Constitution or Laws. both the conspiracy law and the Mr. Clark said the crimbal con, proposed individual responsibility spiracy statute has had a narrow- provision would be increased.

er construction because of the use of the word "citizen." The United President's Civil Rights Committee States Supreme Court having held that penalties are too light, Mr. that an alien did not come within Clark cited the Crews case, in-On the other hand he, pointed out that the statute dealing with the protection of rights of inhabitants applies to the deprivation of constitutional rights of statute of the crews case, interest the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed the crews case, into the other hand he, pointed town marshal of a defenseless colored man. The Supreme Court point ed out inherent shortcomings of constitutional rights of the other hand he, pointed town marshal of a defenseless colored man. The Supreme Court point ed out inherent shortcomings of constitutional rights. constitutional rights of qualified present federal enforcement under votes to chosen representatives in existing civil rights statutes:

Congress, and was held to protect "The defendant, although guilty the right of voters in a primary of a cruel and inexcusable homielection for the choice of party can- cide, was indicted and convicted didates for a Congressional election merely of having deprived his help less victim of a constitutional right Mr. Clark cited in support of this under strained constructions of an contention the Classic case, which inadequate Federal statute, and became the precedent for later de- given the maximum sentence under cisions holding that colored voters that statute of one year in prison

Walter Lee Lanier, 28-year-old bus driver, said Taylor threatened to "kill every white person on the bus." Lamer said the youth pressed a gun to his back and pulled the trigger. The mechanism failed, and Lanier dove from the bus. Taylor, he said, shot and the slug went into the driver's leg. ou

Patrolman harles Polite, 29, was shot twice in the knee trying to capture the gunman. 3 - 12 -

Later, Taylor Was removed from a police car when he made a break for freedom, grabbing at an officer's gun. Another policeman fired four times, killing him instantly.

MURRAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 14-In reply to a letter from A. Philip Randolps, Co-Chairman, National Council for a Permanent FEPC urging that action be taken, at a proposed 'labor unity conference, to plan the repeal of the raft-Hartley Act, to support President Truman's civil rights program, the following letter, was received from Philip Murray, President of the CIO:

"Dear President Randolph:

"I want to express my apologies for not having answered your letter of December 17th at an earlier date. I have delayed my reply in anticipation of answers to my invitation to the Railway Labor Executives Assoour legislative efforts in support of common objectives.

able response from Presidents Whit-President Green indicating that my as an inspiration for these proposals.

But the Commission would be more invitation would be considered at the

program and is proud of the fact that Secretary-Treasurer Capey of the President's Committee in formulat- Attorney General of alleged violations ing this program.

AFL accepts our invitation the CIO will urge that all necessary steps be action of both the CIO and the AFL endorsing President Trum n's Civil Rights program. The CIO regards the Civil Rights program to be one of the major items in the legislative agenda of the 81st Congress."

A CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION Now the first time Congress is considering the establishment of a per-

Three bills two in the Senate and In a statement prepared for the one in the House, are under considera- Senate Judiciary Committee, he tion. An omnibus bill introduced by opposed a so-called omnibus bill in-Senator McGrath provides primarily tended to expand Federal enforcefor creation of a Commission without the power of subpoena. A specific bill, He attacked a portion intended sponsored by Senator Humphrey, is to ban segregation in interstate concerned solely with a Commission transportation, asserting the recent which would have the subpoena power. racial disturbances in St. Louis and The subpoena is stressed because with- Washington resulted from relaxaout it the Commission would be in the tion of segregation rules. position of publishing facts based on "I sincerely believe that any incomplete evidence. A House bill, in-troduced by Representative Celler, is a abolish or tend to abolish segrega-

Government agency. Public hearings testified against the bill. He saidwould "try to defeat both Demociation, and President Whitney and would be held to examine alleged de-demands for Federal civil rightscrats and Republicans who had Johnson for a meeting to co-ordinate nials or curtailments of rights guar-legislation in this country followhampered President Truman's proanteed under the Constitution and the the pattern of the Communist gram of civil rights legislation. federal codes. The Commission would revolution in Russia 15-44 faction of the association demand compile information regarding existing "The motive for the political ed "more democracy" and said the "To date I have received a favor- legislation and public policy in this conspiracy to impose such legisla- dischargeo f Dr. W. E. B. DuBois field, and make it generally available tion against the people of this from the association staff was —as in the case of the widely publi- country should be sought out and "punishment" for opposition to the ney and Johnson and a letter from cized President's Report which served exposed," Mr. Perez said.

invitation would be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the AFL Exformation (though the strong light of of individuals and would set up a fects would also be an instru
But the Commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for munist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the shiping facts would also be an instru
Rectarding to the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the ship in the commission would be more to determine what activities admunist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the ship in the commission would be more to determine what activities administration in the munist party leaders here for individuals and would set up a dent Truman and advocates of the ship in the commission would be more to determine what activities administration was also a ship facts would also be an instrument to strengthen civil rights). The
CIO of course strongly supports President Truman's Civil Rights

ship facts would also be an instrument to strengthen civil rights). The
Commission would be prepared to offer
Howard McGrath, Democrat,
The Marshall Plan and other reactions
ary measures."

Marshall Plan and other reactions
Marshall Plan and other reactions
ary measures."

Meanwhile, a committee of the
Rhode Island, and follows
the time facts would also be an instrument to strengthen civil rights). The
Commission would be prepared to offer
Rhode Island, and follows
The Army of civil rights practices and would call recommendations of President Tru-tion" in the Air Force. The Army attention to emerging problems domes- man's Committee on Civil Rights was criticized for obstructing the tically and on higher levels. Further-CIO participated as a member of the more, the Commission would notify the of civil rights laws. Thus the Commission's facts could be put to work effec-"It goes without saying that if the tively, under existing law, by the Government's enforcement department.

A permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights was recommended by the taken to implement the convention President's Committee in its report to the country two years ago. One way of insuring that a greater effort will be made to protect individuals and groups would be to create a Commission empowered to study-and recommend enforcement—on a permanent, yearround basis.

LONG SEES CALAMITY IN CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

manent Federal Commission on Civil Senator Russell B. Long, Demo-Rights but hearings are scheduled in crat of Louisiana, said today that several committees and Democratic Federal enfortment of civil rights leaders are hopeful that a bill can come could provoke violence and "calamitous consequences."

counterpart of the Senate's omnibus tion would bring greater violence,"

he said "It would seriously in A permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights could be a central fact-finding agency concerned with assembling information on the status of in peace and harmony."

The bill would establish a Na-ministration.

Advancement of Colored

People for Support

By GEORGE STREATOR Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 12—Presi-"must lead the way" in the fight farthest down." against ragial and religious discri- Officials of the Association said mination.

program has been balked in a bit- tions for Negroes in several southter Congressional campaign, wrote ern states. the association a letter of praise for its own efforts and declared

cial and "no Government machinery wilkins told a press conference ery can do the job alone," the that branch membership in these President asked the N. A. A. C. P. states totalled about one-third of for support in another president asked the N. A. A. C. P. states totalled about one-third of for support in arousing public rethe national membership of 500,-sponse to his efforts, since "offi-000. cialdom moves only as rapidly as

and a beginning in civilian employ- young people of both races." ment in the Federal Government.

Reaction to his letter was instant. Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said the President had renyinced the asso-ciation of his honesty and good in-tent. Placing blame for delays in

the American Federation of Laber, basic individual and group rights, a Leander Perez of the Louisiana enactment of civil rights laws on the Railway Labor Executives Asso-function not now performed by any Attorney General's office also Congress, he said the association

A spokesman for the left-wing

President's program to integrate Negro enlisted men and officers, the committee saying that the principal obstacle has been a refusal to place Negro officers in charge of white troops. The committee praised the Navy "in part," Letter Laurds Association for noting that the final test would come when there were more Negro Navy officers.

### Resolution Hits Police

Resolutions presented would condemn "police brutality in Brooklyn and other cities where police officials remain a law unto them-

The convention was asked to dent Truman picked the opening of condemn alleged police brutality in the annual convention of the Na-this city. Officials said that police tional Association for the Advance-"behavior" was not a major part ment of Colored People here to-day to declare that the Government this is but one manifestation of a nation-wide disregard of the man

its strength in the South has been ination. It its strength in the South has been The President, whose civil rights reflected in improved social condi-

#### Five States Listed

that his own views on that ques- kansas, Texas and North Carolina Declaring that no Federal offi- as states "moving forward," Mr.

The social gains in the South an intelligent and persistent citi. included, he said, better schools, more voting by Negroes and improved employment conditions. He said 85.000 registered Negro voters said 85,000 registered Negro voters He said gains had been made in in Florida showed an "improved the national military establishment climate of public opinion among

# k Recommends Civil R sions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the penalty provisions of the Attorney General may proceed in

Divisional Level

Editor's Note: This is the third protect the civil rights of citizens, a series of articles based on the safeguard the honesty of federal sed Civil Rights Act of 1949, made franchise to qualified citizens, and secure the right of y Attorney General Tom C. Clark.)

Attorney General Clark admitted

Attorney General Clark admitted

Attorney General Clark admitted

Attorney General Clark admitted

Asshington, D. G. —(NNPA) in his brief that due to the limita-

creation of a civil rights division in tions under which the section has the Justice Department, headed by operated, it has not undertaken to n Assistant Attorney General, as police civil rights. The only cases recommended by President Truman'sit has handled are those which have will Rights Committee, would give been brought to its attention by Divil Rights Committee, would give been brought to its attention by the Commercial Appeal the civil rights enforcement program complainants, either directly or thru From the Commercial Appeal the civil rights enforcement program complainants, either directly or thru From the Commercial Appeal to its attention by the Commer

committees which have been holding the misconception which most peo-Norton Anti-Poll Tax Bill. committees which have been holding the misconception which most peo Norton Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

committees which have been holding the misconception which most peo Norton Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action, which came as some-ple have concerning civil liberties. The action of reciprocal trade agree-ments. And so . . . the dynamic, international problem which President Truman in a special federally-secured right. Since the the morning meeting. One of the courage to make a major part of his fight message he sent to Congress Feb-civil rights report was issued, how most outspoken advocates of the for re-cleation of the North Atlantic Pact and (3) extension of reciprocal trade agree-ments.

And so . . . the dynamic, international problem which President Truman had the courage to make a major part of his fight

Justice Department to a divisiona ed, and a larger number of civil level also provides for an increase rights complaints of some substance. The action came on a motion by level also provides for an increast rights complaints of some substance in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention in the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention (D., Va.), is on trial before the world, in its fight woodhouse (D., Conn.) and James to retain position as the leading Nation in and also provides for special train-yound the strict duties of prosecution of civil rights cases essential civil rights activities become the world of the world.

In the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention (D., Va.), is on trial before the world, in its fight to retain position as the leading Nation in the world.

In the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention (D., Va.), is on trial before the world, in its fight to retain position as the leading Nation in the world.

In the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention (D., Va.), is on trial before the world, in its fight to retain position as the leading Nation in the world.

In the personnel of the Federal Bu-appropriate for federal attention (D., Va.), is on trial before the world in its fight to retain position as the leading Nation in the personnel of the personnel for personnel of the personnel for personnel fo

and also provides for special train-yond the strict duties of prosecutives. Representatives Mays Tub life workd.

In the office of civil rights cases.

SMALL UNIT

The civil rights section concerned itself, was section concerned itself, was the Compte (R. Jowa).

The civil rights section the Clark disclosed that the section as mittee chairman, said after the eousness—decodes to meet the issue of civil pustice bepartment is a section as moral of the criminal division. It was preparation of the amicus curiage of the criminal division in the Solicitor General in the section as mittee cases in the full committee can uphold the to the peoples of other lands.

It is staff has averaged from six toright program, Mr. Clark said of the subcommittee, can approve an Anti- of subcommittee, can approve an Anti- of subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by one of the country, posed civil rights division includes the subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by one of the country, posed civil rights division include Bill be deferred until the House we sti dily by, while our rival in the strucy of the Assistant Attorneys but coordinal range and subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by one of the subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by the subcommittee of the country of the subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by the subcommittee of the country of the subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, they wish to live under. Like the ostrich by the subcommittee of the wish with the section and unit-statutes, the enforcement of the terminal civil lights "reasonable of the subcommittee of approve and the subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, and sport the subcommittee, a

Safety Appliance Acts dealing with the public interest, not by way of railroads, the Kickback Act, the punishment, but to prevent and en-Hatch Political Activity Act and join infringements and deprivations other statutes relation to elections of rights." and political activities as well as [1] D

other laws which may be used to

message he sent to Congress Feb civil rights report was issued, how most outspoken advocates of the

Texan Offers Motion

professional meddlers, do-gooders and political racketeers in other parts of the country.

Mr. Williams said "That crowd is hurting the negro more than they are helping him," and denied that the poll tax was used as a means of barring voting by negroes in Mississippi." He told the sub-committee that under Mississippi law several hundred thousand negroes are exempt from the payment of poll taxes because of age, disabilities or other r

HE burning issue of civil rights has been shelved by the administration that made it a national campaign issue.

Majority Leader Scott Lucas, Senator from Illinois, announced last week that there is no hope for passing civil rights legislation at this session of Congress. His statement also virtually killed health insurance legislation and possibly the Brannan farm plan, public housing and the Co-

that it now lacks.

That is the declaration made by 10.000 LETTERS 7-5-49

Attorney General Tom C. Clark in The section receives about 10,000 Thursday. A House administration will try an exhaustive brief filed with the letters a year concerning civil liber-subcommittee by a vote of 4 to 3 senate and House Judiciary sub ties. A majority of them make clear indefinitely deferred action on the ratification of the North Atlantic Post and N ratification of the North Atlantic Pact and

ever, "a clearer awareness of the entire civil rights program in Conforment's function in gress, Mr. Marcantonio failed to leadership and an apparent change of heart in the White House which has the civil rights section in the White House which has the civil rights and an apparent change of heart in the White House which has the civil rights and an apparent change of heart in the White House which has the civil rights are the civil rights section in the White House which has the civil rights are the civil rights and an apparent change of heart in the White House which has the civil rights are the civil rights a political chicanery.

America—and this goes for both the

The Civil Rights Crusade

Enough blood has arready been shed to justify the pas- by the American Council on Race state and county poll tax and to decrease their liability for the 1949 sage of adequate contributes state and county poll tax and to decrease their liability for the 1949 sage of adequate contributes state and county poll tax and to decrease their liability for the 1949 sage of adequate contributes and anti-lynching Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avetax. Bill is now before the Government of the present sixt Congress. And the greatest among Chicago. The organization, nor. In Texas, a poll tax law, passed laws by the present sixt Congress. And the greatest among Chicago. munition for the civil rights guns in this Congress was sup which operates on grants from by the House, has been advanced plied by Georgia during the past year.

Georgia gave the nation its only two lynchings during has a division which serves as a a joint resolution to appoint a the past year, Georgia gave the nation its only slaying of clearing house for information af-committee to study and report on a Negro, Isaiah Nixon, of Montgomery County, who was fecting minorities. Professor Louis conditions affecting minority ema Negro, Isaiah Nixon, of Montgomery County, who was wirth, of the University of Chiployment in the state. shot to death by two white men in the presence of his wife wirth, of the University of Chiployment in the state. shot to death by two white men in the presence of his wife wirth, of the University of Chiployment in the state. In Texas, an anti-lynching bill and six children for having voted against their warning. The report indicates that the passed the House by 125 to 10, and Georgia was the only state where, during 1948, the Ku Kluxadvocates of civil rights, while has been reported the Senate.

Klan flourished and gained respectability by threats and despairing of their perennial effactors a committee of the Senate.

Klan flourished and gained respectability by threats and despairing of their perennial effactors a committee of the Senate.

Klan flourished and gained respectability by threats and despairing of their perennial effactors a committee of the Senate.

Klan flourished and gained respectability by threats and despairing of their perennial effactors are now putting more intimidation of prospective Negro voters. And to add to congress, are now putting more in Missouri a bill to gain the Negro voters.

The land of the Senate is a committee of the Senate.

In Missouri Bill Advances in Missouri, a bill to gain the senate is a committee of the Senate. Georgia was the only state where, during 1948, the Ku Kluxadvocates of civil rights, while not has been reported out favorably by cy plan would wipe out the present registration list, whichappreciable success. involves something close to 150,000 Negroes; permanent registration, restore the antiquated poll tax, and require According to the council, 169 courses unavailable at Lincoln prospective voters to "explain in a simple, fair and reason-bills affecting Negroes, Japanese- gro institution has been assured in the council, 109 University, a state-supported Ne-

able manner," any section of the state or federal constitution.

Americans and other groups have been introduced in legislatures in the House by 92 to 25. The lower throughout the country, principle to throughout the country, principle to the country and to the country and additional privileges for Ne-lowing is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures and to the country are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures.

The Northern states are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in the House by 92 to 25. The lower beautiful particles are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in Northern states, and following is the list of measures are pally in N should be speedily enacted. The State's rights argument adopted by the legislatures of law has been adopted by the Orehas worn thin and threadbare. No reasonable and fair-Washington, Oregon, New Mexicogon Legislature. The law was enmas worn thin and threadbare. No reasonable and lair and Rhode Island. New Yorkacted to prevent alien Japanese minded legislators in Washington can afford to listen to state was the pioneer in adopting from acquiring property. it any longer. For while Robert Mallard, who was lynch-legislation to end discrimination The advocates of civil rights ed; Isaiah Nixon, who was murdered and the scores of oth-in employment on account of color, have also had their share of reed; Isaiah Nixon, who was murdered and the scores of oth-in employment of dener states with verses in the state legislatures. er Negroes who were either slain or lynched, were Geor-race or creed. Other states with verses in the state legislatures. er Negroes who were either slain or lynched, were Geor-race or creed. Other states with verses in the state legislatures. er New Jersey Bills to prohibit discrimination in gians, to be sure, but they are also Americans, too. And if Massachusetts, Colorado and Wis-employment were defeated this the states cannot handle the lynch and mob problems, asconsin.

was painfully and pointedly demonstrated in the Mallard Laws to end segregation in the Utah, Kansas, Indiana, and Aritrial at Lyons, then it is the duty of the government to military establishments. Adopted

There is grave need for more adequate civil rights laws which joined New Jersey, the pio-Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Mis-There is need for a strong anti-lynch law. The President's the House and Senate in Wiscon- and Michigan. In Colorado and Civil Rights Commission recognized this when it reported sin and is awaiting the signature Ohio the measure has passed the

"The threat of lynching always hangs over the head Governor Oscar Rennebohm. lower branch of the legislature.

To end discrimination in places New Civil-Rights Bill word or action can load to dooth is a dreadful hand of public accommodation—Adopt—New Civil-Rights Bill ed word or action can lead to death is a dreadful burden."ed in New Jersey. But that is precisely the state of life which the Negro must

live in the South today. Congress has enough goodwill and united strength toregation in education—Adopted enact such legislation. But the problem which must be Indiana. The bill, signed on solved before any of this can be dealt with effectively, is schricker, applies to schools, colthe discredited filibuster, which for years, has been theleges and universities supported refuge of southerners to block favorable action.

Offered in Legislatures By Edgar T. Rouzeau A record harvest of civil rights laws, bearing the imprint of vari-CLSous state legislatures, is assured for this year regardless of what Survey Reveals 169 Bills Truman's civil rights program. The forecast is based on the Affecting Minorities Were

report of a special study conducted Tennessee Bropted 3 big exampt. for the New York Herald Tribune ing women from payment of the foundations and private donors, to second reading in the Senate.

## Indiana Schools Measure

Abolishing and prohibiting segwholly or in part by public funds, To the Editor of the New York Times:

voting. The House and Benate in

The Kansas Legislature adopted

groes to white graduate schools whether or not they are seeking

trial at Lyons, then it is the duty of the government to militar, establishments—Adopted the report, is more favorable for provide that security of life and limb. 1-23-49 by New York and Connecticut, similar measures now pending in which joined New Jersey, the pio-Tilinois Ohio Pennsylvania, Mis-

and also prohibits discrimination I believe that an impression which goes to the voters on elimination dent's committee noted, the constitu-clause. 6 - 12 - 114 of the politax as a prerequisite to tionality of some parts of the measure Limits of Police Powers

now recommended has been questioned." Jun. 6-12-49

A more accurate statement, perhaps, would be that the bill as reported to the Senate yesterday under my spon- 8 sorship follows the recommendations of the President's committee to the point of heeding its precautionary statement regarding "the constitutionality of some parts of such a statute." \$

It is quite true that the bill follows the committee's recommendations in general, for they represent one of the \$ clearest and most concise statements on the purposes of an anti-lynching & statute on record. However, the bill departs from those recommendations at the precise point where the question of constitutionality was raised by the committee.

## Effective Measure

This departure occurs because of the determination on the part of the sponsor, and of the Senate Judiciary Com- o mittee which reported the bill, to premittee which reported the sent and one as sent an effective measure and one whose adoption would be predicated not only upon its effectiveness but upon its ability to meet a constitutional challenge on the floors of Congress.

enge on the floors of Congress.

The stumbling block in any consideration of this legislation has always o been the placing of liability for action A by private persons. The President's committee said: "Action by private 5 persons taking the law into their own hands to mete out summary punishment and private vengeance upon an accused person; action by either public o officers or private persons meting out summary punishment and private vengeance upon a person because of his race, color, creed or religion—these too . must be made crimes."

But to make such action a federal \$ 3 crime is subject to the most serious g doubts as to constitutional authority. It is well understood, I am sure, that the Constitution reserves general penal Sponsor Calls Pending Measure and police powers to the states. It follows, therefrom, that there are a lim-The water of the following letter is is, for instance, that there are a lime of ited number of federal crimes. So it is, for instance, that there is no such a such as the suc side the jurisdiction of a state.

The limited category of federal may have been created by your edi- crimes which do exist on the statutes § in the hiring, upgrading, tenure may have been created by your enand placement of any teacher on should be corrected. The editorial as, for instance, the power to regulate the basis of race, creed or color, other civil rights developments recommendations made some months of stolen automobiles across state.

The South Carolina Legislature ago by the President's Committee on Adopted by the legislatures of Civil Rights" and adds: "As the Presidence of Civil Rights" and

private persons goes to the core of the Although Roosevelt was not lynching problem. It is certainly the elected on the Democratic ticket, most effective means of eliminating he said that his only hope was to those violations. But with equal cer- work as a member of the team of tainty, it is beyond the authority of the which Mr. Truman is captain and Federal Government to provide, as I quarterback. have concluded after exhaustive hearings in two sessions of Congress.

### Deterrent to Lynching

Without such a provision, however, I am convinced that the bill now before the Senate does provide and will prove an effective deterrent to the crime of during his administration. The lynching. It makes lynch conspirators New York attorney was elected by and negligent peace officers liable for a combined vote of the Four Freecivil action, that is, liable for damage doms and Liberal parties defeatsuits on the part of the lynch victim's ing three other candidates, one of kin. It makes punishable as a crime any conspiracy between members of a (Tammany) Democratic ticket, one lynch mob and federal or state offi- on the Republican and the other cers, and makes criminally punishable on the American Labor party. any willful failure on the part of the however, that he would be a Democers, or employes to prevent a lynchtives, and told the President that

root of most lynchings. Further, in the absence of a conspiracy, a conscien- He was welcomed to Washington tious law enforcement officer has with a big ovation of both Negro within his power to deputize on the and white citizens who gathered at spot any civilian, including one or all a reception in his honor at the club f a lynch mob, which act would con house of the American Veterans stitute the civilian an officer of the committee last Wednesday evenlaw, responsible under the statute for ing. 6-25-49 protecting the victim and preventing The magic name of Franklin D. the lynching. These provisions, wholly Roosevelt, the big smile which he effective as I see them to be, also are forever wears, and the friendly wholly within the constitutional power handshake to all of his admirers of the Congress to enact, since they have begun already to win many re directed at the actions not of pro-friends in the nation's capital for the persons but of public officials, the third son of the late beloved

After he failed to get the regular Democratic nomination for New York City's Twentieth district, the junior FDR ran as a candidate of the Four Freedoms, which his father advocated and popularized which was running on the regular

The newest congressman claimed, I consider this measure a wholly effective deterrent because a conspiracy of the Democratic majority in Confirmation of the sort made punishable is at the

HOMER FERGUSON President Franklin Delano Roose-

ord, a weekly newspaper publish the parmose which was set out."

ASHINGTON (ANP) Prese ed in Warren county N. C., observed This was the flat answer to the snipers

and back the civil rights pro-children it is wrong to say 'Yes, sir' and tion forces have deliberately ignored the

opinion that the present-day attitude of Warren county Negroes concerning their civil rights, and their modern patience with them."

This viewpoint was expressed in an editorial appearing in that publication in reply to a reader's open letter protesting denial to Negroes of the privilege of using the local armory on the same basis as is done by whites.

As to the "social" equality angle, members of the race have long since ceased to pay any attention to that "red herring," which in itself defies exact definition, and is employed citizenship when that is broached.

The implication that Negroes lose may be, by omitting the "sir" from for organized action is at hand. tions with appropriate courtesy, is yet to be proved.

servility on the part of the younger posals.

generation of the race.

Mr. I ruman Kesponds

PON the presentation of the Third Annual Robert S. Abbott Award to President Truman last Wednesday in the White Huose by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, Mr. Truman de clared: The statement was made, I think be-

fore the election last fall, that the principles for which we are fighting are just as old Dad's Footsteps

The Warren Record

Must Be Piqued

To so long ago, the Warren Recontinue to press for it until we accomplish as the Constitution of the United States

dent Truman's civil rights pro- with evident pique that young Negroes who have recently tried to place the blame gram is now confident that it has frequently omit the word "sir" when for Congressional inaction on civil rights one more ally in the U. S. Con-answering yes or no. Sal. 7-2-47 at the doorstep of the President. Mr. Trugress since Franklin D. Roosevelt The paper also seemed to be irked man has shown time after time that he ir. took the oath of office as repreover the persistent demands of the race means what he says and says what he sentative from New York, filling for equality of citizenship, and admitmeans. As the Chief Executive of the nather than the vacancy cayled by the death of ted that it suspected the Negro is seek-tion, he has pressed for civil rights hard-

The notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him.

On the whole, the Record is of the will of the people as expressed in the 1948 election.

it now becomes our job to rally the people in support of the President and manner of speech do the race harm and Congressional liberals in order to force the cause their "best friends to lose hands of the reactionaries. We must strengthen the position of those who fight for us. If we lose the faith, how can we expect others to keep it? Ours is a representative form of government and the voters who elect the representatives are the true bosses of our country. The Congressmen who defy the will of the elec-

President Truman is a fighter, but he cannot win by fighting alone. We must close ranks and mobilize the political merely to confuse the real issue of equal strength of our country. Let us not be found wanting when our own welfare is at stake. First-class citizenship in America is their "best friends," whoever these worth fighting for and, we repeat, the time

## yes and no, but still replying to ques-PLIGHT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

President Truman, no longer than last week, insisted It is probable that the Record is that he is for his civil rights program and will continue to piqued by what it feels is a decline of press for enactment of legislation implementing his pro-

On the other hand, a political columnist who has closely followed and analyzed the Washington scene, declared shortly before that if the President's major civil rights measures are "acted upon in the 20th Century, it will be

a miracle." Saltimuse. In d.
The fact is that President Truman has proposed nearly 80 important domestic measures to Congress and Congress itself and the executive departments have added another

40, yet, only seven have been acted upon.

With Congress seeking to adjourn by the end of July, it is apparent that many proposals are going to remain untouched, so the administration has been requested to call a special session of Congress this symmer to act upon civil

Political observers doubt seriously that such action will be taken, pointing out that with many Congressmen seeking re-election next year, the civil rights issue is likely to be held over because of its value in campaign strategy.

It really makes little difference, then, whether we have

a Republican or a Democratic Congress.

Both sides play politics with civil rights and we get nowhere. We can understand how there may be some differences of opinion about a Federal FEPC but we can't accept any excuse from either party for failure to pass an anti-poll tax bill or an antilynching bill.

Eventually, these measures are going to be enacted.

Why not now?

What it takes to put them through Congress is a strongted that it suspected the Negro is seektion, he has pressed for civil rights harding "social" equality, which it bluntly
er than any President in modern history.

What it takes to put their through Congress is a strongwilled President. Mr. Truman is stubborn enough but he
doesn't seem to have the political know-how to get Congress
to congress with him.

the 34-year-old Roosevelt visited said he will not get.

The publication thinks that "some his old home, the White House, and his old home, the White House, and his old home, the President that he one or group is misleading the Negroes rights program of Mr. Truman. This same would support the repeal of the of Warren county," and asserts that would support the repeal of the of Warren county," and asserts that to coalition is fighting all liberal measures, not only civil rights. The anti-administration of the cooperate with him.

The notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him.

Civil Rights Congress of liberals in Wishington, Jan. 17is the notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him.

Civil Rights Congress of liberals in Wishington, Jan. 17is the notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him.

Civil Rights Congress of liberals in Wishington, Jan. 17is the notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him.

Civil Rights Congress of liberals in Wishington, Jan. 17is the notorious GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to cooperate with him. Rigts Congress will sponsor and protest indictments of Com "freedom crusade" and conferencemunis Par

While here in the Capital of the nation last week end, January 7th and 8th, it was difficult to escape hearing in group after group discussion of pending deals in the 81st Congress between the Adminenactment of an anti-lynching law rights, we may face another poliumnists, radio commentators and by the Supreme Court and Contunity in the Arms Services, of the civil rights program of Presint the failure to enact the President Truman seems to be that no dent's civil rights program in the lead in urging the nomination of dent Truman seems to be that no dent's civil rights program in the lead in urging the nomination of quarrel, however, the plan fortold them he desired to study the desired to st serious effort to change the rules 81st Congress, while Administra-such progressives as Jefferson, dealing with all the issues in one problem of discrimination in the the limitation of debate will be counsel and soft-pedaling the civil Roosevelt, and supported them package was abandoned. Under a supported them package was abandoned. made. While Administration, Dem-trights fight in the interest of main. Wholeheartedly in their cam-that plan the one act would cover Executive Order in which he set up pages and Republicans will seek the committee. ocrats and Republicans, will seek taining the Democratic Party into save face, by exclaiming the Democratic Party in further stated that Southern lead-tax, Jim Crowism in public trans-forces also attended the meeting they made a try, it being a token line. said Mr. Randolph. try, at abolishing hite filibuster but failed, and it is not possible to possible to enact the civil rights program until Senate rules are changed to John Sparkman to speak out abolish the filibuster, stated A. whenever the truth needs telling. Philip Randolph, International The other night before the Young President of the Brotherhood of Democrats of Missouri be spoke out. More out.

calls and telegrams to President fair treatment of minority groups, Truman and the National Chair- but because the proposed legislaman of the Democratic Party, Sention is purely political, entirely ator McGrath, and the various sentators and representatives, stressing at the South, and would retard if the necessity for a change of the rules to abolish the filibuster, be
South since the turn of the 20th fore Congress settles down to a century. He emphasized that any long routine of legislation making, action on the civil rights quesis imperative if the fight for civil tion should be left entirely with rights laws in the 81st Congress the states. is not to be lost.

#### No Compromise

for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley vergent opinions, and that free law, around which, no doubt, the and open discussion on issues bedeal will be concluded, providing fore the nation has resulted in ited him in the White House. that the Dixiecrats will support the legislation designed for the wel-

Sparkmen stated that he op-I think an avalanche of telephone rights not because of objection to

urged the formation of such a com-

making his "gesture of decency" We are proud to follow you,"

vor to understand the problems in advocating it last year. He add- As proposed in the draft, the confronting different groups anded, however, that Mr. Truman in-commission would be a fact-finding different sections represented intended to send his program to agency to investigate, with rights Capitol Hill soon.

the party.'

paigns for President. Sparkman such issues as lynching, the poll The civilian heads of the armed registation enacted under ment factices, a civil lights divi-n Roosevelt. Franklin Roosevelt.

rge Watchdog Agency

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-Presi- versity of America. dent Truman indicated today that he would do something "right away" toward translating his civil perfect union," said Mr. Swope. The right of way is being cleared a party composed of groups of di-Council on Civil Rights, which vis- Abraham Lincoln."

mission last year in his controver-subject and offer the support of sial ten-point civil rights program our citizen group. We do not prethat split the Democratic party. sume to suggest that our level, mendations need stand unaltered, Some people, said Mr. Swope, and we will be guided by your feared that Mr. Truman would proposals for implementing this drop his civil rights program after program. You have paved the way,

agency to investigate, with rights the curtailment of civil rights; He stated that the Republican Preparation b ythe Administra-would make recommendations for don't believe the AFL and CIO Party has shown inability to abtion of several bills dealing withimproving and safeguarding civil would countenance any such con-sorb division within its ranks, and the program indicated new strat-rights practices; would call attenspiracy against civil rights, unless continues to be the party of obthe President, the Senators and servation instead of progress. "In egy in the legislative handling of rights, both in this country and at Congressmen who were elected on fact," Sparkman told his young the bill. Originally, last year, thethe international level; would coopthe prospect of civil rights legisla. audience, "the Republicans are plan was to submit a civil rightserate with state, local and private tion as well as the repeal of the exerting every effort to divide the act embodying all ten points of the agencies on the problem, and would istration and the Dixiecrats to side-track and sell down the river FEPC legislation in particular and in particular, and other minority size of the repeal of the Democrats with the hope of de-program. Such an omnibus billimpreve civil rights practices of the repeal of the Democrats with the hope of de-program. Such an omnibus billimpreve civil rights practices of the repeal of the problem, and would be seen the first since the continuously told by the Negro, in particular, and other minority present session of Congress."

Sperkman defended the South pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights acts of the Truman held his first meeting with the south pioneer civil rights measures in general, groups, in general, that they are Sparkman defended the South pioneer civil rights acts of the Traman held his first meeting with with the possible exception of the accepting no compromise on civil by Republicans, newspaper col-were subsequently whittled down Equality of Treatment and Oppor-

and the permanent Federal com-WASHINGTON. Jan today only with recommending the A Southern senator today nipped commission, because, as Mr. Swope in the bud a surprise Republican

civil rights arch." Others in the the tactical weapon used to talk former Secretary of War; Morris Senator Russell (D), Georgia, Ernst, New York lawyer; George leaped to his feet with a protest Field of Freedom House; Leo M. after Senator Morse (R), Oregon,

rice Sheehy of the Catholic Uni- Russell's objection sidetracked versity of America.

Russell's objection sidetracked the amendment, but only post-"We believe it (the Truman pro-poned a bitter new fight over the gram) is wholly constitutional and parliamentary device. The fili- 65 will contribute to making a more buster has been exploited Southern Congress members for Sparkman told the Missouri rights program into legislation and Mr. Swope referred to Mr. Tru- many years to combat civil rights Young Democrate that the Demo- that he had several bills in prepa- man's determination to push his legislation, and by northerners in

gation of the National Citizens thing that has been done since Five Republican senators put their names on anti-filibuster bills, prepared to lead off the attack, but it was a Democrat, Sen-The group, headed by Herbert of a letter submitting the draft ator Myers of Pennsylvania, who got in the first shot. Myers, the the Dixiecrats will support the legislation designation designatio got in the first shot. Myers, the odness fight is being put up over erated his belief that differences called to urge Mr. Truman to sub- Feb. 2, 1948, calling for the estab- measure just barely ahead of the

The delegation concerned itself put it, "it should be the key of the move to abolish the filibustergroup were Robert F. Patterson, a bill to death. - 6.

Cherne of the Research Institute offered an anti-filibuster amend of America? Edward McGrady, ment to the Senate rules and unvice president of the Radio Corpo-expectedly asked for an immeration of America, and Msgr. Mau- diate vote.

#### Draft of Bill Offered

the civil rights proposals, and if no serious effort is made to pass would only make a conscientious effort to do so and would endea- Civil Rights. The Chief Executive which has inspired us to study the Senator Santonstall (R), Massas

mpromise had struck "the final death blow" to the civil rights program.

Senator Lucas made the charges in a speech last night to a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Chicago. He had not returned to the Senate when Senator Wherry made his counterattack this after-



The Civil Rights Ball Is On Five-Yard Marker

Senator Wherry asserted that the majority leader, whom he accused of "misrepresentation" and "double talk," had inferred that the Administration was ready to the rules on citture what will happen to that resolution and to abandon the civil rights program.

of saying there will be no effort by of labor, church and minority organization representatives on Senator Robert A. Taft denied to an influential delegation the Administration forces to de- Feb. 23 that there is any foundation in fact for the rumors, perliver on their pledges and offer sistent and widespread, that conservative Republicans and South anti-poll tax and anti-lynching ern Democrats have consummated a deal in which Dixiecra's "The solid fact is that there are the Taft-Hartley Act in Schange for a Lin blocking civil rights

legislation, and when they promised the people last year they would deliver on civil rights they publican campaign and platform pledges of 1944 and 1948, the grant they futility of belief that filibusters can ever be stopped by any other were talking through their hats." futility of belief that filibusters can ever be stopped by any other The Nebraskan also read press method than permitting a simple majority of the senate to limit dispatches quoting Senator Lucas debate, and various other economic and social issues.

as accusing Senator Arthur H. But it is possible that even the chairman of the Republican Vandenberg, Republican, of Michi-Policy Committee, from whom secrets can be kept only with a gan, of making "an impassioned skill not usually associated with the whispering gallery which is speech" against the anti-filibuster Washington, may not know what is going on. I have no means of MCGILL Senator Vandenberg later took open to Senator Taft and the indefatigable columnist, Drew Pearthe floor to assert that he made son. The latter, undaunted by President Truman's charge that he no such speech and had con is a "sob," bluntly asserted two days after Taft made his statesistently supported the fight for a ment to us that "House GOP leader Joe Martin has been tipped off that Southern and Northern Democrats have reached terms on civil rights . . . both sides will support bills on anti-lynch, antipoll tax, 60-cent-hour minimum wage and modifications of the Taft-Hartley laws. These are compromises by conservative southerners and they will go no further. They will not accept the Fair Employment Practices Bill, which will be side-tracked."

From Mr. Pearson and many others have come apparently authentic reports that conservative Republicans in the senate but the South is opposed to suggested civil rights legislaare lining up behind Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan to tion because it has become "political legislation only, aimed a significant of the state with large electoral totals." join with the filibusters in voting to uphold his ruling during the at winning votes in key States with large electoral totals," we constitute may not be applied to motions to take Ralph McGill Editor of The Constitution, said last night. 80th Congress that cloture may not be applied to motions to take Ralph McGill, Editor of The Constitution, said last night in the standard of the constitution of the

Senate rules and on each piece of civil rights legislation. Don't "One of the unfortunate aspects the world," he said.

ignore the listings of senators (or Congressmen) who are recordof the whole controversy about "They abandoned what was civil rights is that it has come to right and just in their position. ignore the listings of senators (or Congressmen) who are record-of the whole controversy about they abandoned what was ed as "absent on necessary business of the Senate," "absent be civil rights is that it has come to right and just in their position ation of any and every failure to be on the job.

Congress and not an overall ap mise and justice were overridden. The redical Papublicana furi is a redical papublicana furi i

Second, don't fall into the grievous error of thinking that the only enemies of civil rights are the filibusters. They are only the blustering "sobs" who dare to front the fight because dispersions of great struggles for human fall into the grievous error of thinking that less, it has been one of the trage ously determined to punish the granchisement gives them an immunity not enjoyed by North franchisement gives them an immunity not enjoyed by North- man rights, she has been jockey which the Western Republicans erners—Republican and Democratic — from the wrath of the ed into a position of hugging from States which discriminate of the her breast a moral wrong and

Third, act immediately through telegrams, long distance tele-stubbornly defending it, refusing joined with the South, the South the organizations to which you belong to do likewise in express. War Between the States when merely to stand for civil rights, but o phone calls, personal visits to Washington and through getting all compromise." ing approval or disapproval of the way your senators or Con-Southern leadership failed to seize denying also the right to a de gressmen are acting. If you are puzzled by their votes or explanations, get the facts from those who are in position to know the score. The NAACP at its Washington Bureau, 100 Massachusetts subsidy which would have repaid the owners.

Southern leadership failed to seize denying also the right to a denying als

ters, 20 West 40th st., New York 18, New York, telephone Longacre 3-6890, will be glad to advise you.

The ball of civil rights is now on the five-yard line. Don't let fumble or a trick play by the other side keep us from shoving t over the last white marker to the touchdown we've been sweating blood and tears to score for generations.

Instructions for Write for Civil Rights' Campaign

1. Address your senator as: Honorable Joe Doaks, (whatever his name is - see list of senators printed below) Senate Office

2. Write your letter in ink or have it wood be sure it is legible and clear.

3. Tell him your name, your address, your registration district, and whether you voted in the last election. (If you were denied right to vote, tell him that also).

4. Tell him you want him to call up the bill to change the Senate rule and abolish the filibuster, so that he can vote for the civil rights bills as they come up in the Senate.

5. Tell him you will watch for the record of his votes, and will appreciate his action in supporting these bills.

6. Tell him how many voters there are in your family or your group of friends who feel she same way you do.

7. End your letter by assuring him that his record for helping pass the civil rights law will be valuable to him in your of the when he next comes up for election. state when he next comes up for election.

8. Write to the two senators from your state TODAY along the lines suggested above. It is the first step toward ending Jim Crow and lynching, and the opening of the doors to full American citizenship for Negroes and other minority groups in

Cauldeeial to The Constitution

—ahead for those who want and insist upon honest and effective nationally known Atlanta editor—the furious defense of a moral civil rights legislation.

What can you and I, as voters, do? First, follow with utmost torting legislation concerning civil was right about the South's position in the eyes of the nation and south and on each piece of civil rights legislation.

Don't "One of the unfortunate aspects the world," he said.

to her breast a moral wrong and against Mexicans and Indians of

"There was reason to oppose "

A Healthy Ferment ocratic theories and practices do not meet, are speeding its pace. Two steps ahead for begin to question whether reliance upon one step back seems now a realistic prospect, gradualism to right the disparitles has not Truman Presents An I. Q. U. involved two steps back for one forward. DRESIDENT TRUMAN'S address to Conanswer's give in the "Voman's Press," national magazine of the Young Women's Christian Associations, which devotes its of speaking a repetition of his campaign February issue to a report of civil rights speech for the newsfeel and television progress in American communities from boys. There was nothing new in it, its

One review points out that efforts to outlaw unfair employment practices will be launched in twenty states in 1949. New The program, presented to congress York, which led the way with its 1945 anti- was almost chirry that which the discrimination law, was followed by New President sponsored in his campaign and Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indi- that which the American people inana, Wisconsin and Oregon. The last three dorsed. have no enforcement provisions but since all such laws depend more upon conciliation than compulsion, their working is similar. Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cincin- history of this country. He had estabnati and Philadelphia have adopted anti- lished a new gamecock tradition in this discrimination ordinances. The experience country, one which we believe parents in of these communities, where none of the succeeding generations will employ to prophesied catastrophes developed but prejudice did drop, should make victory easier in the twenty states.

The Y. W. C. A. magazine reporters, enlisted from national organizations, describe ties of House and Senate. They had been urgent legislation is disposed of, we do billion. He wants it chiefly from community efforts to better democratic elected because of Truman and the rec- not know. practices in Detroit, where racial tension is ord of the Republican majorities since ever present; in Grand Rapids, where hotels 1946. invite conventions on a no-discrimination platform; in San Francisco and Portland and Denver, and in San Diego where there stood dominant in such a circumstance, pelling these enactments, chiefly F. E. P. J. ABOR LEGISLATION—What Truman is a project to fit Indians, Mexicans and might have made a surging, demanding C. Other regions for other reasons do seems chiefly to wish to do is to Orientals into the schools on a mutually speech. That is not part of Truman's not want an F.E.P.C. Again, since the change the name of the Taft-Hartley respectful basis. They report the work of character. There is an indisputable hu- Southern rebellion, the nation has be-Act. He asks for repeal, but he wants a South; one council told its legislature that mility, decency and gallantry in the man. come far more thoughtful and knowl-'49 model Wagner Act with T-H tusks; t expected laws against the desecration of For those qualities we have systemated about Southern conditions. One that is, he wants provisions against juristhe cross (by the Ku-Klux Klan) to be ically given Truman credit, often to the need not have been a Dixiecrat to see dictional strikes and unjustifiable secenforced. They report movements on college severe vexation of Truman's Dixiecrat that the movement set off a national de-ondary boycotts. With a thought campuses to look at prejudices and do some- detractors. But we are not suddenly be- bate that accomplished much. thing about them. Finally the Y. W. C. A. come confident admirers of Truman as And if credit be given the Dixiecrats ther asked for a means of "settling of checks on its own efforts to square practice with preaching: a 1948 interracial workshop that brought together everybody who paign, we believe him a hazard in the the concession that the agitation has in- which affect the public interest." could offer guidance; a move to merge White House. We believe the issue fluenced Southern opinion to accept the Truman employed the T-H Act freoffer one, just one, pleasant place in which above Calvin Coolidge. Negroes might lunch with their fellow workers of whatever race.

ress rather than the spots of reaction leads speaking—the hopes and aspirations of to one very important conclusion. The fer- this country. In any event, a President against boom-bust) cannot be attained THE President has simply presented to

war, the goals of the United Nations and of chauvinists will seek to distort or minifree enterprise. We can keep our prescused attention on the spots where demithe President's Commission on Civil Rights, mize that confirmation.

gress yesterday was, after a manner coast to coast. The answer is exhilarating. tone was moderate and the stock market went up on the basis of it.

Behind the President was one of the most remarkable political victories in the Smith. Washington cherry tree fable.

Before him were Democratic majori-

Nevertheless it appears indisputable to A review highlighting the spots of prog- us that Truman embodies—broadly ROOM & BUST—Truman said: of years. But gradualism is a relative term.

Roosevelt Revolution was confirmed by

Great forces of the day, the lessons of thethe American people, and only obstinate by individual efforts under our system of

Truman's previously demonstrated in- work together to that end." adequacies and incompetence will be Taft himself couldn't have struck a again demonstrated. But it must be rec- more soothing note to business. ognized that Truman embodies-broadly speaking again the speral will of DRICE CEILINGS Truman renewed his the American people.

for yesterday is what he told the people ties "which basically affect essential inhe would ask Congress for:

Truman did not stress civil rights with ceiling." message. His reference was a glancing dent made a disastrous break in the line, one. Whether this means that Truman but his message suggests that he coninstruct their children as they do the was only giving lip service to his plank cedes the previous folly. or whether he was soft-pedaling the issue until later in the session when more TAXES—He called for an additional \$4 HZ 2

A vindictive or a heady man, as he us there is an excellent chance of re-brackets."

"The objective (of providing t is strong and it salthy. We must and a Democratic congress were elected by government alone. Indeed, the great-

ent prosperity, and increase it, only if We believe that in the next four years free enterprise and free government

request for standby authority to im-At any rate, what he asked Congress pose price ceilings for scarce commodidustrial production or the cost of living."

What is reassuring is that Truman CIVIL RIGHTS-This is of foremost in- clearly conceded that you can't have terest in the message to the South- price control without wage control. He ern people. It was the basis of a great therefore said that in case of price cont against the Democratio Party, sec- trols, there must be a limitation of "unond only to the revolt in 1928 against Al justified wage adjustments which would force a break in the established price

zeal, or even with notable vigor, in his Early in his administration the Presi-

corporations, but held that "considera-Our guess is that Truman means busi-tion should be given to raising personal ness about civil rights. But it seems to income taxes in the middle and upper

April and John L. Lewis, Truman fur-

interracial branches, and the success of an against him is inadequacy. In ability we inevitability of qualified Negro voting quently to prevent paralysis of this coun-American room set up in Oklahoma City to account Truman as being only a few cuts and the desirability of insuring Negro try. It has been assumed since his eleceducation and economic opportunities. tion that he did not want to be left alone O —like a lamb with a tiger—with Lewis and no T-H protection.

Congr. Hays argues, as an outright fair em- sored to the Merchant Marine ar ployment law. He also proposes that criminal Fisheries Committee. penalties be removed and civil penalties sub- This motion was carried by a

As an added concession and a step toward abolishing segregation in the South, the Arkansas congressman is willing to outlaw segregation of interstate commercial transportation. tion-and he doesn't think his fellow South-loting. erners will object,

Many Northern Democrats have already studied Hays' proposals and are willing to vote failed because of lack of supvince President Truman.

abamat

The lines are forming in Washington for He offered his amendment renother knock-down-drag-out fight over the quiring that there be no segraga-

Truman civil rights program. This is not surprising. What does amaze The ing, maintaining, commissioning or Daily, however, is that there have been so enlisting the women's reserve bemany who professed to believe that the civil cause of race, color or creed, then rights legislative battle would never take quickly raised the point of a quo-

gram last Winter, he has reiterated his stand quorum present, thus making a lime and time again. He emphasized the pro-roll call and record vote automatic gram frequently during his campaign preceding the November election. He stated after the votes were counted that he intended to press for the legislation. Mayor Humphries and other new members of Congress, elected with the president in November, made civil rights one of the leading planks in their platforms. They will keep prodding the president to get behind the bills. o get behind the bills.

To The Daily, it seemed inevitable that a motion when the House was only showdown was certain somewhere along the half-filled because normally nonine between the Southern group of Demo-controversial bills were under concrats and the Northern and Eastern wings. sideration.

Now that the showdown appears to be near nobody need be particularly surprised.

IS WON, THEN LOST

Go on Record First Time, but Bill Is Recommitted

WASHINGTON, April 4-In the first direct vote of the Eighty-first Congress on a civil rights issue, the House today wrote an amendment barring discrimination or segregation o the basis of race, color or creed into a bill establishing a women's Reserve in the Coast Guard Mus. 4.5-45

But fruits of the proponent's vic- as a tory, rung up on a 193-to-153 vote that crossed party lines, were natched away moments later as bert C. Bonner, Democrat, of

#### Another Attempt Fails

Efforts to force another record port on the floor.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor member from New York, forced the test vote by an adroit parliamentary maneuver as the Bonner bill came

tion or discrimination in establish-

place. This group includes (we regret to say) rum.
some Alabami (Speaker Sam Rayburn, DemoSince President Truman enonciated the pro-crat, of Texas, ruled there was no

the New Yorker today made his

#### No Vote in Senate

The Senate in the present Congress has not had a direct vote on a civil rights matter although several weeks of its time were taken up with the filibuster against a proposed to change the rule on closure.

This fight was inspired by fear that a tighter rule would be used to facilitate passage of items in the President's Civil Rights pro-

Attributing the vote for recommittal to "confusion on the part of the liberals," Mr. Marcantonio said that he would offer similar amendments on every piece of legislation where such proposals

would be germane.
"I want Congress on record for Civil Rights in a way that will mean something," he declared.

Threat to Civil

By Walter White

Senators to filibuster against civil The third story provides unalter the two-thirds vote necessal

hatred. The nation as a whole, in one of the most heartening demonstrations of democracy in recent as Northern to such arrogance? grace to America abroad. years, showered scorn on the Dixiecrat program.

Dixiecrat program. would accept gracefully the v gance and impudent disregard of peoples.

#### News Stories Quoted

make this small minority only already been evastating to Amermore determined to have their ican prestige.

way. If a halt is not given to their lift recent events of this charplans the democratic process will acter are now to be followed by the be made ridiculous and impotent spectacle of a handful of Senators at the time when it is being most tying up the United States Senate seriously challenged and tested alin an interminable filibuster what

over the earth.

Three news stories in the Jan 13 issue of "The Chicago Daily Tribune," itself not noted for liberalism, point up the shameless ness of the proposed filibuste which is scheduled to burst upor the country about the time this column front-page headline, "Dixis Rebels Split Party," announce the determination of the seven teen Southern Senators "to fight to the last ditch against any effort to change the Senate rules so that the filibuster, their most potent weapon against civil rights legislation, could be abolished."

The second featured story nounces of Georgia to circum years that the present Senate rule as madge's plan to revise the election procedures of Georgia to circum years to vote aye or nay on any serious and interminable filibuster what can want a shamerican sanswer to the challenge which will be made that democracy in the United States is impotent? What can we say when the majority of both the Senate and the people of America are powerless in stopping such obstruction, when the sole spokesmen for America so far as world-wide publicity is concerned are not decent Americans but the bigots?

It has been demonstrated innumerable times during recent years that the present Senate rule requiring that two-thirds of the Senate must vote affirmatively to apply cloture to stop a filibuster is as ineffective as no rule at all when a determined minority resolves to deny the majority of the Senate to vote aye or nay on any

preme Court decisions, and the given measure. Yet the New York subhead of the story reads, "Rigs Herald Tribune reports that time of depening Program."

Two-Thirds Rule Condemned Program."

#### Says Russia Is Interested

rights legislation and against an fortunate timing for the Dixie reto invoke cloture."

and there of the senatory solution in the story provides an alter the two-thirds vote necessary in the second quite clear that which would about the fundater protest against the farcical trial only if the American people let at Lyons, Ga., of an alleged their Senators know in no uncer-

One would believe that reason lation against job discrimination, ably normal persons, after receiv-lynching and the poll tax. If one ing such a beating, would wake up is to judge by the past, it is quite to the fact that the proposals and certain that Russia is industrioustheories they espoused were not ly utilizing the Moscow radio and wanted by the majority of the press and the energies of Com-American people. One would als munists around the earth — an assume that as good sports the particularly in continents liv Asia and Africa where the inha dict against them. But Senator, tants are colored — citing Lyons, Byrd, Ellender and four Lyons, Ga., acquittal as further teen other Senators plan to do evidence of American insincerity nothing of the sort. With arro- and prejudice against colored

the wishes of the rest of the na- This propaganda, for which we tion, they now propose to tell the in America are supplying factual majority of the Senate and the basis, will have a special effect in people of the United States that Indonesia, where white Dutchmen the Dixiecrat program will be en-arrogantly crush Indonesian freeforced no matter what others may dom, and in South Africa. Nothing will be said, of course, about the Truman civil-rights program nor of the numerous agencies and in-The fact that their program dividuals in the United States who parallels in many respects the work assiduously to end religious racial theories of Hitler seems to and racial injustice. The effect has

leaders made it clear, howeve

had the temerity and bigotry to lyncher of a successful, hard tain terms that an end must be come out into the open and those working Negro salesman, during made now to the farce and diswho played it safe—were soundly the course of which trial two grace of filibusters by amendment trounced in one of the most hu-members of the jury left the jury of the Senate rules, to permit the militing political debacles in box to testify as "character" wit invoking of cloture by a majority the fepudiated their racial What will be the reaction of de with the second work, will definite action be taken. By LUCIUS C. HARPER

of a national joke-fect means this:

zen. Of course topublic, but we will continue to gain those rights ynch him through injustices in Lucius Harper isn't going to be our courts—barring Negroes as an easy job. It's going to be an all doggedness, to violate an uphill battle all the way. The doggedness are the parties of the parties of

uphill battle all the way. The amendment to the Constitution by WASHINGTON (NNPA) — In land of California, Republicans. walls of prejudice are not going keeping the Negro a sub-human to tumble down overnight. This status making him subject to is a half century fight on our daily humiliations through the hands, and we must keep the bat-most degraded types of segregatering-ram active every moment tion, even permitting foreigners, suit us; no half-loaf proposition the privilege of denying him—an will prevail or be accepted as a American citizen—the comforts revival of an FEPC were:

Would Broaden Rule

All of the resolutions would make a motion to limit debate and introduce plicable to any measure, motion or pending matter. The rule is now applicable only to the "pending measure" and is ineffective to every moment tion, even permitting foreigners, suit us; no half-loaf proposition the privilege of denying him—an problem fully worked out. Un-and services in their cases, stores, less the problem puts black John inns, theatres, etc. There is no- York, Sheridan Downey of Caliless the problem puts black John inns, theatres, etc. There is no- York, Sheridan Downey of Cali-tor Myers provides for the adoption of the same level with where in this wide-world — but fornia, Wayne Morse of Oregon, tion of cloture by a simple mawhite John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolutions of the discontinuous officer by the same level with where in this wide-world — but fornia, Wayne Morse of Oregon, tion of cloture by a simple mawhite John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolutions of the same level with where in this wide-world — but fornia, Wayne Morse of Oregon, tion of cloture by a simple mawhite John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolutions of the same level with where in this wide-world — but fornia, Wayne Morse of Oregon, tion of cloture by a simple mawhite John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolutions of the same level with where in this wide-world — but fornia, wayne Morse of Oregon, tion of cloture by a simple mawhite John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolutions of the same level with the sa white John Smith economically, the South — where a foreigner politically and socially thereby can operate a business at the discrepting a real democracy, and not advantage and humiliation of a nypocritical one as we now native-born citizen. Could an operate under we shall continue American open a hotel or cafe in the last death-grip/strug-Moscow, Russia, and deny service gle until such a day does dawn. to a dark-skinned Russian? He wouldn't last overnight. Yet Russince the South was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

Leverett Saltonstall of Massachu-jority vote, as does also the resolution of tion offered by Senator Morse.

Republicans; and The Morse resolution, however, would permit senators to speak for two hours after the adoption of cloture and if a senator did not use up all of his time, he sould prohibit discrimitors be desired to speak.

Since the South was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

Since the South was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the south was whipped sia isn't a democracy.

In a point of the desired to speak.

In a po try's progress, Southerners, the job at hand they will fight in the Senate in the last session resolution on behalf of himself on the same terms and level of busily engaged in a clever ruse of a white person. They will, howpropaganda to lure the people, and ever, provide funds for his higher propaganda to lure the people, and education: even to acquiring a on an entirely bipartisan basis Senator Perper also offered an law was passed unanimously by the propaganda to lure the people, and ever, provide funds for his higher members of the 81st Congress, into believing that if racial matters are left entirely to the South correctional measures will surely be invoked. In fact, its press is attempting to show now that racial intempting to show now that racial fairs are moving along in apple-ple order, and that "time, patience and compromises" will solve the and compromises" will solve the operate with any force of justice and compromises will solve the continue to be in that situation so the proposals, the and I pray and I hope that it willantipoll tax bill.

The approach is being madeantilynching and anti-poll tax bill. Solve the plunge that it will antipoll tax bill. Solve the study of legislation is to sweep out barrooms, empty before the Senate,"

On the House side, Reps. Adam the New Jersey Assembly last openly confess they will not co-openly confess they will n

next hundred years. But in the this horrible condition. They admidst of all this mildewed papmit that until they get ready" the flares many dastardly crimes Negro must remain in this mop-against Negroes, such as the In-and-broom job category.

gram, Nixon and Mallard cases to Long schooled in the art plast to smithereens their sugary preaching race-hatred to a willing and hypocritical propaganda.

audience for circulation purposes Such pages as the Atlanta Such pages as the Atlanta Such pages and the Louisville Courier and the Louisville Courier and the months, masters of this "comproses of the months, masters of this "comproses the heyer has been said: "They have double-crossed their addience. It is part are beginning to whine out some for the most hard and he did his part are beginning to whine out some fortune." This is the tide: Civil report term them that. The Courier term them that the Courier term them there, social re-adjustments, if we may Rights for every man. America must be a Democracy, or it must not be. The North says "Yes," and the South says "Noi" The South the South says these southern editors find them

book in regard to his status as a We shall concede to let him vote; full-fledged citi-we shall cease lynching him in Saltonstall and William F. Know-

so miserably to wreck this coun-skilled or prepared a Negro is for identical with the one introduced Ives. Senator Hayden offered his

duced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, (ALP. New York), Errett P Scrivener (Rep., Kans.), Emanuel Celler (Dem., N.Y.) and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (Dem., Calif.). Numerous "Rights" Bills FEPC bills were introduced by Reps. James G. Fulton (Rep., Pa.), Jacob J. Javits (Rep., N.Y.), Mr.

Celler and Mrs. Douglas. Antilynching bills were intro-duced by Reps. Clifford P. Case

(Rep., N.J.), Mr. Celler and Mrs. Douglas.

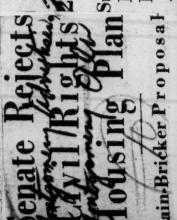
Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.), introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a vide for the establishment of a very veterans' hospital for colored vet erans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin Coun-

Rep. Walter B. Huber ( Dem., Ohio), introduced a joint resoluto establish a joint Senate and House committee on civil rights.

At Salem, Ore., Saturday, House voted 53 to 4 to enact a state House voted 53 to 4 to enact a state law and as the Senate had previously passed it, 28 to 2, it awaits only the signature of the governor

The state's chief executive was expected to sign it almost immedi-

rights bill for the District of Co-lumbia. Mr. Powell also intro-duced bills to prohibit racial segregation of inter-State passengers and to prohibit segregation in the Armed Forces.



ion on the basis of race, creed or color would have been prohibited by law in the renting of public housing.

Three Democrats voted with 28 Republicans for the amendment. Opposing it were 41 Democrats and eight GOP senators.

The bill provides, among other things, for construction of 810,000 public housing units during the next six gars for lowest income families. Dixie Senators Lister

orously opposed to Mr. Truman's civil rights program sat by and ment but no housing bill."

Southern and border states to vote against it.

posed by Senator Humphrey (D) Minnesota, who led a successful of this matter. fight at the Democratic convendorsement of President Truman's civil rights program.

slapped down, 46 to 32.

Others Defeated

posals had been beaten down voted "wrong" on every major earlier.

One, defeated 55 to 21, would whether they want public housing in their areas,

employes of local, state and feding. It lost 53 to 27.

The bill provides for construction of 810,000 public housing units during the next six years, good" in seven languages. for a \$1,500,000,000 slum clearance program, for housing rea farm housing program.

26,0 made an enraged prote

Civil Rights program, and dead as a result.

The youth was shot four times by a policeman, who said he trie escape" after his capture foll lowing a shooting scrape, tarted on a bus, where Walter Lanier, the driver, claimed

# Washington Notebook

By LEM GRAVES JR.

(Courier's Washington Correspondent)

While Southern Democrats fig- No Friends of Civil Rights Program

WASHINGTON-Even those of us who are reasonlistened, Senator Douglas (D), ably accustomed to the use of minority civil rights as a listened, Senator Douglas (D), atty acceptance to the discontinuous to t

misunderstanding about the He said its inclusion would stories entread about the Brick-force some 25 by Sevenators from amendment to the bousing bill during Senate debates this week, The amendment also was op-let's face up to the realistic facts

In the first place, Ohio's tion last Summer to get an en-Senator Bricker and Washington's Senator Cain, who thought up Beaten the first time, Bricker this clever strategy of trying to revised his amendment to pro-tack an amendment on the hous-hibit only "discrimination" in ing bill which would require non-stead of "discrimination or segregation." But that, too, was regation as a condition of regation. Federal housing subsidy, are no friends of the civil rights proother Bricker-Cain pro- gram. They have consistently

civil rights test in the Senate and are confirmed "State's have let the citizens of individ- righters" even though, in this instance, they ostensibly ual communities say at the polls seek to have the Senate take a contrary position.

Mr. Graves

In the second place they are the most notorious Sen-The other would have barred ate spokesmen for the anti-housing lobby of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. They are trying to eral governments from living in kill the long range slum clearance and low cost housing federally subsidized public hous- bill and they wouldn't vote for the bill even if the antisegregation amendment is accepted by the Senate. On phrey, or Irving Ives, doesn't it? By The Associated Personal Property of Irving Ives, doesn't it? housing and on civil rights, they are both tabbed as "no But the speaker was Senator

IN THE THIRD place, if the sponsors and proponents of houssearch to cut building costs, and ing legislation-and they include several Southern Senators-have the votes to pass the housing bill they also probably have the votes to defeat this amendment. It is certain that the Dixiecrats will not accept a housing amendment which will make interracial housing units in the South mandatory and the withdrawal of their vocal as well as vote tally support would defeat housing legislation com-

Since defeat of this amendment is virtually assured, and since passage of the amendment would assure defeat of any housing bill, it is well to know these things and to know that the Bricker amendment was offered for callously anti-housing purposes. If we understand this, we can avoid the mistake of crediting Senator Bricker or Senator Cain with any liberal motives and we can catalogue these gentlemen as the phony shysters they really are.

Incidentally, these maneuverings left civil rights lobbyists in a peculiar position. They know all these things but they demonstrated that they can-indeed they must-go along with a gag. Leslie Perry of the NAACP and Elmer Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights endorsed the amendment but made it clear that they had asked for such safeguards before Bricker came up with this gag. By inference, they said that Bricker's dubious motives were none of their concern which was a nice way of saying

that they know the score but could not do otherwise. Edgar Brown of the National Negro Congress played the gag "straight" in a telegram to Truman. Green Søys Labor

THESE LEADERS, who are Federation To Fight plotting a straight anti-jim-crow course, occasionally find some For Civil Rights strange characters temporarily course or of going along with letter to Mr. Randolph: these characters as long as these "I acknowledge receipt of your

will get in Dixie, at least.

the libertarian phrases can bwhatsoever." user wants them to mean:

"Mr. President, I firmly believe that the most realistic way to defeat communism, fascism, and in fact, any other 'ism' is to make democracy workmake it a living, breathing institution, responsive to the needs of our people, by placing

within their reach the basic necessities of a happy life."

Sounds like something from Wayne Morse, or Hubert Hum-Allen Ellender, Louisiana Dixiecrat. The same Senator Ellender who a few weeks ago equipped himself with a gadget to avoid the necessity of a trip to the men's room and then proceeded range housing bill. to break all records for filibustering against a measure which woold have made possible some rights sams for U. S. minori- legislation, promptly warned that A viole opponent of FUPC injection of the issue could kill the other civil rights bills, Sena- legislation. tor Ellender nevertheless found use for the same phrases about making democracy work which have been used by the great liberal spokesmen.

plodding in that same direction NEW KORK, N. Y. In reply to owing to the peculiar vacillations a letter from A. Philip Randolph, of most opportunist political lines. International President of the Bro-Sometimes these strange bedfel-the hood of Sleeping Car Porters lows are Communists, and some-which urged William Green, Presitimes they are reactionary right lient of the American Federation of wingers. The civil rights lobby-Labor to support President Truists are then confronted with the man's civil rights program. AFL's alternatives of changing their William Green sent the following

they are few—which accrue from and CIO coalition on the Taft-Hartley Act. The legislative program In terms of the U.S. Senate of the American Federation of all of this seems to matter little. Labor was outlined at the Cincin-The Dixiecrats usually win, any nati Convention. There was includway. They want housing, albeited in that program endorsements segregated housing. If we getof President Truman's Civil Rights of any housing, that is the type weProgram and the opposition of the 5

rill get in Dixie, at least.

American Federation of Labor to the rage discrimination of any kind any kind are the ENGLISH language, one-whatsoever. It is our purpose to 25 learns in Washington, can besupport Fair Employment Practice put to almost any kind of usage Legislation, anti-lynching, anti-poll Here's a quotation from lastax and anti-jim crow legislation poge week's housing debate in the You may rely upon us to support a senate which demonstrates howthis policy without modification

CIVIL RIGHTS DISPUTE

G.O.P. Forces Split Over Bid To Tack On Amendment

Barring Segregation

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The civil rights issue exploded with a bang in the Senate Wednesday over an effort to write an artisegrega-

Backers of public housing, many of whom also support civil rights w injection of the issue could kill the

### Final Vote Indefinite

The outbreak slowed progress on the bill and there was no indication when a final vote might come. seems. Wonder if a lot of when he word the Senate to when he word to when he word the Senate to when he was a senate to what was a senate to when he was a senate to whe it seems. Wonder if a lot of when he urged the Senate to apfolks don't interpret the word to prove the antisegregation amend- 20 mean liberty for themselves and ment offered by Republican Sena-"the devil take the hindmost," tors Bricker (Ohio) and Cain

> This quickly pointed up the deep split within the Republican ranks

Association for the Advancement dent's special message to Congress of Colored People Thursday an requesting legislation along the lines nourced land for the put of the suggested by his committee and the periodic joint surveys on the ensuing campaign waged against the state of civil rights and group re-President's program by a bloc of lations in the United States. The Southern legislators and politicians.

Trainmen) send their Vice-Presi-pear. Instead, they sent their leadership and at his orders, and dents to Washington before a vice-presidents who came in have even done some fighting on subcommittee of the House of making different excuses why our own to keep him from crushing the life out of us; but basicially we are not a belligerent people.

No Racial Characteristic I am not claiming our non-belligannouncement was made by Dr. Books and films such as "Gentle-David W. Petegorsky, Executive Diman's Agreement" and "Crossfire, rector of the American Jewish Conand Pulitzer prize winner Ray size and Walter White, Secretary Sprigle's account of his travels of the NAACP, in releasing the first through the South posing as a Neof the South posing as a Neof the Vinited States in 1948 — Attention on group relations.

This ferment of discussion stirred the United States in 1948 — Attention on group relations.

The surveys were being issued, and should be taken to meet the work with the problem, the report declared, and cause "the field of civil rights is intended to the course of the field of civil rights is intended to the course of the course of the course of the United States in 1948 — Attention on group relations.

The field of civil rights is intended to reserve the most important area of our nable ized to remedy the civil rights devented in the report declared to reserve the most important area of our nable ized to remedy the civil rights devented in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the fields of social, poli-"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in instance in the field of civil was an addifferent committee the heads of the Brotherhoods where she heads of the Brotherhoods works the Brotherhoods where she have shown up in person. As it man different committee the heads of the Brotherhoods was, the Brotherhoods solid that was the Brotherhoods solid the Brotherhoods statement in the was to di lations in the United States. The Southern legislators and politicians. Negro railway workers.

DECISIONS HAILED

events in the fields of social, poli—"Northtown" in New Jersey, and in issued its directives to the Brothtical and economic discrimination. Minneapolis and Denver. Local erhoods to stop discrimination, have moved far enough to make the United States has been a histreatment of the Brotherhoods appear and control to the Brothe action programs to cure the evils ter-offensive. they had discovered.

In the federal field, the report Committee of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the Brotherhoods reform. That is the action, such as colored communication and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the such as the control of the House of Rephailed the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and charged the U.S. Supreme Court for resentatives and the U.S. Supre In assessing the progress made continuing "to protect minority F.E.P.C. with exceeding its juris- it?

during 1948, the survey pointed torights, following its trend during diction. helpful decisions by the U.S. Su-the last decade. In 1948 the Court preme Court, forward steps taken issued six decisions favorable to Last week it was different. of the Dixiecrats.

by a number of State and localminorities in education, housing, Congressman Adam C. Powell When we get rid of the Dixie- with us to work out nonviolent governments, and to some reforms business and employment, and trans was sitting as Chairman of the crats there will be no trouble means of survival. Playing dumb. achieved by private action in scat-portation."

achieved by private action in scat-portation."

Sub-Committee of the House Compassing FEPC or any other need even "uncle toming", is part of the practice of discrimination and the significant achievements and habor ed civil rights legislation. "the practice of discrimination and the significant achievements and which was holding hearings on segregation because of race, religion failures in group relations during H R 4453 (Powell's F.E.P.C. bill). to go, but when I saw Congress and national origin was still the 1948 under the following headings:

Two weeks ago on behalf of the rule in much of the day-to-day ac-Citizenship — Immigration and Na-Negro Railway Labor Executives

Two weeks ago on behalf of the Congress to make the Brother bulk of the people obey until the tivities of the population." A basicturalization; Elections and the Right Committee, I had preferred hoods appear before his sub-comfailure, the report said, was the factto for the Right to Safety and Charges against the Brotherhoods.

that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that the Brotherhoods.

At the conclusion of my testimony the conclusion of my testimony Congressman Powell and and were on our way.

Never that no major federal civil rights Secarity of the Person: Secregation that the Brotherhoods.

At the conclusion of my testimony Congressman Powell and the conclusion of my testimony Congressman Powell people thought, read and talkedin Housing; Discrimination in Plac-grams to the chief executives of about civil rights more than theyes of Public Accommodation; Dis-the four Brotherhoods to appear about civil rights more than theyes of runte Accommodation, Dis-ever had since the Civil War and crimination in the Armed Forces; Reconstruction periods." In this Discrimination in Private Associa-connection, the report declared that tions; Athletics; Group Defamation. and answer the charges, that if they would then, osue subpoehas the searching analysis of the short-

the searching analysis of the shortcomings in our practice of democracy and the detailed program for improvements presented by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. shortly before the year opened, reached millions of Americans during 1948. The program was circulated through publication by the Government Printing Office, reprints by a private publisher by civic organizations. Wide distribution also was given to the report of the Preident's Commission on Higher Edunation which discussed the problem of school segregation and the uni-

A Different Story

dealing with a war-time F.E.P.C. The Brotherhoods did not need subpoena. They all responded to the telegrams. The Vice-Presidents came forward one by one as Congressman Powell called their names, and feebly tried to

we have the political strength to Mass violence resistance—ex-They went before the Smith pass an FEPC law and make the cept as a spontaneous defensive

people vote, we will rid ourselves

I am not claiming our non-bellig-

Footholds Not Beachheads

Never having had power in our hands we have not had an opportunity to inflict wrongs on people we would like them to forget. We have suffered and are still suffering so much that we are instinctively sympathetic with any person A or nation which is faced with op-pression. We do not come with a armies, navies or planes; we look for footholds rather than beach-

The result is that people-particularly people who have never wronged us—do not fear us. We 2 show how although their unions barred colored from membership and had a long record of forcing agreements on the carriers either tion has been coming over me: that one of the stories I cherish was a color it is the spiritual recognition of the stories I cherish was a color it is the spiritual recognition of the stories I cherish was a color it is the spiritual recognition of the stories I cherish was a color it is the spiritual recognition. curtailing or destroying color it is the spiritual responsibility of told me by an Eurasian. He said 2 15 ed workers' rights, still the unions the colored people in the United Ralph Bunche was about the only were not to be considered anti-States to lead their white United man in the U.N. mission whom States brethren into the real fel-both the Arabs and the Israelis States brethren into the real fel-both the Arabs and the Israelis We have reached the point lowship of nations. The white man would recept as mediator after here a colored Congressman is brave and determined. He has Count Bernadotte's death. Ralph

the supreme court de-proposals previously made by which in effect prohibits Southern representatives. It may gal and certainly would be im-cited. practicable and ineffectual for the federal government to try to segregation in those ealms which in other respects e left to state and local regula-

(2) THE POLL TAX: Abolish his by constitutional amendment, ingly defeated. Most of the Southerners in Conress would support this, and it hardly is to be doubted that the requisite member of states would approve the amendment. An atempt to repeal the poll tax by federal statute would be uncon-

(3) ANTILYNCHING LAW: Authorize the federal government to step in when, and only when, the state authorities—as distinct from local authorities—have failed to function. A state could protect itself by empowering its governor or attorney general to direct or conduct a prosecution for priching in a locality other the unamended bill. than that in which the frense was committed. The federal government would take over if a state failed to provide and apply safeguard against local prejudice or pressure. This power o intervene would be limited to violence resulting in the death. or or the purpose of causing the death, of a person in the custedy of a peace officer or suspected of a crime. It would not bring midisturbances under federal jurisdiction.

(4) FEPC: Create visory body, perhaps in the department of labor. Let it be active is an agency of education and pulsory legislation in this field is tunity for improved education." fundamental, transcending all racial and sectional considerations.

This summary cannot do justice to the logic and discernment of Rep. Hays' exposition of his program on the floor of Congress. Every paragraph reflected careful thought. He spoke in the best tradition of statesmanship, earnestly seeking a fair and constructive answer to a serious dilemma -a dilemma not only for the Democratic party but for the na-

The Hays plan falls short of the ommitments of most

impulsory segregation on com-well be the most that can be non carriers in interstate com-achieved effectively by federal acmerce. It probably would be il-tion in the four sectors which he

Federal Aid And Civil Rights

The first example was an amendment offered by Sen. Bricker of Ohio to the housing bill. It would have prohibited use of federal money for public housing in any state which would have applied segregation to the units constructed at government expense. The second example came when Sen. Lodge of Massachusetts offered an amendment to the federal-aid-to-education bill which would have denied aid to the schools of any state in which separate schools are required for Negroes.

tors opposed to the bills under discussion, for Bricker and Lodge were perfectly aware that the bills with such amendments at tached would be unacceptable to a majority definition or guarantee of the American people in the North as well

The so-called "civit rights legislation" as in the South.

sound.

Sen. Aiken of Vermont said that "if the publicity. Let it give counsel to amendment offered by Sen. Lodge is apmanagement and labor all over proved, regardless of the rights of the case, the country. But do not give it the federal-aid-to-education bill will be powers to enforce or penalize. killed, the colored race will not only consuch powers, even if well-intend-killed, the colored race will not only coned, would be a long way toward tinue to be segregated in the schools of cer-'statism.' The objection to com-tain states but will be denied even an oppor-

Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, a leader in the successful fight to swing the Democratic convention in Philadelphia last July toward the inclusion of a civil rights plank in the platform, causing some delegates to leave the hall, said that the civil rights issue must stand on its own merits. "As much as I detest segregation," he said, "I love education more. I believe education is the final answer in the long run to the

sen. Morse of Oregon put himself on rec forthern Democrats and Repub ord as opposing such riders as Lodge of cans. But it seems more sound fered because they conflict with a fundamenatrived and, in one or two tal policy, which is state control of educa-"In my judgment," he said, "the

Members of the United States Sente have amendment offered by the senator from twice tried recently attach civil fights the educational religions to interfere with riders to bills dealing with other matters. We have to determine here and now whether In each case, the proposal was overwhelm-we believe in a federal-aid-to-education bill which will entrust to Congress the power and the right to tell the states how they shall run their schools."

> passel portained no restriction of few the their boundaries.

Civil Rights Legislation' The term "bil right" is as loosely used liberal. To the average self-styled The Lodge amendment was defeated 65 to "liberal," model 1948, practically everybody 16. A short time later the Senate passed who doesn't share his own personal views is a "reactionary," he himself is the perfect Both amendments were offered by sena-pattern of "liberalism." The average clamorer for "civil rights" usually disregards the Both were intended to stymie those bills, constitutional definitions and guarantees of civil rights and has in mind personally desired privileges whch have no constitutional

ballyhooed in Congress for political purposes It is interesting to note that even among consists of three force bills proposing statthe most vigorous supporters of the civil utory legislation violative of the constiturights measures there were those who op tion: The antipoll tax bill, the antilynching posed these riders. Several of them spoke bill and the bill to enable the federal govagainst the amendments. Their reasons are ernment to dictate employments in private business and enterprise

Levy of the poll tax is a unquestionable right of the state, exercised for many years, and not by Southern states alone. The constitution specifically vests in every state the right to fix the qualifications of its own electors. The poll tax is obsolete; only six states retain it and their number will diminish by their own action. But it involves no racial discrimination and in our belief the sole constitutional method of prohibiting It is by constitutional amendment.

So with the antilynching bill. The states' police power over this crime, committed within their respective jurisdictions has been recognized from the beginning. The forensic hullaballoo over lynching is chiefly political, because the crime defined in the pending bill is all but extinguished already under pressure of public opinion. Lynching can be added to the list of federal crimes, if there is any need, by constitutional amendment. That method, is not proposed by the As for FEPC bill, so-called, the dictation

of private employments by federal authority was not even dreamed of by the constitution makers nor even by present-day politicians until very recently. It obviously is violative of an individual civil right whose nullification requires another constitutional amend-

So, in the constitutional sense, we think it may be said that no "civil rights legislation" is pending before Congress or the country today. The force bills so-called are proposals to nullify constitutional guarantees by mere statutes. If the three propositions are worth adoption and transforma-A large majority of the Senate agreed with tion into "civil rights," they should be these three men. The aid bill as finally offered sconstitutional amendments as the federal charter provides. None states will use appropriations from the fed ponents of either, so far as we know, has eral government for school systems within proposed or desires their submission by that constitutional process.

each one of his proposals. Many voters sup- were opposed to such a requirement, 43 per aggravate the problem.

In reply to a query as to how far "the

federal government should go in requir-

ing employers to hire people without re-

gard to their race, religion, color or na-

tionality," 44 per cent-the largest propor-

tion-said it should go "none of the way,"

34 per cent, "all the way"; 8 per cent,

"part of the way," and 14 per cent ex-

pressed no conviction.

sident Truman's election in byvember 69 per cent in favor of such action, 21 per tax by state action. We have hope of con-

We believe that federal intervention in opposed others of his proposals. Many vot. This question, it is to be noted, bore only handling the lynching problem would be on interstate travel. ers supported Mr. Dewey who undoubtedly As to action respecting lynching, 44 per ful crimes. In this field, too, substantial progress is being made and it can best be furthered by emphasizing local responsi-

controversial question. We would not minimize the importance of fidelity to pledges. Sincere efforts to carry them out are the plain obligation of public officials. The point we emphasize here, however, is that a specific, unmistakable showing of public sentiment on particular questions often remains lacking after an election.

fail to serve its purposes.

The News-Age-Herald is convinced, for example, that national sentiment on the four

Truman civil rights proposals so vigorously opposed in the South is far from clear. Obviously, sentiment varies on these recom-

mendations.

Complex controversial issues should not be judged, of course, as a group. They should be considered individually. We have never thought that there was a compelling national demand for the four Truman proposals as a whole. Indeed, we do not see conclusive evidence of any such demand for any of the proposals.

Such figures provide additional indication of the varied reactions to these questions man civil rights and of the lack of any dominant and specific with the poll tax, dynching and employment public sentiment in these connections. Their proofees have been indefinitely sidetracked. effect is to stress again the advisability of Senate Majority Leader Lucas admitted dealing with such problems separately.

in states where it is still in force.

Results of a Gallup survey give support to this impression. They reveal that 64 per cent of those interviewed had heard of the program; that 27 per cent favored and 22 per cent opposed its passage as a whole, that 15 per cent had no opinion in this connection and that 36 per cent were not familiar with the proposals.

The people of the United States generally, including those of the South, undoubtedly do favor the broad goals of justice and opportunity underlying these proposals. It is on questions of method that opinion varies.

Surely this does not indicate any broad general demand for the program.

backing was given in this survey to the idea

of doing away with state poll taxes, with

lic sentiment and with each proposal being

As for the specific proposals, the strongest

This newspaper earnestly hopes that con- This compromise developed majority backsideration of these matters will proceed with ing. That caused the Southern senators to due regard for special regional conditions end their 16-day talk against the proposed and problems, the various reactions in pub-rules change which would have authorized the closing off of debate on any proposal by a two-thirds vote of senators present.

Under the compromise two thirds of all the 96 senators would have to unite to end debate - and unlimited discussion still would be permitted of any proposal for further change in the rules.

Federal legislation respecting travel segregation practices, is not, in our opinion, commitments. But it does not follow that should or should not be required to occupy a established the right of Negroes to equal should or should not be required to occupy a established the right of Negroes to equal the election of a particular candidate clearly separate part of a train or bus when travel- facilities. Progress in this direction is bemeans that a majority sentiment supports ing from one state to another," 49 per cent ing made. New compulsory measures would

We long have favored abolition of the poll

weighed on its merits.

This question was so phrased that it did not federal action should be taken, it should be

bring out clearly just what means were by constitutional amendment clearing up

favored. Many Southerners - and other legal questions that otherwise would be in-

It is the threat of compulsion by the federal government that accounts for much of the opposition and resentment against the Truman civil rights proposals. This sentiment is particularly strong respecting proposals having to do with employment practices. Federal action in such matters would complicate and intensify these problems and, in our opinion,

While sentiment is very much mixed as to Among white Southerners interviewed, a methods to be followed in dealing with all ratio of 5 to 1 was shown in favor of segre. these problems and while reality and logic gation in interstate travel; a 2-to-1 majority give much support to prevailing Southern was shown against federal lynching action. sentiment, the people of this region should not, of course, be content merely with oppo-A heavy majority was registered in the sition and with such progress as has been South against federal intervention to regu-made, but should continue to strive earnestly late employment practices. But Southern to extend this advance along all feasible. ers voted in favor of abolishing the poll tax constructive lines.

LivilRightsBillsBlocked

as much following the victory of collition of Southern and Regiptican senators in the battle over a proposed Senate fules change. The projected compromise change would make attempted ending of debate very diffi-

cult. And it would leave the way open for filibuster against any further tightening of debate limitations.

The senators from the South would not have stopped talking Tuesday night if they had not been confident that the compromise plan would be adopted and would provide an acceptable protection against arbitrary and precipitate majority action.

A very difficult problem in democratic procedure is exemplified by this extended controversy in the Senate. Under our American system, action by majority vote is usual procedure. But our system also provides strong safeguards for minority and individual rights. How make a Senate debate rule that would assure adequate regard for \( \frac{1}{2} \) majority will and minority rights? No rule = could be devised that would do that invariably. So it is necessary to seek the best possible rules. For the rest we must depend on reason and fair play all around and a devotion to the true spirit of liberty.

Voluntary cooperation is a fundamental factor in the successful working of any really free system.

This paper, of course, would deplore any arbitrary, irresponsible obstruction of action. But it would also deplore the imposition of the civil rights program despite the deep, widespread and sincere opposition in the South. Let it be hoped that the way to constructive action can now be found without resort to extremist steps on either side of 2 this controversy There 3-17-49

Surely the administration must now see its mistake in trying to push through the civil rights measures now. Surely Southern o people generally realize that continued progress in dealing with racial problemsmust be actively and effectively sought in this region if continuing danger of federal intervention is to be substantially reduced.

The Filibuster Issue

The filibuster is the again has come to the fore in Congress. Sen. Barkley, as Democratig floor leader until he is inaugurated as vice president Jan, 20, has urged the Senate rules committee to move to put new limitations on debats. Lase

Under the present rule cloture can be applied by a two-thirds vote when a bill is actually under consideration. The rule, however, has been held not applicable to dis-

Thus the question of discussion rules is tied in with the heated controversy over other proposals. It is not surprising, of course, that this is the case.

It is natural that it should be a specific desire for other action that gives special point and strength to the demand for a change in the rules of debate. If there were be any very insistent demand in that regard. However, the situation thus becomes involved in additional complexity. It seems be wise to change the rules under the influence of very strong feelings respecting other pending proposals. Under such circumerning discussion might not receive the careful and objective consideration they merit.

The tradition of full and free discussion is strong and well established in the Senate. It is, on the whole, a sound, protective and useful tradition. Abuse of that tradition and of rules supporting it in order arbitrarily to block majority action indefinitely is indefensible. But just what constitutes arbitrary and indefensible obstruction? That some cerity for the November victor. times is an extremely difficult and complex (ame Not Worth) he Canale tion in about six states and a law against

hasty, ill-considered action. It is a support to minority rights which also should be pro- page It is not the standard full nivation tected. Filibuster can eventually be overome, if the demand is sufficiently strong. This paper certainly would not like to see rules change dictated simply by the system in the south. It is a note in the emand to press through unwise civil rights spirit of clinic on Truckan's folly and

ut correcting the Senate filibuster. The by the interiorence grows. Sen-enacted this year.

"anachronism." giving assurance of the "promptest consideration" on proposals now resting in the Senate Rules Committee. The Republicans had hoped to get started this week, but the committee had other thoughts. was decided that hearings could wait until burden themselves at length before the committee. Few if any minds will be changed: the Senators know quite well where they stand. The Democrats are politely stalling.

The whole point of the moment is whether the South is to be allowed to retain a commanding voice on civil rights. Both major parties are formally on the record; the indicated direction seems plain enough. But no such desire, there doubtless would not regardless of this country's feeling at large, which is that discrimination against minorities calls for national attention, the historic fact is that the Senate filibuster has served the South well. Other minorities, in both very questionable to this paper that it would parties, have filibustered, for the issue is always the same—the ironclad determination of the smaller number to have its way at any and all costs. Because the Senate cannot effectively limit debate and force a stances proposed changes in regulations gov- vote, except on rare occasion, any determined and organized minority may impose its will. And the obstreperous minority clinging to the filibuster are the twenty-odd Senators (with a few exceptions) from Virginia to Texas.

Mr. Truman no doubt prefers an amiable solution, and perhaps he considers that the end may be achieved by careful bargaining. But time is not to be wasted. If the Democrats, despite Republican goading, bow to the filibuster, the failure will live to haunt them. This is a test of command and sin-

Full discussion is a means of preventing THIS is parallel regime to Mr. Birt's

enterprising article on the opposite against President Truman's berserk effort to dismantle the orderly segregation

vainglory in the present circumstance.

In his effort to wad and ram his Civil Disturbance program through Congress, blican minerity has argued will great Truman has jeopardized his entire legis-ind boult has the time to change the lative program. His imprudent preoccupa-te rules is at the beginning of the ses- tion with the civil rights issue makes it. If there is to be a filibuster on the doubtful now whether more than a small ister, let it come at once. Other impart of his legislative program can be

> s next week to . His actions with respect to the proconled the fillbuster an posed change in the Senate's filibuster

rules has alienated many Southerners NOW the President is fond of brisk 3 5 who would have given important help on ate him publicly.

Roosevelt could survive such maining, on F. E. P. C. in Alabama. Roosevelt, it will be remembered, never Supreme Court reorganization fight.

of influence.

Truman's finish is all but indistinguish- the U.S. able from his beginning, then it will be the shortest presidential honeymoon in man triumph turns into impotence this soon, it will be ignominy. This may not eventuate, but the possibility is plain.

upon this folly? What is it that he sees as more important than Taft-Hartley rewriting, broadened social security, com- Negro. pulsory health insurance, Universal Military Training, the Atlantic Pact, reor- town theaters. Unless they pose ganization and farm legislation?

For what is he willing to prejudice the theaters. enactment of these measures whose benefits he promised to America's millions?

It is for two insignificant and doubtless unconstitutional reforms—poll tax abolilynching, of which there were two last year and the tyrannical, impossible F. E. P. C. bill!

What a sense of values!

WHAT gives this Truman folly

fourth dimension is the preposterous condition in Washington, D. C. Truman is willing to risk ruin or heavy discounting of his program to change a condition in Alabama when the same condition in a virulent form exists in Washington, D. C.

As Mr. Birt's piece documents, at the same time Truman was doing his frantic best in the Senate to end segregation in Alabama, the House was refusing to end segregation in the schools of Washington, D. C. 26

morning constitutionals around the major portions of his domestic pro- Washington. He is also fond, we take it, gram. His lunges have been so intem- of sitting on his new balcony with a book o perate that even his Senate leader, Scott and a glass of bourbon & water. In the Lucas, has been ruefully forced to repudi- course of these salubrious relaxations, the President could discern the exasperating Not even the matchless leadership of unsoundness and hypocrisy of insisting

A recent document of the National regained his congressional sway after his Committee on Segregation in the Na-S tion's Capital establishes that Washing- u It is quite likely that in these few ton is the center, spiritual and physical, a weeks, Harry Truman in this headlong of a discrimination, hypocritical and tangent, has suffered a comparable loss therefore brutal, which does not exist in H Alabama. This report was made on re-If it develops that this is true, that search by 67 members from throughout o

It reveals that:

Washington hotels will not register 5 the history of American politics. If Tru- Negroes, nor will the restaurants serve them as white people. The churches are segregated.

"Most white cab drivers pass up Ne- g And for what has Truman entered gro patronage in downtown Washington.

> "In the 'best' department stores clerks turn their backs at the approach of a d

> "Negroes will not be admitted to downaliens, they are told to go to segregated a

> "The National Theater, capital's only H commercial playhouse, is being converted to a movie theater, because of a boycott by Actor's Equity for banning Ne-

From the Code of Ethics of the Washington Real Estate Board in 1948:

"No property in a white section should " ever be sold, rented, advertised, or offered & to colored people."

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, acting as planning head for a land redevelopment \$ agency, stated last year that the segre- ig gation principle would be sustained "until the community is ready" for mixed be neighborhoods.

The committee report disclosed that, "Negro physicians are barred from the a District Medical Society and hence from the American Medical Association."

"When school takes up each fall, the white children in the nation's capital go 3 3

Walter White Cites Report That Conservatives Seek to Embarrass Democrats, Not to End Filibusters; Denounces Mundt as 'Callous'

the Senate Republicans have com- playing of politics on these issues. Congress" on the civil-rights issue. Congress it will be another exin "The New York Times," a plan statement that "the elephant "has been drawn up with the full never forgets-and never learns." approval of Senator Robert A. Taft, the present, and in all likeli- Three days before the birthday

bloodedly planning to use the pro-elect, the most callous and cruel rights legislation moved a step posed amendment of the Senate statement of 1948. Asked by re- nearer to enactment today as Senrules to end filibusters by a ma-porters when the Un-American ate leaders of both parties sepa-

The extent of reform of the Larry Duggan was my friend for archaic Senate rules to which the twenty years. A more gentle, unconservative Republicans will go, selfish, loyal American never according to present indications, lived. I learned to know him and is to extend cloture to motions to love him when he served as chief consider legislation as well as toof the Latin-American Affairs Di-has made civil rights filibusters pending measures. They admitvision of the State Department, unbreakable. that this will do very little to stop on the day of his death the the waste of public funds, the United States government issued stoppage of Senate business and a statement of its grave alarm at the disgrace to long-drawn-out the growth of unrest in Latin filibusters. Only a few Republicans, America. Because most of the alter the two-thirds vote necessary

Despite the bi-partisan backing other Federal officials until after like Senator Wayne Morse, of Ore- Latin Americans are dark of skin, o invoke cloture. Many advocates for the rules change, the civil Jan. 20 to permit longer considery gon, have as yet agreed to support they have been subjected to dis- of civil rights legislation have de- rights debate today had a decid- ation and debate. amendment to the rules to stop an crimination and contumely by manded that Senate rules be edly partisan political flavor. intransigent minority from nulli- prejudiced white officials, diplo- changed to permit cloture to be fying action by the majority.

publicans have learned nothing tent than any man in the State Senator Alben W. Barkley, of whatever from the recent elect Department, Larry Duggan dem- Kentucky, majority leader and tempts to limit filibusters—includtions. California, Illinois and Ohio, onstrated that there are Ameri- Vice-President-elect, clarified the ing a resolution for a majority with seventy-eight electoral votes cans free of bigotry and "racial Democratic position on the pro- cloture rule he proposed last week. provided President Truman with superiority." He could have made posed rules change in a Senate The Kentuckian responded that his margin of victory. All three much greater financial success for speech in which he promised ac-filibusters were an "anachronism" of those states were clearly lost to himself and family had he chosen tion on the proposal early in the which had "no place in a demothe Republicans by the Negro vote to use his considerable talents for the Republicans by the Negro vote to use his considerable talents for personal, gain instead of public california, which is 85 per cent california, which is 85 per c

in Ohio and Illinois, to say noth- Mundt and Isaac Don Levine felt ing of other states where the when on Christmas Day they Negro voted for President Tru- listened to carols proclaiming broadening of the cloture rule Southern wing of the Democratic Men."

party, as much because of his courage in facing the question of Disheartening and disturbing is civil rights as in repudiation of the news out of Washington that the Republican tactics of cynical

pleted a "maneuver" to "profound- If the report is correct that the ly embarrass the prospective Dem. Republicans are going to follow ocratic leaders of the Eighty-first the same tactics in the Eighty-first According to a story dated Dec. 23 ample of the accuracy of the Senate

hood the future chief Republican of the Prince of Peace was celespokesman on national affairs." brated there was uttered in Wash-The Republicans are quite cold-ington, by a Republican Senatorand 1948 Republican campaign them out as they jump out of measure to make cloture (limitawindows."

Apparently the conservative Re- United States. To a greater ex-

I wonder how Messrs. Karl

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Civil

tion of debate) applicable to any pending Senate business left the Southern Democrats to battle a united front on closing the chief loophole in the Senate rules which

Democratic and Republican that they would not attempt to

untimely death and an obituary of chairman of the Rules Committee, pledge to make the rules change

could not "guarantee" that this during their two years in power despite the reactionary "Peace on Earth, Good Will to would be the first matter taken

ances that Senator Hayden hadlegislation could not be enacted promised that the Rules Committee unless the rules change was pushed would give it promptess consider-through at the start of a session.

ues 1-11-96 The Senate Republican Policy taken up at this time I don't see how the President can hope to enact any part of his civil rights afternoon by demanding that the cloture rule amendment be made cloture rule amendment be made blocked by a filibuster threat from tion campaign 'promises is enthe special session last summer. promise today as to the time

#### Taft Backs Two-thirds Rule

chairman of the policy group, will not get top Senate priority. emphasized that the Republicans with this honor being reserved for would stand behind the present the bill to boost the pay of the

this specifically in his speech, but ment officials. indicated later that Democratic leaders likewise were content to continue the two-thirds vote to

lican on the Rules group.

thirds rule is retained. He said increases were too large. however, that he would fight any He said they might demand

### Morse Accuses Democrats

Senator Barkley made his speech after Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, of Oregon, accused the Democrats of blocking any at-

cratic legislative body," but that

While Senator Barkley said he ing to enact civil rights legislation dollar housing program.

> Taft Stresses Early Action Senator Taft, following the Polup by the Senate, he gave assur-icy Committee session, continued other things, for construction of the fight by noting the civil right. the fight by noting the civil rich

"Unless it (the rules change) is

the "first order of business" in the have been considering delaying Senate. This carried out a Repub- any civil rights battle until legislican pledge made when they were lation covering other Administraenacting civil rights legislation at acted: Senator Barkley made no schedule for bringing any civil

Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, rights bills as such to the floor. Even the proposed rules change President, Vice-President, House Senator Barkley did not mention Speaker and other top govern-

#### May Go to Floor Thursday

Senator Barkley said this pay rules to end filibusters by a majority instead of the present twothirds vote, and anti-lynching,
anti-poll tax and F. E. P. C. legislation, to embarrass the Democrats
instead of living up to the 1944
and 1948 Republican campaign

The two-thirds rule is retained Thursday in an effort to beat the control of the three of the other five perbring to the floor a proposal to bring to the floor a proposal to amend the Senate rules to limit the Rules Committee abe enacted if he and President of the Rul bill might go to the floor on The two-thirds rule is retained Thursday in an effort to beat the or floor leader and ranking Repub-cumbent President, although not of the Speaker and other officials.

Senator Richard B. Russell, of Senator Taft said the Republi-Georgia, spokesman for the cans had no objection to the pro-Southerners on civil rights, said posed pay boosts for the Presithat opposition to the rules changedent, Vice-President and Speaker, by Southern Democrats would be but some Policy Committee memconsiderably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened if the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened in the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened in the two-bers believed the other proposed a considerably softened in the two-bers believed the considerably softened in the two-bers believed to considerably softened in the co

leaders made it clear, however, attempt to amend the cloture rule that the bill be broken in half to delay action on the pay raises for 5

Bricker Wants To Know

WASHINGTON, April 10--Senator Bricker (R.), O., served notice today he will try to nail a cirly rights provision but legistion to authorize a multi-billion

Senate Democratic leaders plan to call the bill up for debate in a few days. It provides, amongo

boun being for the program." Bricker fought the public hous- The Rules Committee meeting program in the last Congress after seventeen South

buster tactics when the Senate except anti-poll tax legislation. protests, delayed hearings until latedly asked to the Southern be left entirely with the states. bate 1 - 13 - 7

Republican, of California, to Though the Southern bloc broke start hearings Friday. Repub-up with the announcement that it licans contend that any delay in was opposed to rules changes moving to curtail filibuster activi- which would ease the Senate's against ruman

John C. Stennis, Democrat, of Mis- ate may shut off debate on a bill Renewed war against the nationsissippi, and Russell B. Long, Dem- by a two-thirds vote of its mem-ocrat, of Louisiana, the committee bers but there are no restrictions and Democratic Party and President their philosophies upon us."

The statement was sign ocrat, of Louisiana, the committee bers but there are no restrictions agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the tes- on how long a group of Senators agreed to limit hearings to the test agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings to the test agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings to the test agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while desaporate agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Southerners wear out their lungs while agreed to limit hearings agreed by letting the Sout

over the delay while proponents with the President that he underof strong civil rights legislation stood that the Department of Jus such as Senator Knowland called measures Mr. Truman is having the failure of the Republican move prepared include one to set up for immediate hearings a "set-permanent Federal-commission of sack." Mr. Knowland said he felt Mr. Truman its suggested draft here still will be time to clear the for such a commission. for passage of a strong civil

the committee does not dally.

ing program in the last Congress, after seventeen Southern Senators ays Senator Sparkman nominating and electing presiden by ELMO ROPER but the Senate passed the bill met in the offices of Senator House but the Senate passed the bill. met in the offices of Senator Harry JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March Administration-promised strong his opposition to federal legis-civil rights program. Mindful of lation on the civil rights issue. "Democrats of Alabama now

against proposals to curb fili- President's civil rights program century."

ties jeopardizes the chances of ability to smash a filibuster threat, passing strong civil rights legisla- Senator Russell said it agreed to And Civil tion at this session of Congress.

Over the objections of Senators

John C. Stennis, Democrat. of Mis
await the outcome of committee hearings before deciding on general strategy. At present the Sen
News Staff Writer

would be busy with plans for the Herbert Bayard Swope, of New armistice between the vast majori-President's inauguration Jan. 20. York, head of the delegation from ty of the Democrats of Alabama the National Citizens' Council on southern Senators were pleased civil Rights, said after a meeting party now in favor." tice is preparing the bills. He sai

However, like the housing bill F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, to Alabama's U.S. Sendtor John dates representing the Truman-approved by the previous Con-chart plans against passage of the Sparkman has reaffirmed here Barkley ticket on the Alabama Civil Rights Problem

The senator said that he op- of government," Civil Rights Setback as Rules Hearing Is Delayed

The meeting of Southern Sena-poses federal action, not because tors developed cracks in the here-of objection to fair treatment of tofore almost solid opposition of minority groups, but because the representatives from the South proposed legislation "is purely opposition to policies of those who By David McConnell their right to filibuster. Senator aimed primarily at the South, Democratic Party. Alabama has WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of and would retard if not actually not abandoned her principles." Southern Democrats won the first Tennessee, announced he would destroy the phenomenal racial skirmish today in their fight ters although he opposes all the South since the turn of the 20th battle for states' rights, so vigor-

He emphasized that any action

aimed at curtailing extensive de-chairman. While both Senators controversial issue, there was a

crats of Missouri.

for the Thurmond-Wright States peopler. But there is still Rights ticket, warned: Rights, ticket, warned:

At the same time the electors from the South, as might be ex-

cautioned against "any change pected. whatsoever" in present methods of tial electors in Alabama.

"Democrats of Alabama now segregation and end white control be killen off once and for all of government." the statement Moreover, the angry outherners

declared:

deliberately written to shame and Goot Is Sought

"Under Alabama's present methal

program-perhaps his most courageous stand. Legislation to outlaw THESE ELECTORS, who voted the poll tax and lynchings is mos "There is currently under way ployment practices act. By a tenvigorous effort on the part of certoine margin to wants tain individuals in this state to indicate general acceptance of the current leadership and policies of the so-called National Democratic from the Far West and the Northeast." east, with opposition emanating

By Stewart Alson

their successful filibuster during. Senator Spannian stand came stand as vigorously as ever for the the special session last year against in President Truman's own back preservation of the constitution of anti-poll tax legislation, the group and Lt was the President who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester who the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the dilemma on which the administration leaders instructed Senators Stennis and tolched on the present contro-states' rights under that constitution to the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester in the Brester who the U.S., for the preservation of the Brester in the

en masse to the welcoming arms of the Republicans. And already the rather obvious idea has occurred to some Republicans that if they can only find a common denominator between Sen. against any attempts to curb political, entirely unnecessary, is now lead the so-called national George Aiken, say, and Sen. Kenneth Wherry, they will need only a handful of Southerners in order to substitute a Republican program for the Truman program. A first cautious step in this direction has been taken in the attempt to agree on a Republican housing program to substitute for Truman's.

Yet if the Senate Democratic leaders fail to force "We solemnly pledge to the peo-through a cloture amendment very soon, the Truman Rules Committee, over Republican The Tennessee Senator was be on the civil rights question should ple of Alabama we will stand incivil rights program is clearly down the drain. This 1952 where we stood in 1948, if the would have political repercussions in the North most Jan. 24 on a series of resolutions meeting by Senator Richard B. Sparkman added that while the same threat is brought upon us." unwelcome to Truman Democrats. Already the aimed at curtailing extensive de-THE ELECTOR'S said they would Rep. Brooks Hayes of Arkansas has been peddling said no "slight" was intended, Mr. common meeting ground on oth- run again in 1952 or "see to it that his version of a compromise to the Senate, and a Senator Carl Hayden, Demo-Kefauver asserted that if he hader issues vital to the nation's other candidates for presidential number of Southern senators are inclined to nibble. crat, of Arizona, Rules Committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have argued welfare the committee been present he would have a great he committee the committee been present he would have a great he committee the elector who strongly and firmly be The more moderate Southerners hope that Vice Preslieve in the doctrine of states ident Alben Barkley will sell some such compromise chairman, announced that the for supporting a change in Senate The reaffirmation of the senacommittee voted 6 to 5 along party lines to reject a motion by
Senator William F. Knowland,
Republican, of California, to

lieve in the doctrine of states rights qualify as candidates, so the to the White Houe. But it is easy to imagine the people can express determination to see to it that Alabama's electoral when he spoke here at the state convention of the Young Demodidates who stand upon a platform

| Ine more moderate Southerners hope that Vice President Alben Barkley will sell some such compromise to the White Houe. But it is easy to imagine the to see to it that Alabama's electoral when he spoke here at the state convention of the Young Demodidates who stand upon a platform

| Ine more moderate Southerners hope that Vice President Alben Barkley will sell some such compromise to the White Houe. But it is easy to imagine the to see to it that Alabama's electoral when he spoke here at the state convention of the Young Demodidates who stand upon a platform didates who stand upon a platform of the Young Demodidates who stand upon a platform didates who stand upon a platform of the Young Democrats of Missouri.

IT IS OF COURSE much too early to say that the od of nominating and electing whole Truman program is really foundering. But it presidential electors," the statement is significant that some Truman men are already pointed out, "it was demonstrated looking around for a goat. Sen. Scott Lucas, the afin 1948 that measures for self-profable but unimpressive Democratic leader, is one tartection are possible.

"We caution against any change priority for Taft-Hartley repeal, thus slowing down whatsoever, at least as long as rad the rest of the program. The conservatives in the ical political opportunists are seek cabinet are another. And civil rights advocates casing for every possible way to force tigate the administration strategists for not tackling

While the Senators were maneu-multaneously with Vice President Decatur; Walter C. Givhan, Saf-that failure to repeal Taft-Hartley will "undermine world" would only encourage appearance of people "who just like to see their names in print." He aid he opposed starting the hear-lags Friday because many Senators were maneumultaneously with Vice President Truman told a delegation supporting a strong aid he opposed starting the hear-lags Friday because many Senators were maneumultaneously with Vice President Decatur; Walter C. Givhan, Saf-that failure to fepeal Taft-Hartley will "undermine ford; Tully A. Goodwin, Florala; faith in democracy." But in fact a watered-down Norman W. Harris, Decatur; John "Fair Deal" may be a pretty accurate reflection of the labor leaders are warning multaneously with Vice President Truman, Later all that failure to fepeal Taft-Hartley will "undermine ford; Tully A. Goodwin, Florala; faith in democracy." But in fact a watered-down "Fair Deal" may be a pretty accurate reflection of the delegation supporting a strong delegation supporting

-Former Gov. Chauncey Sparks warned last night that a civil rights program is coming and the South should

South's future still belongs with a national party and warned against a further split with the national leaders because it would lessen its influence.

This is an arresting statement because of him who uttered it. The statement will alarm or offend a formidable element in this state.

But it comes from a thoughtful man. Time clagged: It comes from a man who was known for a generation as the "Barbour County crats had hollered over the holy rights from the Bourbon." And it comes-most notable of a minority in the Senate while con-minorities, the Committee on Christian of all—from a man who is planning to triving to deny basic rights of citizenship ask the people of this state to re-elect to a minority of 9,520,000 Negroes in the account of States' hights and Huma

Quite apart from considerations of the The filibuster would have been impostant chapter in the relationstations of the line and the relationstations of the line apart from considerations of the line apart from the line apart f wisdom or unwisdom of what the Bar-sible but for the support of Republican which to address Southern churchmen, bour bachelor said, his viewpoint signi-senators, of which precious few go to the the committee asserts that "the presfies a great deal.

bama, only a few are men with a knowl- the Barkley ruling to great effect, and tional foundation. It urges churchmen edge and grasp of history and a pf iloso- the Republican Wherry was the author to assume the educational task of seephical approach thereto. Of these none, of the compromise which rendered the ing that the full heritage of democracy

and the governor's office, and so he is cease. politically knowledgeable and sophisti- "Southern supremacy"? Denying basic Its committee notes that "the Roman cated.

looked before and after and in a pre- were, it is dishonest to speak of it as an mounting zeal," and that other Protcampaign speech said some things, which exclusively Southern practice inasmuch estant denominations are taking stands a few months ago, would have incensed as numerous Northern states and cities in both "word and deed." Yet this a great part of this state.

Sparks believes that a reaction to the be doing unless Negroes and other mi-South's opposition to federally enforced Dixiecrat excursion has set in. He is de- norities were complaining of job discrim- civil rights is traced to the tragic era fying and repudiating Gessner T. McCor-ination. vey and the State Democratic Executive President Truman, Time and a host of Southern committee of churchmen say-Committee 42/-/-/5 - 4

ians are aware or can be made aware ply, as an epithet, to any Southerner who that the so-called "threat to Southern rebels at anything. civilization" was always a fraud, and that In this use of Dixiecrat, these ones and for the nation is that the Negro changes are in progress the same as they do the Dixiecrat party honor beyond its is not known as well as he should be. have been since this was a seaboard re- merit. For not the least reason for the

ed. It may be that the state is not will- movement was Eastland of Mississippidocument to help in drawing the curthe governor's chair that he is right.

Claghorn, The Weekly

Magazine there are Yankee Claghorns; both ticular time of Time Magazine.

In its account of the Senate filibuster.

Senate from the South.

we believe, surpass Chauncey Sparks. Civil Disturbance program an inactive is extended to the Negro. He has spent his life in the legislature spore for an indefinite period of sur-

rights to 9,530,000 Negroes in the South? Catholic Church, long committed to With this equipment, Sparks has That is hardly the fact. But even if it equality where racial rights are at isare now considering local F. E. P. C. en-

In the circumstances it is plain that actments. This they patently would not the regional historical perspective. The

others are loose reporters when they ing that neither the crowning agony He apparently believes that Alabam- make a generic term of Dixiecrat to ap- of that period nor its "practical fail-

failure of the Dixiecrats was that the only and statesmen of the Negro race. The

ing to return to either the Republican or and that few congressmen joined up tain aside. 31.5.6.49 Democratic Party as Sparks exhorts. It Byrd of Virginia, Russell and George of will be seen in 1950, for Sparks is betting Georgia-none of these senators nor their prototypes would have anything to do

Equally as contemptible as Time's loose and tendentious reporting is the and testimony, oft repeated with Cotton are Mather vehemence, of most Alabama secome, untaught and disrespectful of Dixiecrats that those who cling to the Democratic Party do so with a view to being rewarded by patronage.

CHURCH AND CIVIL RIGHTS

With a declaration that "American . . . The filibus ering Southern Demo-churches cannot properly stand apart" Rights" which constitutes ent-day claims of American minorities Of the extant political figures in Alg. The Republican Vandenberg opposed to full civil rights have a moral and historical basis" as well as a constitu-

> The Presbyterian Church is not the only one that has raised its torch directly over the field of race relations. sue, is pressing toward this goal with ground and deals understandingly with of Reconstruction, in which it has "deep and tenacious roots." But here is a ures" were the Negro's fault.

Perhaps the most important point made by this committee for the South The "curtain of segregation" hides talented teachers, artists, poets, scholars It may be that Sparks has miscalculat- senator who would come along with the Presbyterian committee's report is

isions Civil Rights As Inevitable

THOMAS F. HILL News Staff Wiretr "We, in this area," he added "believe, however, that an anti-poll ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Jan. 14tax law cannot be enacted constitu-A strong slap at bolterstionally by Congress."

was taken here last night by For- "We can have our own FEPC at

mer Gov. Chauncey Sparks, whoa state level." I believe we can show also warned that a civil rights pro the nation we are capable of meet-

also warned that a civil rights pro the nation we are capable of meetgram was coming, and that theing this situation.

South should prepare itself for it. "SEGREGATION IS essential and
The former governer, however desirable—Ibelieve—by both races.

termed FEPC a "passing fancy" "Honest and intelligent people of
promoted by a few fanatical cru the South must tackle and work out
saders for "a more radical New this problem. I have no fear that we
can not do this."

Another highlight of lest might's

level.

"The South," he said, "always first vice president; I. I. Fox, sechas been slow to adjust itself toond vice president, and the follow-change. But in this case, we evening directors; T. D. Russell, Sim have ignored signs that these Wilbanks, I. I. Fox, James Callahan, changes are coming.

"NEVER BEFORE HAS the na Robinson, W. C. Adams, William tion been so united in its depen-Hodo. W. F. Dobbs, A. C. Black, dence on a strong federal govern I. W. Bishop, E. B. Roberts, W. L. ment. There are many problems in Radney, Omer McGhee, Ben Hayes, modern living that can be solved Ralph Frohsin, and Mack Jackson. better on a national level.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Alexander City Chamber meeting was the naming of Omer L. of Commerce, Ex-Gov. Sparks man, as Alexander City's "outstanding citizen" for 1948.

Sim Wilbanks was installed as president of the Chamber for 1949. He succeeds E. W. Gunn, Other new officers are Omer McGhee, first vice president.

"The South has had ample opportunity to interpret these signs. but has it been adjusting its thinking accordingly, or has it merely been standing by the side of the

road?"

He said the states no longer are willing or able to solve problems of agriculture, of economic legislation, wages and hours, or old-age pensions. The federal government has accepted this responsibility, he added.

In the South, he said, there always has been a holding back, a fear of the result of any departure from the so-called old order.

"We have benefited by many changes brought by federal agen-cies," he declared. "We cannot, however, have these blessings under the old regime."

SPARKS SAID HE SAW no danger of a possible regimented society in the coming changes.
"Certainly," he said, "we want

no communism, nor police state."

He also warned that any further

bolting would offer an opportunity for further splitting the South and neutralizing its influence.

He asserted: "This poses one important question: What are we goingto do about so-called civil rights?"

He said he saw no objection to any anti-lynch law, "if the federa government can do a better en

forcement job than the states."

He said the government also could administer an anti-rape law.

10 1949

Council Pushes Build

FC Action

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The

American Council on Human

Menus the cooperative program

or seven national fraternities and

Sproutes has called for the en-

American Council on Human Rights, the cooperative program of seven national fraternities and sororites has called for the enactment of the FEPC bill now pending in the House Education and Labor Committee.

Elmer W. Henderson, the Coun-

Elmer W. Henderson, the Council's director testified before the Adam Clayton Powell of New

York on May 24.

Henderson opposed the view of Congressman Battle of Alabama who had previously testified that passage of the FEPC bill would cause pandemonium and bloodshed in the South. He pointed out instances where Negroes and whites worked together and belonged to the same unions in Battle's own city of Birmingham. He also indicated the cooperation which the FEPC had received during its public hearings in that city.

Douglas Hints GOP, Dixiecrats Traded Votes

Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill believes "there may have been a trade" by which Republican Senators aided in the spring anticivil rights filibuster in exchange for discrete votes against repealing the Taft-Hartley labor law.

The Senator, who fought unsuccessfully for changes in the labor law, made the statement in a Friday radio interview with John Herling over WCFM Washington Douglas pointed out that the key

Douglas pointed out that the key vote on Taft-Hartley was the Lucas amendment, defeated 46 to 44. He said a check showed that 45 of the 46 Senators voting against the Administration had voted last March to prevent a change in the filipuster sought by the Fair Dealers 1.

"There was only one different vote," Douglas declared in the radio interview, "and this indicates to my mind that these two groups think substantially alike and in fact that there may have been a trade under which the Republicans agreed to help the Dixiecrats perpetuate the flibuster and the Dixecrats promised to help the Republicans perpetuate Taft-Hartler."

Douglas added that he thought "we shall have to wait until after the 1950 elections to get a realign."

Douglas added that he thought "we shall have to wait until after the 1950 elections to get a realignment of political forces in this country" which would make possible repeal or revisions in the labor law acceptable to the present Administration.

## In The Shadow of Fear

under law for all Americans represented a major civil liberties victory Most of the violations of racial legal rights which came to public at last year, the American Civil Liberties Union declares in its 29th tention were in the midwest," the report goes on. "Against adverse

For the first time in years, the report states, the issue of civilocal response to efforts for extended racial rights is heartening." rights for racial minorities assumer political significance. It says that the Democratic victory last November was "due in considerable part"that security measures to protect America from Communist infiltration to the President's forthright championship of his civil rights program, have resulted in an "unprecedented array" of barriers to free associa embodied in the Democratic platform and defended in the campaigr tion, forced declarations of loyalty, of blacklists and purges. against the Southern Dixiecrats. "Hopes that action would follow ir Congress unhappily have been dimmed by the inability of the Demo markably few. No Communist has been imprisoned for political view cratic majority to maintain the party program against a sombination or activities; no papers have been suppressed." of Southern and Republican opposition." The greatest hurdle to over come for the major controversial measures—anti-poll tax, anti-lynch freedom of speech and assembly, civil rights in the courts. labor's ing and FEPC—was only slightly lowered in the Senate by a changerights, aliens' rights, radio, censorship, conscientious objectors, loyalty in rules to overcome hij fusters 10.

Tracing the success achieved in state legislatures to eliminate Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin-in which winning campaigns for enactment of FEPC laws were made. Unsuccessful attempts were made in California, Colorado, Illinois. Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the report states. It singles out New York for its passage of the first state law guaranteeing fair educational opportunities. With the exception of religious-sponsored schools, all colleges and schools are prohibited from discriminating in applications on grounds of race. religion, or nationality Effective procedures to achieve the same result have been included in the New Jersey civil rights law, the ACLU report continue

Major gains were made in cases involving action by southern states to curb Negro voting and jury rights and in the continuing drive agaist segregation, the ACLU report adds. It noted that the Georgia Supreme Court, following the lead of the U. S. Supreme Court, ruled that counties with substantial Negro populations must include Negroes on jury lists. Alabama's constitutional amendment aimed at keeping Negro voters from voting by asking them to "explain" as well as read the Constitution was thrown out by a federal court, and the decision

The Union promised to appeal a decision of the Texas Supreme Court ruling constitutional the establishment of separate law schools for Negroes if the case, brought by NAACP, is reviewed by the U. S. high court. Continuing in the path blazed by New Jersey two years ago, segregation in the national guard was abolished in Pennsylvania. New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, the report adds. Segregation i nfederal branches of the armed forces has been reduced through a presidential order. The Air Force and the Navy have reformed many of its practices, the report states, although the Army has not yet complied.

An expansion of Negro residential units has resulted from the Supreme Court decision a year ago banning restrictive covenants, with Pennsylvania and Connecticut both passing laws forbidding racial and religious discrimination in publis housing, the report says. The much contested Stuyvesant Town case will be appealed to the Supreme Court the report mentions, after the New York Supreme Court by a 4-3 vote upheld the right of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to continue its discriminatory policies even though the project was built with state aid.

Proof that progress is being made on the civil rights front, the report states, is contained in the survey of civil liberties which 79 ACLU correspondents in 39 states have just completed. "Over half the

cities reported increased support of civil rights ,especially for racial minorities. From 24 cities came reports of decreased segregation with The steady advances made in the campaign to win racial equality only one reporting an increase, and with 41 noting it as unchanged annual report published today, under the title, "In the Shadow of Fear," trends or unchanged canditions in other fields the generally reported

The 92-page document, entitled "In the Shadow of Fear," stresse

Despite hostility to Communism, actual casualties have been "re

Copies of the report, which covers such phases of civil liberties a purges, can be obtained for \$.25 each at the ACLU National Office, 17 Six States Make Right to wonal + Buile To Work A Civil Right norfall. Va. Sal. 4-30-49 NEW YORK - With the passage by six states of fair employment practice laws, "the right to work" has been recognized as a civil right in some parts of America, it was pointed out in a panel discussion on "Recent Trends in Race Relations" at the weekly forum of the Catholic Interracial Council, 20 Vesey street.

The Rev. Charles Keenan. S. J., managing editor of America, declared that "the role of government has changed from that of a night watchman to that of an active participant in many affairs once thought to be the exclusive providce of private business."

"It was G. K. Chesterton, the English essayist, who said that the United States was the only country founded on ideals," he said adding, "and so we have come to look for all Americans to hold certain minimum ideals of equality and freedom. One of these ideals is the right of a citizens to a job for which he is qualified." Sah. 4-30-49
"Unless we can put this"

theory of equality and natural rights and governmental protecttion into the minds of all Americans, we are going to lose the ideals of Americans, and perhaps America," he concluded.

The recent administrative order of Defense Secretary Louis Johnson calling for "equality of opportunity" for Negroes in the Armed forces was viewed as a

"milestone in the work of obtain-

ing for the Negro serviceman the same rights of white servicemen" by Guichard Parris. Urban League publicity director, and member of the panel. Saf. y-30-98

"The right to work has become a civil right in some parts of America," he continued adding that "this right has been defined by statute."

# vil Rights Plan Fiven to Congress

Jack Steele which victims are maimed or which victims are President's civil rights program other civil rights message to Con-crimes felonies.

"It looks like we're going to

including a surprise omnibus bill gress.

Three of the four basic bills to be generally accepted by both aid Federal prosecutions of spell out the familiar anti-Yynching anti-poll tax and fair employment practices legislation which has been repeatedly proposed in Congress The fourth or omnibus bill is little late with his program," said a carry out most of the Senator Homer Ferguson (B)

The fourth or omnibus bill is state late with his program, said aimed to carry out most of the Senator Homer Ferguson (R. other recommendations of the Mich.), sponsor of an anti-lynch-president's civil rights commisported by a judiciary subcomsion. It includes the following proved by a judiciary subcommajor proposals: major proposals:

1. Creation of a permanent civil have a lot of interesting debate rights commission.

2. Establishment of a new civil cfore the Eighty-first Congress rights division of the Department of Justice.

Sover," added Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), floor leader of the Southern Democrats.

Congressional Group Urged 2. Appointment of a joint con- The McGrath anti-lynching bill gressional civil rights committee is more stringent than the Fergu-

carriers.

Act of 1949," follows:

Adoption of amendments to 1. The five-member civil rights slavery." July 3-7-45 the Hatch Act and other voting commission would study civil laws to safeguard further the rights practices throughout the mitted next month to the Montreal for Negroes country and make recommendations.

ference earlier yesterday that he General, would be set up to im- "A church that tries to be neuprove enforcement of civil rights tral by keeping silent, or a church

given more agents to make civil rights investigations. 3. The joint congressional committee, composed of seven mem-

statutes. The FBI also would be

bers each of the Senate and House, would be empowered to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and recommend means of improving civil rights enforcement.

4. A ban on segregation in interstate transportation to "implement and supplement" Supreme Court decisions. It would make carriers and their agents subject to fines

and their agents subject to lines and civil suits, but not imprisonment.

5. Revision of the civil rights statutes in the criminal code making it illegal for individuals, as well as groups acting in conspiracy. well as groups acting in conspiracy to abridge civil rights. Penalties = 3 would be increased, i n cases in 3 3 which victims are maimed or killed, to \$10,000 fines or twenty

which encompasses a half-dozen The bills created little stir in amended to ban intimidation or major civil rights measures, was introduced in the Senate yester fact that the omnibus bill includes tions. Other Federal laws coverday by Senator J. Howard McGrath (D., R.I.), chairman of the many proposals never before sub-ing voting would be strengthened. Three of the four basic bills to be generally accepted by both aid Federal prosecutions of many spell out the familiar anti-Yynch. Republicans and Democrate Scheduleyes of vote fraud. 6. The Hatch Act would be

Hit States Rights

Above Human Rights NEUTRALITY OUT

Existent Dixie Evils RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)

4. Enactment of a new statute son bill. It provides penalties for \_Branding the placing of the barring segregation on interstate both lynchers and police officers doctrine of "States' Rights who fail to apprehend them, above civil rights" as a prac-5. Tightening of the so-called whether or not they engage in tice akin to Hitlerism, a comfrom the force bills of post-Civil A brief summary of the major mittee of Southern Presbyof individuals from violence by which is entitled "The Civil Rights declared that race discrimination is as deemed as human 25

laws to safeguard further the rights practices throughout the mitted next month to the Montreal sand other groups.

Senator McGrath told reporters later they would carry out the President's program and the civil rights plank of the Democratic platform, if enacted.

Senator McGrath told reporters to subpoena witnesses South, the committee said the president's program and the civil correct its findings.

2. A new division of civil rights the matter of civil rights, which it in the Justice Department, in defined as the most strife-attended charge of an Assistant Attorney problem of this country.

Mr. Truman told a press con-charge of an Assistant Attorney problem of this country.

Personal actually employed were to United States.

dent Trumah's personal program of civil rights was introduced in the Senate vesterday by Sen. J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, Rhode Island, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

McGrath said the series of Bills would carry out Mr. Truman's campaign pledges against lynchings, job discrimination for racial reasons, and poll taxes. They were drafted by the Justice Department after long study.

The Administration suffered a set back on the civil rights issue early in this session when it tried o change the Senate rules to curb

President Truman was asked at his news, conference yesterday whether he planned to send another message to Congress on the civil rights issue. He said that was not necessary; that he had explained his stand repeatedly and it was not changed

an, Henry Espy and I, as attoreys for the Assocation of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen are trying one of the most important law suits ever brought to vindicate colored workers' ecoomic rights.

The case was brought by James Tillman and two other porter brakemen, a freight brakeman and a loomotive fireman against the St. Loui San Francisco Railway Company and the big four railway brotherhoods (the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brother-hood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors).

The central issue in the case is whether it is lawful for a railroad to make an agreement with the white unions that only white men shall be hired as firemen and

Replaced By Whites

1928 the hig four Brother-ds forced the railroad to agree ot to hire any more colored people train, engine and yard service.

The result has been that colored them.

The result has been that colored them.

The Association of Colored Rail- A Start In Civil Rights
now fewer than 25 out of a total way Trainmen and Locomotive

when the case was called in It has been fighting the unions have manifested a positive genius for run-When the case was called in it has been fighting the unions have maintested a positive genius for large court last Monday the Brother for 10 years: along with help and ning into the old fut he controve sets on civil that very day they had cancelled Association of Railway Employees rights. The House is giving preference to the agreement, and that there were not the Colored Trainmen of Amerantipoli tax and fair employment practices hiring of colored in any capacity. If the Association in this Till bills: a Sentte group is putting form a mild on the Frisco railroad. But forman case is able to get the Court antipolity and there is danger that they good reasons we did not let to rule that it violates the law to antilynching bill and there is danger that they and the race.

fore any new brakemen or fire Complex Problem mn, white or black, will be hired

Railroad employment expanded rapidly during World War II; but Bunche colored people got no benefit of that on the Frisco because of the 1928 Agreement restricting hiring to white men was in effect. After hostilities ceased, ralroad employment fell off. The peak year was

In 1945 the Frisco had 4352

of nearly four thousand operating Firemen has fewer than 1,000 mem. To date, Administration and Congress

U.S. Negroes

long as 14 million Negroes are deprived of many of their fundamental rights and are denied political economic and social ecuality believe that on will agree with me that racial bigotry makes mockery of both the Constitution and the Charter."

keep their jobs, but when they Then, if the Brotherhoods get all its imperfectins and weak-cause their places were to be filled by white men.

The result has been that colored them.

The United States.

The Brotherhoods get Bunche termedf the U. N., "with Brotherhoods get all its imperfectins and weak-cause their places were to be filled by judicial decree to set up against today which can issue reliable peace and freedom insurance."

that end the case.

Wiping out the agreement willrailroads because of race, we will not mean that any colored menhave taken a big step toward es the civil rights measures may be crowded will get jobs as brakemen or fire-tablishing the principle of an out by these old perennials. The measure free true and firemen already embryons of public netilities; bus lines, one reason for this unsatisfactory situation and now by the delay in getting the grand so forth fore any new brakemen or fire-tablishes.

Description:

Desc

the civil rights measures may be crowded out by these old perennials. The measure of to which we refer is S. 1725, introduced by the least of the legislative log jam already beds iling the legislat the senate, that does not give the bill a very good chance in the present session. Yet is seems to us that this bill is the natural and logical spearhead of the President's civil rights program.

dent's civil rights program.

In S. 1725 Senator McGrath has combined by seven elementary steps that ought to be taken to minimize discrimination in those grant areas where the Federal Government has special responsibilities. It would set up a special rights commission of few least the federal grant areas where the federal government has special responsibilities. It would set up a special rights commission of few least the federal grant and the federal grant areas where the federal government has a special responsibilities. train service employees; in 1948
the number had dropped to 3807.
So the action of the Brotherhoods in cancelling the 1928 AgreeMegro educator who mediated bement will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Palesment will not put a single colored hoods in cancelling the 1928 Agree. Negro educator who methated by hoods in cancelling the 1928 Agree. Negro educator who methated by ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. It would set up a ment will not put a single colored tween Jews and Arabs in Pales-special responsibilities. content to drop the case with the of political, economic and social reflect the conscience of the Nation in the local cancellation, the Brotherhoods equality to American Negroes is a matter of civil liberties. The commission's could have forgotten the Frisco mockery of the U. S. Constitution and started out after and the United Nations Charter. Work would be supplemented by a Jointing of the United Nations Congressional Committee on Civil Rights that in the case because the cancellation of the 1928 Agreement in 1949 association's annual award for discould be more appropriately assigned, how-by the cut the damage done in the twenty one years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Committees with a change of name to income years the agreement was in Bunche declared, "I cannot avoid Comm cancellation, the Brotherhoods equality to American Negroes is a matter of civil liberties. The commission's could have forgotten the Frisco mockery of the U. S. Constitution situation and started out after and the United Nations Charter. work would be supplemented by a Joint of the Nation in the cancellation, the Brotherhoods equality to American Negroes is a matter of civil liberties. The commission's could have forgotten the Frisco mockery of the U. S. Constitution work would be supplemented by a Joint of the Nation in the cancellation, the Brotherhoods equality to American Negroes is a matter of civil liberties. The commission's could have forgotten the Frisco mockery of the U. S. Constitution work would be supplemented by a Joint of the Nation in the cancellation, the Brotherhoods equality to American Negroes is a matter of civil liberties.

constitutional right were safeguarded as it ought to be, enact this bill at the present ment would become in fact, as it ought topressed the belief that if this one basicthe safeguarding be, the guardian of those constitutional right were safeguarded as it ought to be, enact this bill at The Federal Govern-this responsibility. We have previously ex-cellent start on or previous condition of servi-gress has

LOUIS LAUTIER

met without delay by agencies best equipped to do so. He added that "time need is no less vital in the field of constitutional rights bill establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights is "vital in the field of constitutional rights and liberties," Attorned General Tom C. Clark declars in an exhaustive brief on the fill the with the Senate and House Judgary subcommittees which have hearings on this measure.

Senator J. Howard McGrath, and Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, pornsoring the bill, an Administrative measure, in the Senate and thouse Judgary subcommittees which have hearings on this measure.

The vital in the field of constitutional rights and liberties."

Eestablishment of a floint congressional committee on civil rights was recommended by the President's port and by President Truman in his special message to Congress on civil rights. 7—10—49.

The opposition of a joint congressional committee on civil rights than to the other provisions of the bill.

of the Government and part two Clark, admitted that a joint Conwould raise the civil rights section gressional committee on civil rights in the Justice Department to a distribution of the committee of the commi

party representation.

the people."

years Congress has enacted statutes as it sees fit. creating joint congressional committees to survey, study and investigate certain fields of enterprise and to make recommendations and reports as to necessary legislation and as otherwise may be deem-ed advisable. Among such com-

mittees he specifically mentioned are the Congressional Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, created by the Taft-Hartley Labor law of 1947, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, created by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The establishment of these com-

mittees, as well as others, Mr. Clark said, "was in recognition of the (Editors' Note: This is the fourth need of our complex society for of a series of articles based on the specialized agencies to keep abreast of developments in vital branches of American life so that new problems and difficut situations can be met without delay by according to the proposed Civil Rights Act of met without delay by agencies best

sponsoring the bill, an Administrative measure, in the Source and provisions of the bill.

Representative Transport Committee in the House work chairman of the House mocrat, of Virginia, who appeared before the Senate Judiciary substractive part of the bill work committee in opposition to the Mccreate a five-member commission on civil rights than to the other provisions of the bill.

Senator W. Willis Robertson, Democrat, of Virginia, who appeared before the Senate Judiciary substracts a five-member commission on arguments infavor of the measure civil rights in the executive branch advanced by Attorney General advanced by Attorney General and part the Government, and part the Glark admitted that a joint Constitution of the bill.

Mr. Clark regards both of these that such a joint committee like the moves as necessary for strengthen proposed civil rights commission in ing Federal Government machiners the executive branch of the Going Federal Government machiner the executive branch of the Gofor the protection of civil rights vernment, "might to subverted to
PARTY REPRESENTATION

The joint congressional committee at any given time. Having the
on civil rights would be composed power to subpena the attendance of
of fourteen members, seven Sana-witnesses and production of dotors to be appointed by the Presicuments," he said, "this committee
dent of the Senate, and seven members of the House to be appointed of local officials whose conduct it
by the Speaker, with due regard and did not approve." 7-/0Senator Roberston, however, be-

arty representation.

Senator Roberston, however, beIn his statement on an analysis long to that small group of South-In his statement on an analysis long to that small group of Southof the bill Attorney General Clarkern Senators who are unalterably
states that creation of such a com-opposed to any action by the Femittee "would be a recognition of deral Government looking to the
the great importance which the strengthening of civil rights and
Congress attacnes to the protection who are committed to a program of the civil rights and liberties of of states' rights which would leave each Southern State free to cur-He points out that in recent tail the rights of colored citizens

# labama Congressmen Denied

By G. C. LONG, JR.

effect without his signature.

The resolution was introduced in the House early in the session by Reps. George Wallace of Barbour County, Luther Ingalls of Montgomery, Sim A. Thomas of Barbour and Wallace D. Malone of Houstop It were the effect when folsom let the six days he had in which to sign the resolution expire without placing his signa-

pire without placing his signature on the act.

Law Provision

The Alabama constitution provides that if the governor does not sign an act of the legislature within six days after it is delivered to him it becomes effective without the signature.

The Provisions Here's what the resolution pro-

"Whereas the State of Alabama has satisfactory laws for dealing with the problem of

lynchings, and

"Whereas our present system of making the payment of a nominal poll tax a prerequisite to voting in the state, is a state matter and of no concern of the central government, and

FEPC Scored "Whereas many of the provisions of the proposed bill to establish a National Fair Employment Practices Commission will, if enacted into law, disrupt certain industries in our state, and are irreconcilable with our system of free enterprise and our present segregation laws, and

"Whereas other provisions of the 'Civil-rights Program' recom-mended by President Truman would be detrimental to the state of Alabama, therefore,
Resolution Provisions

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of Alabama:

"1. The Legislature applauds and expresses its appreciation to Alabama's Senators and Representatives in Congress for their efforts to forestall the passage of all bills that have been stroduced in the onice States Congress in furtherance of the 'Civil-rights Program,' particularly their fight gainst anti-lynching laws, anti-coll tax laws, and the establish-

By G. C. LONG, JR.

ment of a National Fair Employment Practices Commission.

"2. The Legislature urges the members of Alabama's delegation in Congress to continue to oppose strenuously any proposed legislation, it was learned yesterday.

Folsom let the resolution take effect without his signature.

"3. The Clerk of the House is

ffect without his signature.

The resolution was introduced directed to transmit a copy of this

Sparkman: "We Are In The Most Dangerous Situation"

foreseen mass changing pertition and mited debate-

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia concedmost desperate position ever on this matter."

Senator John Sparkman of Alabama told The Advertiser: "We are undoubtedly in the most dangerous situation we've ever been in."

Actually Senate debate on any pending "measure" can be limited now if a two-thirds majority of the membership signs a petition to invoke cloture (shut off debate). A cloture motion must, however, lie over one day before it can be invoked.

It always has been held in the past that cloture can be invoked only when a measure (a bill) is up for debate, and that it never can apply to any motion or collateral action

In the past. Senate presiding officers have held with the wording of the Senate's rules: cloture can apply only against a

SENATOR BARKLEY, who will be presiding as vice-president when the issue comes up this time, has always insisted from the floor that cloture applies to any business before the Senate, not just to measures.

Because it takes a motion to change the rules and because limited on a motion, Southern senators have been able to "talk tion ever on this issue. to death" any proposed rule change.

If Barkley holds as he has argued in the past—he will rule

that debate on a motion may be limited.

That's where the fight will start. Barkley's ruling undoubtwill be appealed to the floor and it undoubtedly will be upheld through a coalition of Republicans and northern and west-

(Barkley could, if he chose, point out that precedent is against his feelings and submit the question to the floor for a vote. Even then, Southerners have little hope of having the Senate vote that cloture can apply to nothing but "measures."

PROBABLY a majority of the current Senate, I'm told by people who should know, favors a rule under which cloture could be applied on anything on the petition of a simple majority

Another sizeable group would continue the two-thirds rule, but permit cloture to apply to any pending business, not just

If they see there is a grave possibility of the simple majority plan passing, the Southerners may join a movement to put over the two-thirds change. That would be the least of two evils, as they see it

The Senate Rules Committee will open hearings Jan. 24 on

the proposed rule changes.

Southerners already have had one strategy meeting, but decided to delay firing of their main batteries until they see what proposal the Rules Committee finally brings out.
Suffice it to say, however, they have little hope, whatever

the committee brings out. There are members of the Senate.

MOST northern and western senators already are pledged to to the Civil Disturbances program.

When such legislation has been called up in the past, Southerners immediately have started a filibuster. They have kept talking until proponents of the bill under discussion had to ask It is also certain if this happens, to pass President Truthat it be laid aside to permit the Senate to act on measures of man's Civil Disturbance program, except possibly his proposal vital importance to the nation's welfare.

They've never been able to get a two-thirds majority to there Senators are whiteness although limit debate. In the past rule changes could have been debated

ed in a telephone interview with The Advertiser of Oregon, have used the filibuster in the hopes of accomplish-Such psuedo-liberals as Langer of North Dakota, and Morse ing their own ends. (Incidentally, Morse is so egotistical and so thoroughly disliked in the Senate that it is considered a liability to have him on your side. Therefore, his espousal of the proposed rule change may aid the Southerners.)

> It was to such as these, that Sparkman was speaking when . he said recently:

"Efforts to do away with unlimited debate in the Senate may serve as an expediency now for that group which wants to end them, but you never know when the time will come when that same group will want protection through the filibuster.'

Sparkman told me yesterday he'll "fight to the last ditch" and expressed belief that there is a good possibility that FEPC legislation can be defeated.

CENATOR LISTER HILL is on record numerous times to "op-" pose any change in the rules that will prevent free and un-

"They (proponents of the change) will use every parliamentary maneuver to make cloture apply to debate on motions.' Senator Russell said. "All Senate precedent, however, is against

"I can assure you they will be resisted. We are hoping for presiding officers in the past have held that debate could not be the best, but we (of the South) are in the most desperate posi-

> CENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER of Florida was among those advocating a rule change in the last Congress. He insisted that a majority should be able to limit debate on any issue, but expressed the opinion that it should not be cut off in less than 24 & hours "or some such other reasonable time."

Pepper holds the view that it is "undemocratic" for any group to be able to prevent a Senate vote on any issue.

A similar view prevailing among a majority of the House of membership recently caused that body to fix its rules where the \$ Rules Committee cannot prevent a measure being brought to a w vote on the floor.

on the floor. Senator Sparkman, who wive said before is going places in a Senator Sparkman, who wive said before is going places in a senator sparkman, and the Banking and the Senate, was yesterday named chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee's sub-committee on housing and rent control.

Sparkman said his group, which will draft whatever rent measure is enacted to replace the rent control law expiring March 31, will begin hearings as soon as possible after the inauguration of President Truman next Thursday.

By A. F. Mahan, Jr.

Asst. Managing Editor, The Advertiser

Both Russell and Sparkman told me that "Everyone concedes the proposed rule change is aimed at getting President Truman's civil rights program through."

Get your paper and pencil for the state of them are still wandering around not include those physicians who age in Democratic ranks as well as grab some credit in the north and east, are needling Democrats, particularly the newly elected sive leadership to the masses of the people on the problems of the problems of the comparable public service in their own communities.

Ministers. A few are preaching a making money to spend much time practical social gospel, but many on civic affairs. This remark does of them are still wandering around not include those physicians who the shores of Galilee with little to give part of their time to charity say about the misery, bad housing, patients in the hospitals; these men job discriminations and segregation and women are performing an in their own communities. their own communities.

Physicians. Since Pearl Harbor field. — 32

Lawyers A few ost of them have been too busy

# ruman, in State of Union Add epeats Demand for Civil Righ

Tells Congress They Should be Enacted

So U.S. May Fulfill Constitutional Duty

delivered in person at 1 p.m. Wed nesday, repeated to the 81st Conment of a low-rent public housing a single day, and there is no way imposed on the officials personally legislation he made to the 80th program to provide one million to make up to a child any denial of and must be paid out of their own units in the next seven years, to equal education because there is pockets.

Mr. Trumpan did not assessed to the 80th program of the next seven years, to equal education because there is pockets.

man referred include:

"Legislation to establish a manent commission of civil right, a joint Congressional committee on civil rights and a civil rights division in the Justice Department; measures strengthening existing Federal civil rights stat utes; 1-15-19 A Federal anti-lynching la

more adequate protection of the right to vote, establishment of a fair employment practice commis sion and outlawing of racial di crimination in Interstate travel.

President Truman pointed o to the Congress the opportunitie the Government has in the field of social security, health, education, housing and civil rights "to help raise the standard of living of our citizens.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — as to size of benefits and extent of coverage," compulsory health insurance, and Federal aid to education.

"They should be enacted in order that the Federal Governmen may assume the leadership and discharge the obligations clearly placed upon it by the Constitution "I stand squarely behind these proposals."

Measures Detailed

The proposals to which Mr. Truman proposed repeal of the Minimum Wage Mr. Truman proposed repeal of the Wagner Act and colored to all state supprted schools in Missouri. The NAACP with amendments outlawing jurisdictional strikes and "unjustifiable secondary boycotts and providing means for settling or preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest."

The House of Representatives in Missouri has just passed a bill by without fear or favor.

The House of Representatives in Missouri has just passed a bill by vote of 100 to 8 for admission of vote of 100 to 8 for admission of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act and colored to all state supprted schools in Missouri. The NAACP is challenging the whole theory of segregated education in the secondary boycotts and providing means for settling or preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest."

On the teacher college level, a Missouri judge in St. Louis has affect the public interest."

by Charles H. Houston

The proposals to which Mr. Tru strikes in vital industries which Missouri judge in St. Louis has just issued a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the admission of a colored girl to the teach-ers college in St. Louis, and giving the St. Louis Board of Education and School Superintendent ten

days to comply with the order.

The principle of equality of teachers' salaries and equal school terms has been established by court decision; likewise the principle.

court decision; likewise the principle of bus transportation to rural schools of S-/H-H9

Virginia Action

On the high school and elementary level, United States District Judge Hutcheson has just fined 4 school officials of Gloucester County, Virginia, \$250 each for failure to equalize colored and white school facilities in Gloucester County in accordance with his or-der made last January; and the judge also announced that his orer for equalization of school facil-ies remains in effect, and fur

son writes a new chapter in the struggle for equality of educational

Mr. Truman did not enumerate gether with slum clearance, farm no way to stop the clock and give the measures he believes should housing and a housing research the child his day back again.

But looking at the matter from risk and were conforming to local port of the President's Committee
on Civil Rights, but by reference
he incorporated into his message
the recommendations he made to
the Congress on last Fab.

The record in the program.

But looking at the matter from risk and were conforming to local sentiment in denying colored children equal school facilities they to the security of the United been made since the NAACP first always did so without a second started its concerted drive against thought. They would also started its concerted drive against thought. the recommendations he made to
the Congress on last Feb. 2.

Steadfastly Behind Proposals

"The driving force behind our progress is our faith in our demorphism of a kind of society in the University of Maryland in 1935.

Which the economic system resis on a democratic foundation and on the university lovel the Trust always did so without a second thought. They would also give a disgusting exhibition of double standards by arguing that equality for whites meant one thing but equality for colored meant somecratic institutions," he declared on a democratic foundation and on the university lovel the Trust always did so without a second thought. They would also give a disgusting exhibition of double standards by arguing that equality for which the economic system resis on a democratic foundation and on the university lovel the Trust always and so without a second thought. They would also give a disgusting exhibition of double standards by arguing that equality for which the economic system resis on a democratic foundation and the trust always are proposed. progress is our faith in our democratic institutions," he declared adding:

"That faith is embodied in the promise of equal rights and equal opportunities which the founders of our Republic proclaimed to their countrymen and to the whole world.

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of their countryment."

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of their countryment."

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of their countryment."

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of the declared.

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of the declared.

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of the declared.

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of the declared.

"The fulfillment of this promise is among the highest purposes of the law school and the medical society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-

is among the highest purposes of society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas. A colored student is in the go to school later, because equal-society demands the best efforts of kansas and the go to school later, because equal-society demands the The House of Representatives in as black—since education will

# **Doublecross**

WASHINGTON—An "unholy alliance" of Democrats. Dixiecrats and Republicans is responsible for sabotaging the civil rights program.

Had the Democratic administration been able to keep three key Senators in line, the vote to end filibuster would have been 44-43. The names of the Northern Democrats who voted against ending the filibuster were:

Carl Hayden, Arizona, Administration leader and Chairman of the Rules Committee. Pat McCarran, Nevada.

Ernest McFarland, Arizona, a colleague of Hayden. Guy Gillette, Iowa.

Close political observers believe that had President Truman been on the job he would have been able to persuade three of these four votes to line up with the Administration. It is apparent that the Administration program failed because it could not control its

No Negro in the United States should be ignorant of the names of the men in the United States Senate who took it upon themselves to deny the human rights of some fifteen million Negro American citizens. The Democratic party which had this all-important phase of civil rights in its platform MUST carry the responsibility for failure to break the filibuster. The Democrats showed Edward Martin lack of leadership, initiative and positive determination in meeting John Williams

the threat head-on. Republicans too MUST share the blame for they turned their backs on platform pronouncements made last year and joined the to end the filibuster: (41.)

common enemy in giving Negroes a "political ride."

Of particular interest is the coalition of twenty-three Northern Republicans and twenty-three Southern Democrats who combined to thwart the anti-filibuster drive. This list will be of interest to liberal and minority voters of all races who believe that the Senate of the United States should be gllowed to come to a vote on all matters at some time and as well as to those of all races who believe in legislation to protect basic civic rights of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color.

For these voters The Courier is also supplying information on date when the Senators, who kept the filibuster alive, will come

up for re-election.

Remember These Names!

THOSE WHO VOTED AGAINST SUSTAINING VICE PRESI-DENT BARKLEY'S RULING THAT CLOSURE COULD BE IN-VOKED AGAINST THE RULE TO TAKE UP S. R. 15, THE HAYDEN-WHERRY RESOLUTION TO MAKE CLOSURE AP-PLICABLE TO ANY SENATE BUSINESS (46). (Incidentally, this list includes both the sponsors of the resolution, Nebraska's Senator Kenneth Wherry, and Arizona's Senator Carl Hayden.)

N	Λ	A	
. 4	~	13	

	NAYS!!		
Name	State	Party	Up for Re-election
John Bricker	Ohio	GOP	1952
tyles Bridges	New Hampshire	GOP	1954
Rugh Butler	Nebraska	GOP	1952
Harry Byrd	Virginia	Demo.	1952
Harry Cain	Washington	GOP	1952
Homer Capehart	Indiana	GOP	1950
Virgil Chapman	Kentucky	Demo	1954
Connally	Texas	Deme.	1952
Sur Cordon	Oregon	GOP	1954
Forest Donnell	Missouri	GOP	1950
Fortland.	Mississippi	Demo	1954

Zales Ecton	Montana	GOP	1952
Allen Ellender	Louisiana	Demo.	1954
J. William Fulbright	Arkansas	Demo.	1950
Walter George	Georgia	Demo.	1950
Chan Gurney	South Dakota	GOP	1950
Carl Hayden	Arizona	Demo.	1950
Bourke Hickenlooper	Iowa	GOP	1950
Lister Hill	Alabama	Demo.	1950
Clyde Hoey	North Carolina	Demo.	1950
Spessard Holland	Florida	Demo.	1952
William Jenner	Indiana	GOP	1952
Lyndon Johnson	Texas	Demo.	1954
Olin Johnston	South Carolina	Demo.	1950
James Kem	Missouri	GOP	1952
Robert Kerr	Oklahoma	Demo.	1954
William Langer	North Dakota	GOP J	1952
Pat McCarran	Nevada	Demo.	1950
Russell Long	Louisiana	Demo.	1954
Ernest McFarland	Arizona	Demo.	1952
Kenneth McKellar	Tennessee	Demo.	1952
George Malone	Nevada	GOP W	1952
Burnet Maybank	South Carolina	Demo.	1954
Eugene Millikin	Colorado	GOP	1950
Karl Mundt	South Dakota	GOP	1954
Clyde Reed	Kansas	GOP	1950
Willis Robertson	Virginia	Demo \	1954
Richard Russell	Georgia	Demo	1954
Andrew Schoeppel	Kansas	GOP	1954
John Sparkman	Alabama	Demo.	1954
James Stennis	Mississippi	Demo.	1952
Edward Thye	Minnesota	GOP T	1952
Arthur Vandenberg	Michigan	GOP	1952
Arthur Watkins	Utah	GOP	1952
Kenneth Wherry	Nebraska	GOP	1954
Milton Young	North Dakota	GOP,	1950
The following Sena	ors did not vote	but were no	ired : 'ns
sustaining Barkley, which	ch was just as de	maging.	ned i as
Guy Gillette	Iowa	Demo.	1954
John McClellan	Arkansas	Demo.	1954
John McCichan.	TAT INTERIORS	Donie.	TOUT

Delaware GOP The following Senators voted to sustain the Vice President and

GOP

Pennsylvania

George Aiken (R., Vt.) Raymond Baldwin (R., Conn.) Owen Brewster (R., Maine) Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.) Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.) William Frear (D., Del.) Robert Hendrickson (R., N. J.) Theodore Green (R., R. I.) Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) Lester Hunt (D., Wyo.) Irving Ives (R., N. Y.) Ed Johnson (D., Col.) Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) Harley Kilgore (D., W. Va.) William Knowland (R., Calif.) Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) Henry Lodge (R., Mass.) Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) Howard McGrath (D., R. I.) Brian McMahon (D., Conn.) Bert Miller (D., Idaho) Wayne Morris (R., Ore.) Francis Myers (D., Pa.) Matthew Neely (D., W. Va.) Herbert O'Connor (D., Md.) Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.)

effective way to have supressed But the action last week ng, fair labor practices, kindred measures. to retain the old rules. other

until Sooner questions of

shall have to bide our enged in the open by practices, segregation

egislators are challenged

vote until S

brought

legislation

rights

vote for civil proceedure and

The vote taken last week

controversial measures

yldissoc

strength

It is of course

ood omen. The legislation would

On its face

this

Representative Carl Albert



# Civil Rights Will Tell

THERE do we go from here? kid ourselves. We have taken a terrific beating at Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition, good measure in the final vote on the infamous "compromise" cloture rule.

When I say, "we," I am not talking only about Negroes and other sufferers from denial of civil rights. Democracy itself has taken one of the worst blows of contemporary history. Even before the forces of reaction in the United States Senate had nailed down their victory, stories were already being circulated of filibusters against extension of rent controls, amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, federal aid to housing and health, appropriations for ECA and continuation of reciprocal trade agreements

Having been floored by a one-two punch (the Dixiecrats being number one and conservative Republicans number two), we crats have reached an agreement on civil rights, it was are now in the same position as Joe Louis in several of his fights authoritatively learned here this week. when he was knocked down. There are two things we can do. One is to "dog it" and quit. The other is to do what Joe did—shake the clusion that an extended filibuster will imperil the ad-

many Americans, especially Negroes, took a victory in amending dent in 1952. the Senate rules for granted. Had not Harry Truman won on the basis of his civil rights stand? There was nothing to be done, most of us thought, except to sit down and wait for victory. We did not bother to telegraph, telephone, visit or even write a penny post card to our Senators urging them to get in there and fight and to refuse a compremise. As a result, senator after senator told me that he had seen no great interest in the civil rights program

Roy Wilkins tells of talking with a well-informed lawyer who had followed the tides of battle in Washington, and even when those tides turned against us just had not bothered to write. Meanwhile our enemies were not loafing. At the beginning of the 81st Congress they faced an uphill fight which appeared even to them to be hopeless. A number of them privately admitted that they could not have stopped amendment of the Senate rules or passage Screws of the civil rights bills if the northern senators were really determined. But the southerners never quit. They pulled a spectacular victory, even though it was in the cause of bigotry, out of what business get? appeared to be almost certain defeat. They achieved this by unity. determination and extraordinarily good and thorough advance preparation. Even those efforts almost collapsed when, in a notable exception to the apathy referred to earlier, 57 key persons in various parts of the country responded to the NAACP's call and went to Washington to buttonhole senators. Those 57, plus the letters and telegrams, which some people sent, appeared to have turned the tide until Senator Arthur Vandenberg's speech against the Barkley ruling gave excuse and justification to some insincere senators to vote to override the Vice-President's ruling.

Now, where do we go?

First, we must without delay let our senators know that their hope we are going to fold up and quit in the fight for human rights is a false hope. Don't forget to thank the mere handful of those who stood firm—senators Wayne Morse of Oregon, Claude Pepper of Florida, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Matthew Neely of West Virginia.

Second, clip, paste, and above all, remember how your senators voted on the Barkley ruling on March 11th and on the "comcomise" resolution requiring 64 senators to vote for cloture to eve you will forgive and forget

Third, many times during the most crucial stages of the fight it was imperative to telephone to key persons in various parts of the country to let them know how their senators were either vacillating or playing ball with the enemy. In many instances there was no time even to telegraph or write air mail letters, so many times did the tide of battle turn those last few days of the fight. Many calls which should have been made could not be made because we just did not have the money.

I do not mean to say that the fight would surely have been won otherwise. But there were numerous instances where as wellfinanced and well-prepared work by the advocates of civil rights as was the case with its enemies could have made a material dif-Democrats thrown in for ference in the outcome. Unless and until we are willing to pay for victory as well as to beg for it we will suffer more defeats

# What is your answer? orgotten Promise

JAMES EDMUND BOYACK e to The Bitsburgh Courie

The leaders of both blocs have reached the condizziness out of our heads, take a nine count and then go back in clusion that an extended limbuster will imperint the atthere and fight. What we do right the will determine whether we ministration's entire legislative program, place the party in jeopardy for the Congressional elections next year, and are quitters or champions. The greatest weakness visible during the fight was that too make it virtually impossible to elect a Democratic Presi-

How screwy can this civil rights

There have been two major vote tests on this issue in the Senate this year and only eleven Senators out of ninety-six have a consistent pro-civil rights vote record on

\*these two tests.

The first test was the Barkley ruling on filibusters which is generally conceded to have been the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights been to so the major test on any civil rights. week's sham battle over the Bricker anti-segregation amendment to the housing bill.

An analysis of this vote 'ast's week shows that twenty of the thirty-one votes in favor of the Bricker amendment were cast by Senators who voted against the Barkley ruling showdown which might have made possible some civil rights action. Nineteen of

harles Houston

chigan is the ranking Republi-to a new low. can member.

#### It At Home

have consorted with, connived at restricted one for blacks, and abetted a filibuster in the

century Republicans and the bour- are bound eventually to win. bon Southern Democrats has Meanwhile, as the Senate turns session of Congress.

let the Republicans put on a pup-hide and nothing to forget, pet show of passing an anti-lynch-ing bill just before the next Congressional elections, but legislation banning segregation in inter State commerce and a fair AUUUS employment practice law are practically out unless there is a war Jumus on again to fight to preserve a democracy which the 19th century Republicans and the bouron Southerners block them from sharing.

Does this mean we give up the fight for full civil rights and fair employment practice legislation arder.

magazine at Harpers Ferry country's leading social work edu-

be hanged out John Brown to cators. July 7,000 of the world's

Yet in the scant space of two leading social workers attending years the troops were marching; the National Conference of Social y 1863, Lee had surrendered to Work, Dr. Youngdahl asked also Grant at Appomatox and the that the group re-evaluate its de-Thirteenth Amendment had be-cision to meet in cities that discome part of the Supreme law of criminate on the basis of color. ence president, Ralph H. Blan-insist that the new filibuster rule of their aims.

the social work group when he fused, divided and inarticulate in U.S. Biggest Loser We are not the biggest leser in learned that the American Sociol- their interpretations to the public. the 1948 elections, Sena the filibuster. The biggest loser is cities that give full privileges to citizen who most often and most

Relations which handles all pro- willing to clean up the mess in of the American Association of rooted treaties and United Nations.

The two of them have been the century Republicans ton University, St. Louis. He is and the bourbon Southerners say the brother of Gov. Luther W. In spite of basic modifications, the taxpayer-contributor thinks of United States in foreign affairs the Senate can still function und. Among the violations of civil social welfare philosophy and pracsince the beginning of World War er its rules in a time of national mocracy. They have whooped and sider as a national crisis is an im-ers he named the following: not the blessings of pending clash of arms. But the 1. Directors of public welfare who taked and the homeless, he said. the ends of the clash of ideas is even more important than the clash of arms.

And the clash of ideas during a filibuster shows that the Senate done their best to of the United States still favors nocracy and freedom two different brands of democ- 2. from discrimination in Germany, racy — one for abroad and one Japan and other far away places. for home; two classes of citizen-But the past three weeks they ship— a full one for whites and a 3

against democracy at longer but time and right are on We may be delayed a while our side; and unless this country The alliance between the 19th becomes the disunited states we

probably scotched the chances of from the filibuster to other busifull civil rights program this ness, I prefer to be colored rather than a Senator. At least I am The bourbon Southerners may morally clean, with nothing to

or serious threat of war where Dean Youngdahl Tells Session

in Cleveland Some Wolate Applicants' Liberties

By LUCY FREEMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. CLEVELAND, June 13-Public n this Congress? Heck, no! It and private welfare leaders neans we intend to fight all the throughout the country were charged today with taking part Slavery never looked more se- "as offenders or supporters" in cure then it did in 1859 when violation of civil rights. The ac-Robert E. Lee at the head of the cusation was made by Dr. Ben-United States Marines stormed jamin E. Youngdahl, one of the

sed treaties and United Nations everybody's house but its own. Schools of Social Work and is dean said, and "are so long-standing thouse but its own. Schools of Social Work and is dean said, and "are so long-standing thouse but its own. Schools of Social Work and is dean said, and "are so long-standing thouse but its own. Schools of Social Work and is deen said, and "are so long-standing thouse but its own. Schools of Social Work and is deen said, and "are so long-standing thouse but its own. Schools of Social Work and is deen said, and sai Its political morality has sunk of the George Warren Brown and sc deep-rooted that one almost The 19th century Republicans ton University, St. Louis. He is sion on them."

cerning race and religion.

lived most of his life in one or well-being of all the people." the other; localism has no place EXTRA SESSION ASKED within a framework of freedom EXTRA SESSION ASKED place in social work.'

State welfare administrators who question the giving of old-

participation activities.

#### Civil Rights "Indivisible"

chard, executive director of Com- is a better one than the old, that munity Chests and Councils of civil rights bills can be passed America, New York.

rested on "a somewhat uneasy" lation for a test." platform and accused its "practi-He said he was "embarrassed" for tioners and prophets" of being con-

The outbursts of the average y of Texas haded the United States of America. The all its members.

Committee on Foreign United States stands exposed as Dr. Youngdahl is past president "rooted in ignorance and fear," he vociferously condemns the entire //

In spite of basic modifications, Among the violations of civil social welfare philosophy and pracsince the beginning of World War crisis. The only thing they con-rights engaged in by social work.

It to make the world safe for desider as a national crisis is an impers he named the following:

Special to the New YORK TIMES.

Special to The New YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—The National Council for Social Studies

advocate disclosure to the public in its ask of meeting human need today on questions of civil rights of the names of relief recipients, in its task of meeting human need and freedom of inquiry ranging of the latter "are still citizens deeper understanding and warmer from qualified disapproval of loyand persons with all the rights sympathy with its basic aims than alty probes to condemnation of the and dignity given to all people we seem to have aroused so far ban on The Nation in the public in our democracy." Schools of social work that in- in the minds and hearts of the schools of New York City. quire on application forms con-part which must foot the bill and ization, meeting in a business sesresolutions to this effect:

Negroes.

Which still abhors paying for sion on the second day of their control of the control of

The National Association for the age assistance to members of a Advancement, of Colored People certain political party.

Social agencies that deny their Majority Leader, yesterday that staffs the right to join unions instruct employes not to suggest President's promises regarding force, without fear of jeopardy to changes in legislation or new social legislation. The group his position."

legislation to anyone outside the asked that a special session of Bans on Periodicals: "Since free

Dean Youngdahl made it clear and Southern Democrats, "but the and Scholastic Magazine [banned that he was not referring to the aint-heartedness and outright dein Birmingham, Ala.]."

entire social work profession but ection of some liberal Democrats

Civil Rights: The council "urges"

said, "there is no middle ground. "Now comes open abandonment President's Commission [on civil we have them or we don't have of the whole program for this rights], of all races, creeds and them. The slightest 'give' or devisession. Mr. Truman still insists, nationality backgrounds." ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of as of May 25, that he is for his ation precludes the enjoyment of a solution precludes the enjoyment of a solut the whole right and may be worse civil rights proposals and will contain the United Nations and the United Nations and the United Nations Education, Scientific and The delegates were urged to fur-publicans, who share the blame Cultural Organization and urged

merica, New York.

He said that social work today Democrats to bring up such legis-

in Chicago, Attacks Bias

in Public Schools GEORGE ECKEL

pecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"No movement can go forward took a series of liberal positions

Negroes. 6-14-49
The field of social welfare is one Ideologies: "Since a greater unThe practice of social work of the critical areas in which derstanding of the people of a greater in emphasizing resident American democracy will be test-country can be brought about only a greater in the critical areas in which derstanding of the people of a greater unit agencies in emphasizing resident American democracy will be test-country can be brought about only a greater unit agencies in emphasizing resident. requirements for service, for "a ed, he concluded, saying that "as by a knowledge of its institutions, person is a human being whether the public understands and par-historical background and ideolhe happens to be born in Provi-ticipates, proof will come, almost ogies, the council recommends that of dence or Podunk or whether he's automatically, in the health and the strey of diverse countries, or

Loyalty Probes: "The council and civil liberties and it has no FOR ACTION ON RIGHTS continues to oppose thought con-S trol and loyalty probes without due process of law and scrupulous regard for individual rights."

#### Freedom for Teachers

Rights of Association: The counor to take part in other citizen millions of Negroes were "shocked" to join organization. The countricipation activities a straight of a teacher; by the failure of Congress to abide except those which advocate the State welfare departments that by the party platform and the overthrow of the Government by

office, for "these employes are Congress be called this summer to investigation is an integral part of office, for "these employes are Congress be called this said investigation is an integral part of the greatest resource for the act upon welfare and civil rights our democracy, the council conpromotion of desirable legislameasures."

The association said that no one newspapers, such as those imposed on The Nation, Building Americal "expected" support for the civil on The Nation, Building Americal rights measures from Republicans [banned in parts of California]

Civil Rights: The council "urges ? merely to exceptional cases, not was not anticipated.'3 2.7.49 social science teachers to support typical ones.

Tracing the course of the civil the civil rights, guaranteed in the civil rights are indivisible," he ights fight, the statement read:

"Now comes open abandonment president's Commission [on civil president civil president's Commission [on civil president civil president's Commission [on civil president civil presiden

Democratic - controlled tered instances. "If he has no disagreements with of discrimination and segregation his present Democrat, Eighty-because of race, religion and naorganizations, acting through "the was enacted.

NAACP Make Plans For Publication

lewish Congress and the National the series of community "self-Association for the Advancement audits" conducted in several cities. of Colored People have announced In the federal field, the report

The announcement was made by transportation. Dr. David W. Petegorsky, executive director of the American Jewish Congress and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

The surveys were being issued, declared Dr. Petegorsky and Mr. White in their joint statement, because "the field of civil rights is the most important area of our na- Arkansas Lawmaker Will Offer campaign promises of civil rights tional life in which democracy remains unfinished."

The 1948 survey issued this week evaluates 140 events in the fields From The Commercial Appeal of social, political and economic Washington Bureau discrimination. The 35-page report WASHINGTON, May 15.—Repre- Speaking at the dinner inson and Morroe Berger.

first Congress, it must be because tional origin was still the rule in His first appearance will be beit is doing what he wants it to do—much of the day-to-day activities of fore the House Administration victory for nothing about civil rights," Mr. the population." A basic failure. Committee Tuesday to oppose which may not be devoted to the Washington said in a statement. the report said, was the fact that statutory repeal of the poll tax. He best interests of the country," he Meanwhile, twenty-three national no major federal civil rights bill will urge, as a substitute, the ac-declared.

of the Senate, the group said: "We clared that the searching analysis end international affairs."

In this connection, the report desponds that the searching analysis end international affairs."

So far only the FEPC bill, guilled through his subcommittee by Control of the shortcomings in our practice of democracy and detailed under state and local control. Thursday afternoon Mr. Hays the priorities demanded by the ed by the President's Committee to oppose the FEPC and a will go before a House Labor Subtemplicity pledge of the Democraticy pear opened, reached millions of platform."

In this connection, the report desayoid setting a precedent for Fed-to meet criticism leveled at us international affairs."

So far only the FEPC bill, guilled through his subcommittee by Control through his subcommittee by Control through his subcommittee by Control of the president's committee to oppose the FEPC through his subcommittee by Control of the president's committee to oppose the FEPC through his subcommittee by Control of the president's committee to oppose the FEPC through his subcommittee by Control of the president's committee to oppose the FEPC through his subcommittee by Control of the president of

to the report of the President's to Commission on Higher Education policies.

President's special message to Con- toward non-discrimination in em- of the House. against the President's program by pose penalties under the bill. by the House at this session.

a bloc of Southern legislators and politicians and by books and films by the National Broadcasting Co. when the bill reaches the senate such as "Gentleman's Agreement" to discuss his civil rights program that Majority Leader Lucas (Dem., It means, as we interpret it, that neither over a nationwide network on May III) and the Congress majorities, nor the American winner Ray Sprigle's account of his travels through the South posing as a Negro.

NEW YORK - The American One positive achievement was

plans for the publication of peri-hailed the U. S. Supreme Court odic joint surveys on the stage of issuing six decisions favorable to civil rights and group relations in minerities in education, housing the United States.

Substitutes For Poll Tax Bill And FEPC Plan

was prepared by Joseph B. Rob-sentative Hays, (D., Ark.) has been National Civil Libertles clearing ras prepared by Joseph B. Rob-sentative Hays, (D., Ark.) has been really and the sentative Hays, (D., Ark.) has been really and the selected by Southern members of fellow senators and congressment the House to appear before con-to get down to action and pass during 1948, the survey pointed to gressional committees this week to the anti-lynching bill, anti-poll tax helpful decisions by the U. S. Su-lead opposition against two of Presi-bill, FEPC bill and other civil preme Court, forward steps taken Court, forward steps taken lead opposition against two of rights legislation to which both the number of state and local dent Truman's civil rights pro-Democrats and Republicans comand to some reforms posals. He also will offer alternative mitted themselves in their 1948

disagreements with the achieved by private action in scat-proposals to the Administration's party platforms. However, it added, "the practice Practices Commission proposal.

I discrimination and segregation and segregation of the practice practices Commission proposal.

To Ask Amendment ceptance of his proposal for a con- Congressman J. K.

WASHINGTON -As Senator Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) last week was warning both major political parties that they will run into serious trouble with the voters legislation during the current session of the 81st Congress, the highly controversial fair employment bill mounted another hurdle and toward congressional ac-

ised liberal legislation dur sent session he sa

"A Political Football" so-called and miscalled - "civil rights" issue was forced upon Congress three times during the past few days, and three times was rejected. A proposa! that federal-aid-to-education money be denied to states with segregated school systems was batted down. An amendment prohibiting Civil Liberties Clearing House," "On the other hand," the report stitutional amendment. His bill N. Y.), speaking on the same prourged the Administration to take pointed out, "in 1948 the American further provides that the constitugram, declared that "never was federal housing projects shared the same action on civil rights and displaced people thought, read and talked tional amendment shall not become there a greater need for civil rights fate. Last Friday an amendment offered to persons legislation before Congress about civil rights more than they operative if states having poll tax legislation than now. Full civil a pending labor bill and forbidding racial civil war and laws repeal them before the amend-rights for all citizens are needed In a statement sent to Mr. Reconstruction periods."

Truman and Democratic members

In this connection, the report de-avoid setting a precedent for Fed-to meet criticism leveled at us latest test, a Negro representative filed velocities.

> prescribe non-discriminating Meanwhile climaxing the public a "political football" from the beginning. approval before reaching the floor lts political motivation could never be dishearings held for two weeks, the school segregation and the university "quota system."
>
> As a substitute for this measure, man Powell (Dem., N. Y.) last week unanimously reported out for the creation of a division within goes before the full committee for of the Department of Labor to work of the Department of Labor to work of the House gress requesting democratic legislar playment by counseling. The agen-Powell expressed himself as con-ers: among them that the bills to which tion, the ensuing campaign waged cy when the bills to which by the House at this session.

> "Crossfire," and Pulitzer prize 20 from 10:45 to 11 p.m., E.D.T. civil rights legislation and give recording the congress majorities, for the American civil rights legislation and give majorities the congressmen represent, want forceful and well planned guidance toward the passage of the these coercive measures saddled upon speciance. Powell FEPC bill and the anti-fic national undertaking. That interpretalynching and anti-poll tax bills of tion is measurably borne out, we might add, fered by Senator McGrath (Dem. by the recent report that the Legislature of seven states outside the South have defeated state FEPC bills during this present year. Evidently the state legislators took the trouble to read these measures and realized their coercive purpose and dictatorial ob-

> > Long ago this newspaper suggested that if the folks back home in all the states and sections actually studied the FEPC force bill, a great majority would resent and oppose its encroachment upon the rights of the individual, its assertion of governmental authority to dictate his private employments, its set-up of inquisitorial agencies a "thought police" and directors of his private affairs and relationships. Now it appears that Congress is beginning to acknowledge the rankly political motivation and the po tential danger of this "political football," punted around the national field, primarily as a bid for votes in certain states, by litical strategists who played up its app to thoughtless sentimentalists—and played own its invasion of constitutionally guaranteed individual rights.

HINGTON—A the scale illibuster in the early stages of the Coppess is being planned by Southern Sonators in opposition of Sonators in the early stages of the Coppess is being planned by Southern Sonators in opposition of the Sonators was made clear to The Courier last work by Sen. Russen Long, freshman Senator from Louisiana and son of the late Huev Long, holder of a Senate record

For more than a week Senator a rules change, told The Courier Senator Jenner of Indiana, who course has been "in training" for that the Mississippi Senator enter- has been out of the city this week, Long has been "in training" for thetains no doubt that the Hayden is expected to go along with his ordeal by delaying the conclusion Wherry resolution will be favorably Republican colleagues on this relation of Aena Rules Committee hear reported by the committee. He said tively innocuous bill as a matter committee chairman, Sen. Carl filibuster had not been worked out action on cloture is party policy. Hayden (D-Ariz.). Despite Senator but that from twelve to fourteen That insures a victory for the Hay-Hayden's expressed intention to Southern Senators are available den resolution. conclude hearings last Friday for participation in a filibuster if In addition, Democratic Senators, led by Senator the rule change resolution is Gillette of Iowa, Green of Ru Stennis (D-Miss.) and Senator brought up on the floor of the Sen- Island and Hunt of Wyomi Long succeeded in continuing hear- ate.

ings until early this week. The Hayden resolution, S. R. 15—initely. It is believed by some lo- ularity is expected to account for which is jointly sponsored by Re-cal observers that the filibuster a lop-sided 10 to 2 victory for the ublican Senator Kenneth Wherry will be launched on the motion to bill, with Senators Stennis and of Nebraska—makes no change in take up the resolution and that a Long voting against it.

Last Friday, Southern Democrats. vote in the Senate before debate reversing Senator Vandenburg's launched a compromise trial balcan be limited. It does provide that ruling last year to the effect that loon in the form of a proposal to cloture can be applied to any pend-cloture is not applicable to motions shut off Senate debate by a 90 per ing business, including a motion to to take up bills, will have to be cent vote of the Senate. This was take up legislation, and establishes made before a cloture test can be devised by Senator Stennis in what some restrictions on irrelevant de-made.

bate such as "amending the jour- Others believe that an "agree- national security of the nation SEN. LONG DEFIANT

Although Senator Hayden has Dixiecrats under which Vice Presi without an effective cloture for "dothe votes in the committee to re-dent Barkley will be relieved of mestic," i.e., civil rights bills. It port favorably this bill, the South-this situation with the filibuster would require eighty-seven votes, ern Senators have contrived to de-being made on the resolution it-which is a more drastic provision ern Senators have contrived to de-wing made on the resolution it which is a more drastic provided lay final committee action. Asked self. Part of this agreement, they than the present two-thirds rule. a Courier reporter if he intend-say, is a commitment by the ad- It was rejected by proponents of by a Courier reporter if he intend-say, is a commitment by the ad- it was rejected by proponents of ea to debate the bill extensively, ministration Democrats to by-pass a rule change.

Senator Long said: "I will debate other civil rights legislation for the Senators Maybank, Byrd, McClel-

the rules than I would on a civil
rights bill . . . I believe the civil
breaking of the filibuster and an

Index session and settle for a delay.

Index session and settle for a delay. rights bills ought to be brought up administration victory on what is directly and I oppose this round-generally considered an ineffective about method of trying to attack change in the Senate rules.

the civil rights program by chang- The rules committee has shown ng the Senate rules."

Continuing, Senator Long said: the Morse and Myers resolutions "This is just the opening wedge to which call for cloture on majority change the two-thirds rule and vote of the Senate after sixteen make cloture applicable on major. Senators have signed a cloture peity vote. That would jeopardize the tition. These are the only resolurights of any Senate minority. I tions before the committee which am inclined to debate this resolu-civil rights leaders regard as ef-

tion on an all-out basis."

Senator said he was new in the Senate and that he would probably den-Wherry measure have been inhave to follow the lead of veteran troduced by Senators Claude Pep-Southern Senators, but he made it per, Saltonsall, Knowland, Fergulariticipation in a long filibuster. He passage Almost Certain predicted, in committee last week, PASSAGE ALMOST CERTAIN

that the entire Truman legislative A check of the rules committee program would be stalled by an ex-membership indicates that the Haytensive filibuster on this bill. Sen-den resolution is almost certain to ator Long said he favored the ab-pass. Of the twelve members, five olition of the poll tax but believed are sponsors of cloture legislation. that it should be done by Consti-They are Senators Hayden, Myers, that it should be done by Constitutely are Senators Hayden, Myers, tutional amendment. He predicted Wherry, Knowland and Ives. A that the amendment would be rati- sixth, Senator Lodge, has been outfield in less than two years by the spoken in his comments favoring Meanwhile, an administrative surez Senator Dayuell of Dayu Meanwhile, an administrative surez Senator Hayden of a tle passage of the resolution. This as-

conform to Democratic par It is generally agreed that twelve forts to deliver on one matter con-

ment" has been reached between from prolonged filibusters and at the Truman Democrats and the the same time leave the Senate

longer on a resolution to change first session and settle for a de- lan, Eastland and Robertson op-

erm "Nigra" in speaking of colpred people. However, occasionaly he slipped and pronounced the ord "Negro," as it is normally spelled and pronounced.

Whether or not the bill will be seriously considered by the Senate Labor Committee could not be ascertained here last week. The first regular business meeting of the committee is scheduled for Friday of this week at which time the committee will decide what steps to take with regard to this bill and whether or not to schedule

public hearings on it.

The conceptsus of loss expressed immediately s bill was introduced is that it is simply another salvo in the running civil rights fight between Northern and Southern Senators and was brought forth by the Southerners in an effort to emparrass and harass the proponents of civil rights legislation. No companion bill was introduced in the House of Representatives. PURELY A GESTURE"

Walter White, NAACP secretary, described the plan last week as 'purely a gesture." It is believed by some that a few Negroes would welcome the opportunity to get a new start in an area not so hostile to him but it was regarded as extremely doubtful that any white who had elected to reside in other sections would volunteer to exchange places for those in the impoverished and undemocratic

# One Escape Still Open From Civil Rights

# Deadlock

congress is building up to another filibuster fight. The thunger of the approaching storm is already heard rolling across the Congression hous, and the nation stands a lister, and helpless, waiting for the unhealing, destructive rain of oratory. Is a compromise as Representative Hays suggests. Before the hopeless and purely negative battle is joined that the Negro slave was property and there any way to avoid this delugion but it would be sure, and it would save Southern along so well now, solely because they were dispossessed of their slave property.

Still holding with Slaveholder Taney that the Negro slave was property and there any way to avoid this delugion but it would be sure, and it would save Southern along so well now, solely because they were dispossessed of their slave property.

Still holding with Slaveholder Taney that the Negro slave was property and the nation stands a list of the indication of the property and the nation stands a list of the nation stands are not getting along so well now, solely because they were dispossessed of their slave property. there any way to avoid this deluge of bitterness?

If the Administration's program on civil rights con- approach. If liberals throughout the country would making human beings, citizens or voters tinues to confront Congress in its present form, a now rally to general support of the Hays compro-out of their pieces of property, which a filibuster is inevitable. Nobody will gain from it, mise, they might lift the issue right up out of the mire the Chief Justice reasoned could be sold every look will suffer discredit. The South will be into which it is sinking. bramed of stalling important legislation and for Nobody likes to surrender, but it is easier when The victors in the Civil War had to maintaining the hard tyranny of a minority through both sides in a fight surrender something. The al-do something to the status of four mila parliamentary device. Such isolation can only be ternative is a battle poisoned with sectional bitterness, lion slaves. They made them freemen, deeply damaging to the South. The rest of the nation no legislation on civil rights of any kind, and exposure then citizens and then voters. will present a picture of helpless anger and frustra- to the world of a United States grievously disunited, tion. The Democratic Party will be revealed as hope- As They See Itale Blow lessly divided. Even the Republican Party stands It is altogether wrong to assume that o gain no credit; for its record on civil rights has een long on promises, short on performance.

letely takes over the congressional scene? The plement the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendly possible proposal would have to come from the ments to the Federal Constitution do

in race relations, but who still hate to see the South amendments and all of the many court reduced to angry resistance against the rest of the decisions that uphold these amendnation. Such a liberal Southerner is Rep. Brooks ments.
Hays of Arkansas. He has made a specific proposal for a compromise on civil rights.

this shape; first, Federal action on segregation, limited were properly put into the Constituonly to interstate movements; second, repeal of the tion. Their theory is that such amendpoll tax by constitutional amendment, not by statute; ments ought not to have been put into third, anti-lynching legislation, placing full responsi- the Constitution during the temporary bility on the Governor and Attorney General of any disability of the slaveholders, who at State in which a lynching occurs, and providing for the time, were disfranchised from par-Federal intervention only if these officials fail inticipating in making the laws of the their duty; and fourth, provision of a counselling country.

Service in the Department of Labor on fair employ
Even as late as the present, West-

posals. Southern traditionalists will insist that the him a chance to display his wealth of least surrender will open the way to full social misinformation about his government equality for Negroes. Agitators will scream against gives and anadom about his government. any compromise that might work to reduce tensions gives aid and encouragement to those between the races, since they want continued agita- who say it was unlawful to enact the tion, not a settlement. Many sincere liberals, both freedom amendments. white and Negro, will argue that the full civil rights Pegler and Company honor the memprogram is a moral principle and that justice cannot bry of Slaveholder Taney, Chief Jusbe divided.

the HAYS program. We stated our conviction some but was a mere piece of property that was a weeks ago, however, that half a loaf of civil rights could be sold like a horse or killed like 5 5 5 5 5 legislation in the 81st Congress would be better than a pig—wholly devoid of any rights that no loaf at all. We asserted our belief that Congress would not pass a full anti-segregation law or a permanent F.E.P.C. in the present divided state of Of course it is a fact that the large of of course it is a fact that the large of the l American opinion, and that such statutes could not majority of Southerners were not slave- 5 now be enforced in the South if passed.

lation against the poll tax and lynching is essential But many of the descendants of nonto our position as the leading democratic nation of slaveholders feel that they have got to the world. We would be willing to accept the con- make a noise as though they descended 5 stitutional amendment method to end the poll tax. from the slave-holding "aristocracy" It would be somewhat slower than direct legislation, and must claim they are not getting

The only escape would lie in anding a quick and on the Truman civil rights program, there might still not a person, the real and professing 5 3 bectable compromise on the ortil rights issue. It be time to win concessions from the less violent descendants of slaveholders concluded the first issue, of course, that inspires the filibuster. Southern Democrats. What is needed is a positive that the government had no business

Southern senators and congressmen Is a compromise still possible, before passion com- who object strenuously to laws that imof from the ranks of the more liberal South- not understand the meaning of these

ern Democrats, who know the full force of tradition amendments. They do understand the

What ails these objectors is that they Reduced to its barest outlines, his proposition takes have never believed these amendments

ment practices, in place of a permanent F.E.P.C. brook Pegler who will take any side of Nobody will agree with every detail of these pro- a controversial question that affords

tice of the United States, who said that This newspaper is not happy over every aspect of a Negro slave was not a human being

holders; their lot and security were s We believe, on the other hand, that Federal legis not even as good as that of the slave.

Only those who can take the oath to support the Constitution with their fingers crossed and with plenty of mental } reservations are privileged to oppose enforcing the freedom amendments. But > 2 a visit to the congress and to numerous state capitals discloses that there are

# Civil Rights Bills

DIXIE'S CERTAIN OPPOSITION

FEPC, Anti-Lynching, Anti-Poll Tax And Board To Advise President Provided -Senate Filibuster Assured

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator McGrath (D., R.I.) defied certain opposition from Southern Democrats Thursday obligation to the Democratic party plat-by introducing four bills to carry out President Truman's form, which spake uncomfortably to the civil rights program.

Coming on the heels of the national party's decision to bar patronage plums to Democrats who fought Mr. Truman's candidacy, the bills face the constant threat of a Dixie filibuster in the become increasingly plain. The states' the Brotherhood of Railroad

The measures proposed by McGrath, national Democratic chairman, eral hand, and while the Dixiecrats failed labor union) for four years has

ration says:

Court Rulings Cited

or national origin."

2. Make lynching a Federal of-

3. Outlaw the poll tax in connecelections for Federal office.

Barty Split Recalled

Create a five-member civil ights commission to advise the President and "appraise the poli-

program.

arlier at this session Dixie Demarian nations. its in the Senate successfully uste ed a move by Truman nocrats to revise Senate rules to e it easier to bring civil rights

for debate.

coalition of Republicans and a different rules revision closed." iministration leaders con-

serious damage to our moral, socia and economic and political life, and to our international relations.

The bill creating the commission would also prohibit discrimination and segregation in interstate trans-

The Civil Rights Package

gress in its imponderable entirety. It is campaigns or even for 1952. gate like the the mismanagement of libuster reform has already delivered a practical verdict on the fate of civil rights at this session. At the very least, yesterday's action was a belated fulfillment of point on discrimination. Symbolically enough, the party's chairman, Senator McGrath, sponsored the whole program.

The degrees of opinion on civil rights for the West and South rights view is completely opposed to a Fed-Trainmen (the white brakemen's last November their power of veto was en- been trying to displace the colored 1. Establish a fair employment practices commission to assure hanced in the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the session. Whether the time there is an unmistakably rising sentence to be seen.

The session of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. At the same passenger trains with white brake-tion because of race, color, religion of the filibuster fiasco. the proposal to set up civil in some first steps, is fitly national busi- the BRT from displacing colored ts commission, the policy declarness. The South is most vitally and inti- train porters on the Santa Fe by this commission, the policy declarness. The South is most vitally and inti-"The Congress hereby finds that mately concerned, but what affects one tion with registration, primaries or despite the continuing progress of region to such an extent is also a commandour Nation with respect to protec-ing problem to all forty-eight states. We tion of the rights of individuals, are more than a collection of sections, and the civil rights of some persons are more than a concetton of sections, and men stepped train porters within the jurisdiction of the United considerable acknowledgment of the neceswithin the jurisdiction of the United considerable acknowledgment of the neceson the Frisco by three injunctions ts commission to advise the States are being denied, abridged sity for progressive approach toward a on the Frisco by three injunctions of the option of threatened, and that such injunctions and enforcement of threatened, and that such injunctions and unfolding solution is to be the Missouri State Court in St. program of the Federal Governfringement on the American prinfound in enlightened Southern proposals Louis. The controversial civil rights pro- danger our form of Government for compromise. This is honesty, an enram split the Democratic Party and are destructive of the basic lightened admission that there is a probthen Mr. Truman first outlined doctrine of the integrity and digthen Mr. Truman first outlined nity of the individual many first outlined nity outli year ago. Nearly all Southern nity of the individual upon which rights to the vote, education, jobs and prodistinguishes it from the totalita- tection of life, and that something ought highspeed streamlined passenger trains and high speed diesel entrains and hig

The four McGrath bills, in their con-The declaration would have Con- solidated approach, are what is now gengress recognize "that it is essenterally conceived as the maximum. Three tial to the national security and maximum practices. the general welfare that this gap questions—unfair employment practices, crews. This has thrown a lot of thern Democrats finally pushed between principle and practice be lynching and the poll tax—are specifically challenged. These are immediately focal It says further that "more adebuild make it more difficult quate protection of the civil rights points, familiar by long discussion, but the sp such bills. Republicans of individuals must be provided to Administration program recognizes the preserve our American heritage, vastness of its subject and adds a fourth is on account of his color. The this contention.

It is on account of our contention of our content of the feet the new rule stitutional guarantees, and prevent omnibus bill which is an attempt at unifica
BRT. sees these jobs as place

tion, invigoration and expansion of the civil rights doctrine into an effective whole.

The quality of determination behind Mr. Truman's program remains to be shown. The preliminary test on the filibuster, for all the breast-beating in both parties, offered small encouragement. But this is the civil rights package, and we may be sure that it will be the subject of incessant political exploration. Perhaps it was only coincidence that Mr. Truman also laid down yesterday a loyalty test that Democrats must support platform legislation, or suffer. The broad objectives of civil rights should be above partisanship, but the mode of achieving a desirable end is frequently debatable. Mr. Truman asks for the whole package at once. We shall be interested to The Administration civil rights pro see how he proceeds next, or if civil rights and is at last formally proposed to Con- is being saved for next year's Congressional

an injunction obtained in the Federal Court in Chicago.

The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen & Locomotive Firemen stopped the BRT from dis-

They Want Jobs

the change in railroad operations, resulting from introduction of gine freight trains, has enabled the railroads to haul one-third passengers and one-third more freight with one-third less white brakemen out of work.

The colored train porter does all the braking work on the head end of passenger trains, and the only where it can place its white members if it can get colored men out.

Since the BRT has been stopped in the courts, it is now turning to the State legislatures for help. This month the BRT called a socalled full-crew bill to be introduced in the Missouri State Legis-

Among other things, the bill would force the railroads to man every passenger train over three cars long, which runs in Missouri, with a crew consisting of an engineer, a fireman, a conductor and two brakemen or one brakeman and one flagman.

Up to the present these passenger trains have been manned by a crew consisting of an enginer, a firearms, a conductor, a flagman and a train porter. All the crew except the train porter is white.

The BRT, through this full-crew bill is trying to make the entire crew white by displacing the colored train porter with a white hrakeman.

Not Enough Work And since the colored train porter does all the braking work on the head-end, if a white brakeman was added to the crew on the head-end to do the braking work, there would not be work enough

to justify keeping the train porter and he would be out of luck and out of a job.

This is what the BRT intends. but it may have been so smart it may find itself tied up and snared in its own trap, because the Constitution of the United States prevents a State legislature from passing a bill discriminating against colored people because of race or color.

Therefore, as soon as the bill is enacted into law the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen & Locomotive Firemen will go into court and demand that since the law must be construed in constitutional manner, the colored train porter who does all the functional work of a brakeman should be counted and classified as a brake man and considered as an essential part of the crew; because the law can only regard the work to be done, not the skin of the work

Missing Link?

This bill may be the missing link in the chain to have the colored train porter recognized as a full-fledged brakeman. Once he is recognized as a full-fledged brakeman, the colored employee will be in position to make a lot of demands on the BRT which he is not in position to make now.

These demands may be so pressing that the BRT may have to of-fer him men beachin in order to control him 19 19 19

had the so-called full crew bill cation for the

cations of the full-crew law and the matter of public housing. how it may be used if the colored train porters are smart enough, it may want to disown its brain child and ask the Missouri legislators to

Kill U. S. Plan To Provide Houses

ith a bang in the Senate today of passing the housing bill. ange housing bill.

ters of public housing of whom also support civil d that injection of the issue outbreak slowed progress Southerner than to bill and there was no inon when a final vote might

touched off the crackling debate when he urged the Senate to approve the anti-segregation amendment offered by Republican Senators Bricker, Ohio, and Cain,

GOP Split Obvious

This quickly pointed up the deep split within the Republican ranks over social legislation such as housing. Senators Taft, (R), Ohio, and Thye (R), Minnesota, jumped to their feet to oppose the amendment while defending the housing measure.

"The question in my mind," Thye told Capehart, "is whether ve should support the amendment and lose the housing bill."

The bill before the Senate calls for the construction of 810,300 next six years. The Cain-Bricker proposal would prohibit any discrimination on the basis of ce, creed or color in the renting

said there "has been no discrimi- Award columnists, including our own valued col-When it wakes up to the implination" in his state of Onio in

'Something Wrong'
But Ohio's other senator, Bricker, shouted that if the anti-segreand ask the Missouri legislators to gation amendment was beaten lay off and let well enough alone. Then there is something wrong Sthe Constitution, or there is something wrong with the Democratic and Republican platforms.

Earlier this year the Senate was tied in knots for nearly three weeks over an effort to change its debating rules so civil rights proposals advocated by President Truman could be brought to the floor Southerners Quit

Southern senators fought bitterly and successfully against the rules change-splitting with their or Lause Northern colleagues. The civil ghts issue was shelved momen-

Today the Southerners-a number of whom favor housing legislation sat back and left the battling to Northern Democrats. most of whom favor both civil rights and public housing but feel each should be considered

Among these was Senator Humphrey (D), Minnesota, a strong advocate of civil rights bills, who took the position the WASHINGTON, April 20 .- (AP) Senate should reject the Bricker-The civil rights issue exploded Cain amendment in the interest

an effort to write an anti-Hypocrisy Of Civil Rights Holy Rollers

kill the housing legislation. NOTHING is more exasperating to the balcony, the remarkable and presumably ator Capehart (R), Indiana, ineradicable hypocrisy of the civil rights holy rollers.

Washington is hub, womb and gene of civil rights least on. xnaustive committee investigations and documents attest, segregation is hard and unrelenting here.

This is not a matter of question For the schools are formally segregated.

But more exasperating than a Senator Humphrey are the ladies and gentlemen of the press, so many of whom shake their heads so gravely over segregation in the South. At least Humphrey is beset by the difficulty of riding issues to public housing units during the reelection, a necessity not suffered by Washington correspondents whose business is faithful and judicious reporting of truth.

umnists, Childs and Alsop brothers, are asked a member about the segregation. The answer was that the National Press nit. Club has only white members. He related the incident where one member brought in a colored guest and the colored waiter refused him service. The assistant manager was summoned and he upheld the waiter's impassive but firm refusal to give service.

The member of the press club consemently resigned in protest, but his fellow bards and laureates of the civil rights program continue with their non- battle until 1950. segregation evangelism-for export to the perverse and unregenerate South.

To observe the system here in Washington is to comprehend the contention of the Negro publisher, Davis Lee, of New ure, Jersey, that a Negro is subject to far less humiliation in the South than elsewhere. dent Truman's 10 ont plan intended to assure civil rights of In Washington and elsewhere the theory and practice of segregation are quite different, making the colored man's status equivocal and hence brutal. In the South, he at least knows where he stands.

THIS morning in The Washington Daily

News, the Scripps-Howard tabloid, our attention was speared by two items about racial relationships here that vividly support the contention of the Negro publisher.

One story, headlined "Pulpit Swap ination in the hiring of workmen. Balked by Racial Objections," said:

"A plan of Presbyterian ministers in the city (Washington) to exchange pulpits on Sunday has been postponed, probably until June, because only two of 12 white churches approached would hurdle when the House Rules Comagree unanimously to accept Negro min-

'A third church agreed, but not unanimously, to accept a Negro pastor for the

THE second story in the Washington

"Court action by Negro parents to force pects passage by tomorrow night. educational opportunities for Negro children in Washington public schools was be necessary. hinted today by the local AFL Negro Teachers Union in a letter to the Senate

district committee.

"The letter said there is a 'likelihood' members of the National Press Club here, the board will be 'unwilling defendant Yesterday we were a guest there and in law suits brought by Negro parents

> to adjourn Congress this month. the Truman Administration yesterday postponed the big civil rights

Senate Democratic Leader Lucas said after a White House conference the first issue to be tackled when Congress returns in January will be the highly controversial Fair Employment Practices meas-

This is a prime item on Presi-

Lucas said Congress might get out of Washington in two or three weeks. That would give the lawmakers some two months before they return to the grind.

The decision on civil rights apparently was made with the certainty in mind that a Southern fili buster would result from any attempt to bring up one of these bills. This would jam any other pending legislation and end the session in a Democratic uproar.

The FEPC bill is intended to prevent racial or religious discrim-

House Speaker Rayburn told reporters that he hopes the House can take up today or tomorrow a bill increasing Social Security payments and extending the system to more people.

This measure topped one big mittee approved it for a House vote under a rule barring floor amendments. The Senate will not act on it this year, but it is expected to come up in 1950.

Rayburn said he expects final action this session on higher minimum wages, farm supports and bills increasing Federal pay.

In the Senate, a farm bill is up for debate and Lucas said he ex-The House has passed another farm bill and a compromise will

## Progress ory Statemore can apparently be done State by State to

strengthen civil rights, if we are to judge by the victories announced in the past fortnight.

In Indiana the Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed a bill which outlaws segregated

schools in that State. 3-36-47

Ten years ago this action would have been regarded little different from the erstwhile Confederacy; and yet States and as such are believed to be unconstitutional, this same State has passed an FEPC law and killed jim- whether or not they actually are.

as Indiana, Governor Driscoll has just signed a law which to pass such laws, and are likely to do so after an intellienlarges and strengthens the State FEPC and increases gently led and well-publicized campaign directed and supthe penalties against racial discrimination to \$500 and ported by groups within each State. jail sentences.

erns, bath houses, swimming pools, theatres, gymnasiums and bowling alleys in New Jersey were largely for whites only, and segregated schools were the rule rather than the exception.

Today New Jersey has almost as much protection for Negro citizens on its law books as New York State, and has taken less time to put it there.

men "regardless of race, creed or color."

This State already has an FEP law and tremendous strides were made during the war years to eliminate bias

be passed before this session ends.

nine States illegalizing interracial marriage. recently Rosa Blocker, leader in New York to wipe out segregation would go joined the civilized minority of commonwealths, and is church and fraternal circles. currently considering a spate of measures to improve the invitations have been sent to Vive political parties." position of minorities.

The Oregon House Saturday passed a Fair Employ. Robert A. Taft, Sen. J. Howard ment Practice measure, 53 to 4. The bill previously had McGrath, Rep. Helen Gahagan won a 28 to 2 vote in the State Senate. It is certain that the Governor will sign the measure.

FEPC and other civil rights bills are under consideration in the legislatures of numerous States outside the Legislative Rally and Assembly to

General South and it is probable that some of them will be enacted into law.

then, would seem to be the most fruitful field in which to work for the enactment of various civil rights laws, rather than trying year after year to get Congress to do so, especially since there is such a strong and growing prejudice against increasing the power of the central Government.

The action of several Southern States in abolishing the poll tax and in two instances enacting anti-lynching laws indicates what might be accomplished in Dixie by intelligent and well-supported campaigns inside the vari-

If by directing efforts toward enaction of such legislation in the States we can actually win victories here and there, we by that much enlarge the free territory, and E within ten or fifteen years there may be only a small area Negro left in which some citizens are denied the full rights of

The biggest obstacle to the passage of civil rights 5 as impossible by the most incurable optimists because In- laws by Congress is the fact that they are generally rediana, governed by the Ku Klux Klan in the Twenties, was garded as encroachments upon the sovereignty of the

No such argument can be raised successfully in the In New Jersey, which a decade ago was just as bad State legislatures because the States have the full right

The average colored American wants results in this It seems only yesterday that hotels, restaurants, tavwhether they are realized first manner wants results in this
whether they are realized first manner and it is immaterial to him whether they are realized Federally or State by State.

J. Finley Wilson, national head of the powerful Last week Chester Bowles, the new Governor of Con- Elks fraternal organization, announced yesterday that "more necticut signed a bill which kills racial segregation in the than 1,000 people have indicated that they are coming to National Guard of that State, and the State Adjutant Washington" for the Feb. 11-12 End Segregation. Wilson is na-General has immediately ordered all commanders to enlist civil rights rally and assembly tional chairman of the Assembly. Speakers who have so far accepted Mrs. Bethune said she withdrew invitations to address the gather-because of the presence as sponing are William E. Langer (R-ND), sors of persons "associated with Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY); activities and organizations" which throughout public life. Indeed, it was the only State that Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, first she opposed. It was understood president of the National Associa-that she referred to a number of Even Texas achieved the honor roll by enacting an tion of Colored Women's Clubs persons who had been associated anti-lynching law at this sitting of the Legislature, and and a well-known Republican; with the Wallace movement or there is a strong possibility that an anti-poll tax law may Henry A. Wallace, John Wesley who had been red-baited by Attor-Dobbs, Grand Master of the ney General Tom Clark. California, which for years was one of the twenty- Georgia Negro Masons, and Mrs. Dr. Wilson said "the crusade

hurch and fraternal circles.

Dr. Wilson's office revealed that outstanding representatives of all

President Alben W. Barkley, Sen. Douglas and others 200 2-

Wilson expressed regrets that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune had withdrawn as a sponsor of the

(2) creating a joint Congressional Committee on Civil rights. (3) raise the civil rights section in the Justice Department to a divisional level with an assistant attorney general in charge, (4) strengthen existing civil rights statutes, (5) protect more adequately the right to vote, and (6) prohibit discrimination or segregation in interstate These recommendations are

covered in the Celler-McGrath omnibus civil rights bill, on which hearings are in progress before subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

Mr. Clark strongly urged the enactmentg of this bill and joined with the President's Civil Rights Committee in its view that "national leadership in this field is entirely consistent with our American constitutional tradition."

## GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

Hays 'Rights' Plan a Test of Good Faith

WASHINGTON—In an effort to remove civil legislation from the field of bitter controversy, Rep. in the White House. When the Dixiecrats of Arkansas, has come for ward with a well-reasoned compromise program were humbled to make the program of the control of the cont that belief appeal to moderates on both sides of the question. Without a compromise there is dan and the Republicans were despendently suggested to premise the problem of strengthening cloture rules in order to give President Truman's civil rights the jubilant, adherents of the predict and snickered against an change in the rules which would deny them the right to unlimited debate in discussing in false hopes and were basking and reveling in the paradise to Khange in the paradise of Congress. Not What may result is a prolonged filibuster crimination in industry.

What may result is a prolonged filibuster crimination in industry. against proposed changes in the rules aimed at As the Arkansas man points out, there seems ending filibusters. That could tie up Senateno need for further legislation to achieve the proceedings indefinitely, blocking other important President's objective of non-segregation in interlegislation that may be pending.

Mr. Hays, a Southerner himself, calls for concessions from extremists on both sides of the racial question. If the moderates on both sides will approach the problem in the spirit of compromise, he believes it will be possible to work out a civil rights program that will be acceptable to all concerned and generally meet the objectives sought by the President.

Four major items are involved in the President's civil rights program. They are (1) segregation, (2) anti-poll tax, (3) anti-lynching, and (4) fair employment practices legislation. The

eies to movements in interstate transportation-

Third, he would have enacted a modified antilynching law which would leave primary responsibility for dealing with mob violence to the
individual States and local communities, with
like to see some effective civil rights legislaonly when the State and local authorities failed of mind. It opens the way for a meeting

Fourth, he would abandon all proposals for opposition on both sides. Federal law for coercion in employment, and It will probably offer the test of whether

state travel because of the Supreme Court decision invalidating a Virginia statute requiring the segregation of white and Negro passengers in interstate travel. That decision had the effect of sustaining nonsegregation policy in all inter-state travel.

So far as the poll tax goes, Mr. Hays is entirely willing to have Congress submit the question to the various States in the form of a constitutional amendment. Other Southern members have taken a similar stand all along. Only seven States still retain the poll tax now, anyway.

compromise Rep. Hays proposes calls for this that is an evil that has practically been extin-On anti-lynching measures, he reminds that First, he would limit Federal segregation poli-guished, so that it is no longer the issue it once was. He sees no reason why a compromise Second, he would repeal poll tax requirements should not be reached whereby the Federal Govfor voting by constitutional amendment, rather ties had failed to do something, and with the

only when the State and local authorities failed of minds among the moderates, though the extremists may be expected to raise their voices in

instead would set up a "counseling service" in the extremists are really interested in seeing a

constructive program adopted, or whether they merely prefer to keep e issue alive for its political effect.

False Hopes, Fantastic Dreams and Childish Faith Make Us Appear Foolish

wither and do not necessarily express the editorial Courier—The Editors.

DEPEATEDLY the observed of the fact was when Indonesia he did not permit himself to be was raped and other members of "carried for a political ride" has warned our readers that the darker minority were being the colored American was indulg-murdered and robbed, this country and recognitions of setry continued to supply the Neth stumbling out of the paradise of curry and recognition. When the warned with the benefits of the fools. He has been kicked out supply the Neth stumbling out of the paradise of curry and recognition. When the Marshall Plan. Could not they of the heaven of his own delustree of the facts the power of the facts the power of the facts the configuration of Truman's democracy to frozen facts of life. This is inward the darker colonies?

er minority not to believe that the millennium had come.

When President Truman first pronounced his "civil rights" proclamation; we advised, qui-

Colored citizens, marched on Washington for the inauguration Oh, how they danced! Their celebration and unbridled joy almost amounted to a revelry. The paens of victory were chanted. They made the welkin ring Amid force. made the welkin ring. Amid furs, finery and flashing jewels, they sang toasts to the "new champions" of democracy It was like the fantasy of Cinderella. And the fantasy of Cinderella. And stage. It is not drama. It is not now almost everything is sack-

THERE ARE NO civil rights.
Only a few die-hards now believe that the much-vaunted program for a fair deal for colored people wis sincere and contrite. The heaven for fools has been disclosed and the paradise of simpletons is here for all to view.

closed and the paradise of simpletons is here for all to view.

Americans of color, without regard to party affiliations or political faith, are brought face to face with the grim and stark realities. There were irrefutable evidences before them all the lowly colored citizen is caught in time. They saw, but they did not believe their own eyes. They permitted themselves to be "lulled into false security," and for a while they regaled themselves in the fool's heaven.

They have attempted to redeem that so-called "good-for-nothing 30th Congress" and to prove that the 81st Congress, controlled by the Democrats, is worse. The lowly colored citizen is caught in the middle and getting the boot from both sides.

He will continue to get it, too, as long as he thinks with his head. With his great political power, he could wield powerful influence if

can serve as a most precious lescan serve as a most precious lesHAS SEGREGATION BEEN son.
abolished in the armed forces, as The colored man in America
the man from Missouri promised, can be Dininded that the white
and could have accomplished by American intends to preserve his
executive order? Has Washing supremacy and that the colored
ton, the Nation's capital, the cita-citizen will only get what he del of Americanism, surrendered fights for and demands. any of its jim-crow policies? Has Things are not as idyllic and not the Federal Housing Admin-sublime as the false prophets

istration indulged in rank dis-mockingly Mepicted. crimination and blinded itself to the appeals and supplications of those loyal colored supporters of

the Democratic party? The attitude of the present administration was, and is now, But they earnestly and sin-cerely trusted the White House. What a "triumph of credulity!" The people were being trampled.

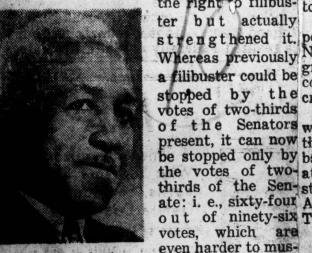
tragedy. It marks the shatter-

They might have taken notice could wield powerful influence if



Mr. Bibb

This coumn refresents the personal opinit of fr. Sonuyler and in no way reliests the



politically ignorant and no 3.

voted against the Barkley ruling were large-stiuted and operating as it is, but they waving an empty gun while walking hard throw the bum in, as in the case of us and the Negro vote. Those who might be with adoption of the Barkley ruling, shutdefeated by the Negro vote in certain areas ting off debate by majority ruling. Once working thus anticipating any totalitarianism is fastened on a country it for all of us, the brooding, mo reprisals against them personally. It is also cannot be shaken off except by outside bile Press Register is entired to all of its to be noted that the Southern Democrats conquest, as recent history has abundantly shaking priminations against U.S. Senaefauver, Neely, Kilgore, Withers and I am personally convinced that the Thomas (Okla.)

THE CIVIL RIGHTS program is as dead Truman, the efforts of Mr. Lucas and the case of the threatened railroad strike; that as Crispus Attucks. While Mr. Truman feated by the representatives of the Solid Britain and Russia; that he wants price the beach of Key wast amidst South and the Republicans. To paraphrase and wage controls; that he is seeking com- of the force bills urged by Mr. Truman, cronies the senatorial strate- a line from one of Louis Jordan's songs, plete economic control of the United States, gists slaughtered the program as callously they can moan, "It ain't me, Mr. Rufus, it's and that this Nation's stupid foreign policy the Dixieerats!" This will be calculated to in Europe and Asia, carried out by the persuade the Negroes to continue back. State Department, has tragically imperiled widows. Not only did they not molest ing the so-called Fair Deal and not desert the future of this Nation. the right to filibus to the GOP.

strengthened it. point to the large number of Eastern and Alabama) before the Mobile Rotary Club Whereas previously Northern Senators who backed the pro-right after the election of Mr. Truman had a filibuster could be contingent of Southern and Western Demo-civil rights program any more than you stopped by the crats who scuttled it.

of the Senators with no place to go in 1950 and 1952, if Charlie Ross, Truman's press secretary, nance. It was adopted during Mayor present, it can now they are going to cast their ballots on the said the President had no comment. He Humphrey's tenure and under his leadbe stopped only by basis of the civil rights fight in the Sen- hasn't commented yet! the votes of two-ate. They are right back where they That Truman was correct in his evaluathirds of the Sen-started when the fight to enact the Dyer tion of the civil rights program as an ate: i. e., sixty-four Anti-Lynching Bill was launched in 1922, election come-on is proven by the NAACP out of ninety-six This is where we came in!

was anticipated by everybody except the national issues than the so-called civil rights program involved, and these issues WELL, WE LIVE and learn-or at remained loyal to Mr. Truman in the shown. In order to understand things in Presidential election voted exactly like detail it is necessary often to see the picture as a whole.

whole civil rights program was pushed primarily to widen the entrance for the THUS THE COLORED brother finds aforesaid totalitarian measures. It is like imself caught on the horns of dilemma wooing a lonely and wealthy widow for The Democrats can say that they fought to her money by proclaiming one's undying Il filibustering in order to enact the pro-love for her, sending her roses every day and noint to the assertions of Mr. and remembering the birthday o

MANY NEGROES simply determined toe in the following: to be gulled will now console themselves "Hubert (Reform The Other Fellow) with the assertion that while Mr. Truman's Humphrey, the Minnesotan whose chief heart is in the right place it is the prej-mission in the United States Senate udiced Southerners who are killing his seems to be 'reform' the South by feder-program. I have never forgotten that Mr. Truman believed in the "Eleanor Clubs" al force, should go home and see what's and "push days" fictions as late as October, cooking. 1944: that he wanted power to conscript labor and force it to toil in uniform in the what his fellow Minnesotans have been

I also have not forgotten the statement On the other hand, the Republicans can of Representative Frank W. Boykin (D. do, but we have got to have it to win." city of Minneapolis, of which he was All of which leaves the Negro voters When queried about this by reporters, mayor, does indeed have an FEPC ordi-

assertion that 69 per cent of the voting Negroes last November cast their ballots even harder to mus- OF COURSE, as I have stated on pre- for Harry (and also for the gang of Rebels ter. This result vious occasions, there were much larger now controlling the Administration).

determined the course of many solons who least some of us do. In despair, some of THE FATE of the program was sealed are sincerely opposed to poll taxes, lynch-us are wailing "What now for civil rights?" when the Barkley ruling for taking up a ing and unfair employment practices. For I think we have wasted a lot of time, money motion by vote of the majority of those example, the Truman Administration has and energy tilting at windmills. We need present was defeated, 46 to 41. It is to be numerous measures on its program which to look more to fundamentals and realities noted that while the deed was done by a if enacted would make this country a and stop expecting miracles. Nobody is coalition of Southern Democrats and North- totalitarian state with a vengeance. They going to save the Negro but himself, and Alabama would like to throw the bum Republicans, those Northeasterners who cannot be enacted with the Senate con- he had better get about the job and stop out, but it was Minnesota's privilege to

> Credit Due Humphrey tor Hubert Humphrey, the Civil Disturbance hot-shot.

In fact, any day The Mobile Press wants to take the day off from censuring this lurid holy-roller, The Advertiser will be glad to fill in.

of which to say The Press must nevertheless be cautious in charging Senator Humphrey. It has stumped its

"Hubert would be surprised to learn doing. While Hubert was beating his gums in the U.S. Senate, introducing one the Minnesota State Senate was killing a so-called fair employment practices bill (FEPC). Here we have Hubert Humphrey's home state refusing to have anything to do with FEPC, even a state. FEPC ..."

The Press is just right on this second defeat of the Minnesota FEPC bill. But what Humphrey might retort is that the

THAT, of course, was a matter of local self-government and it is none of Montgomery's business whether Minneapolis adopts an FEPC: That is different from Washington imposing an FEPC on unwilling Alabama.

Nevertheless, Humphrey does, and did, partake of his own medicine. Further, he campaigned partly on that issue after the Philadelphia convention and was elected by Minnesota to the U. S. Senate.

At all events, the Humphrey FEPC was imposed Feb. 5, 1947, in Minneapolis. The ordinance prohibits discrimination in public and private employment on the basis of race, color, national origin or ancestry. It applies to labor unions as well as to all employers of two or more employes. It prohibits questions concerning race, religion or nationality on application blanks.

Those convicted of violation may be fined \$100 or jugged for three months. So far, there have been no prosecutions

On the commission are a Jewish attorney, the public relations officer of General Mills, Inc., a Negro lawyer, a labor leader, a former president of the chamber of commerce and the zone manager of Nash-Kelvinator Sales Corp.

So far the commission has handled 56 cases. More than half the cases have involved Negroes. Next most numerous class was Jews. After them came Indians, Japs and Lutherans. One complained of unfair treatment because he was\_not\_a Jew. Vell-4-6-4

IN BUT four cases did the complainant

land the job. In other cases the employer promised to do better in the future or the cases were simply "deferred."

It would not be impressive if, from this distance, The Advertiser sought to pass any final judgment on the city's FEPC. We cannot believe that such a rule can work, but a responsible paper like The Minneapolis Tribune believes that its presence on the statute books is a good influence whose results can be demonstrated. Certainly if it will work anywhere, it should be in Minneapoliswhich has only a part of Minnesota's entire Negro population of 10,000.

The Minneapolis Tribune observes that, there, the FEPC has not been an "autocratic and trouble-making body." That sounds as though it just hasn't been enforced. It will be years before the experiment could be adjudged a success.

Nevertheless, The Mobile Press must yield Humphrey credit for taking his own dose of the civil rights nostrum.

In serious and challenging language the House at the opening session. The president Truman gake the Congress last deck has been cleared for action and we week a blueprint for the strengthening of have every reason to expect action. Like our economy and for the remodeling of our a good quarterback President Truman is colonial peoples but instead he colonial peoples but instead he fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the Carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the contribution of the contribution of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch funds are colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch fumes about the danger of "the ing legislation or by subject to the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch funds are colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch funds are colonial people of the carribean and other how to do it. 2. Antilynch funds are colonial people of the carribean and o lines. In his enumeration of broad objecta little team work in the Congress we may communist onslaught."

in states not having their own laws tives be lived up to expectations by oncelook forward to the touchdowns which are Rew of the provisions. Such a law would more calling for action in the field of civil needed to beat the eyils which gripple our democracy of the hell in calling which gripple our democracy of the hell in calling which gripple is cer to transfer a lynch prosecution

Clearly and forcefully the President de- We are more hopeful today than at any ton, D. C. "a crawling cesspool of one involved. The Federal Governclared: "The driving force behind our time in recent history. The climate of pub-racism which is an insult to 15,000 ment would step in only after a clared: "The driving force behind our fine in recent advancement oo Negro citizens and a disgrace General court (not the Attorney progress is our faith in our democratic lic opinion is favorable to our advancement oo Negro citizens and a disgrace General) determined it was necessary.

promise of equal rights and equal opportun-the democratic system work for all citiities which the founders of our republiczens regardless of color. The President has proclaimed to their countrymen and to the strengthened the faith of all of us and whole world.

"The fulfillment of this promise," he our confidence and unswerving support. declared, "is among the highest purposes" of government. The civil rights proposals I made the 80th Congress I now repeat to the 81st Congress. They should be enacted. in order that the federal government may By John Hudson Jones constitution."

sion about his own personal desire for the ever believes that "the extensive enactment of the civil rights bills, Mr. from the Congressional stage will Truman underscored the above statement have a valuable educational effect with this declaration: "I stand squarely on the entire country." Furtherbehind these proposals."

Earlier in the address before the joint war" means "higher taxes for session of Congress he re-stated the basic everyone" and that if "an agree-American creed when he said: "We believe ment can be reached abroad there that no unfair prejudice or artificial dis-will be a brighter prospect for the tinction should bar any American from an lation promised during the recent education, or from good health, or from a campaign ... " job that he is capable of performing."

There are cynical people who are always THE NORFOLK JOURNAL ready to discount such statements on the AND GUIDE is much too conground of politics and they usually add the fident to believe that "Mr. Trufamiliar crack, "talk is cheap." No memman would commit such an act ber of Congress, however, has any doubt of servility" as ditching his civil promise on the explosive question sponse as favorable and since Conthat Mr. Truman means what he says rights promises and making heap ing in the new Congress. They readily recall the fact that Mr. True big peace with the Dixiecrat wigman won his great victory on election day wam, as has been suggested by largely because of his fight with the 80th Alabama Senator Sparkman. "The Congress which failed to heed his sug- American people gave him the Hays of Little Rock, gestions and had refused to do what the green light on Nov. 2," says the Whether it can be worked out FEPC bill with high Labor Depart public clearly wanted done.

The present Congress, of course, is dominated by members of the same political party as the President. The Democrats are squarely in the saddle and the bitterness between the President and the 80th Congress which was controlled by Republicans, will not or should not develop this by attacking "Communism and ish segregation. time. Further, the Democrats were elected Socialism." Malliet, however, sees These bills have had Congress A year ago he stressed it, said on the platform of the party which morally the main enemy to the world's forces the members to carry forward the peoples as "poverty, illiteracy, discivil rights program of the President.

civil rights program of the President.

from looking at the cause of these states and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the and last year led to the Southerness and set the server of these server.

The Democrats demonstrated their in- from looking at the cause of these revol: against President Truman. the presidential campaign. tentions and their power when they broke conditions, "today's capitalist Briefly, here is Hays' suggesthe bottleneck of the Rules Committee in world," which he wants to "clean tion:

on the ball in calling Washing case to some county other than the

struck another blow for freedom. He has

In the Negro Press

assume the leadership and discharge the obligations clearly placed upon it by the THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is doubtful that the 81st Congress will be any more "willing" than the 80th To be sure that there will be no confu- Congress to pass civil rights legislation. The Courier how-

more, the Courier says, the "cold enactment of the democratic legis-

1-5-44

Daily Werter

Of Little Rock Is Author

By GORDON BROWN

Associated Press Staff Writer

Suggestion Outlined

but some counseling service nondiscrimination, making part of the Labor Department. The would be no coercive features. 4. Segregation: Work out son

method of leaving strictly intri state travel and activities out the nonsegregation policy.

Hayes concedes his compromi would not satisfy extremists either camp; that some Souther ers would continue to shout again it: that Northern zealots to t cause of absolute racial equality would scream that it doesn't fil the bill.

## Big Issue Would Be Avoided

But he does believe it would t acceptable to middle-of-the-roader in both camps and could satisfy President Truman and his cam paign pledges.

If accepted, he says, it would eliminate a vexing and explosive issue and permit the Democrati wounds to heal. But, he thinks, should be accepted early - before animosities form, tempers fray, an Representative Brooks Haysmen get stubborn and insist of 'principles.'

Hays has been at work on his plan for some time. Immediately after the November election, fore HE'S WORKING HARD ON IT seeing difficulties in Congress unless civil rights could be disposed of with fairness to all sides, he be gan sounding out colleagues, White House intimates and Administra-WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A com-tion officials.

He interpreted the initial re of civil rights may be in the mak-gress returned has been having almost daily conferences with fellow It's the brain child of an Ar-representatives and senators and

It's the brain child of an Ar-Administration officials.

kansan — Representative Brooks Hays has progressed to the point where he has discussed a possible Guide, "and he need not bother between Congress and the White idea over with Speaker Rayburn about Sen. Sparkman and his ilk," House remains to be seen but, in and Majority Leader McCormack unless he just naturally wants to. Washington parlance, Hays "isof the House and with Les Biffle presidential intimate and Senate presidential intimate and Senate secretary.

If you're looking for straws i THE AMSTERDAM NEWS col- Generally speaking "civil rights the wind on how the Administration umnist A. M. Wendell Malliet de- legislation" means bills to abolish may feel on the matter of civil fends the imperialist system while state poll taxes, outlaw lynching rights—well, President Truman cerpretending to defend "democracy" tices commission (FEPC) and aboling State of the Union message to

(Courier's Washington Correspondent)

## Well, That's Washington for You

WASHINGTON-While Negroes are hardly in position to reject any assistance in the difficult civil rights fight, they are entitled to some robust suspicion of the of the National Negro Council has no compunctions about entering motives of some of their "friends"- including Congres- where the more orthodox lobbying angels fear to tread. This had sional Republicans as well as Communists--who have an interesting result last week when Brown, who had been haunting

"How Come?" and to serve notice that the Johnnie-Come-Latelys are not kidding anybody.

Newly converted Republicans are now stumbling over one another in the mad rush to tack civil rights amendments on to all the bills Truman has asked the Eighty-first Congress to pass and are showing some sudden and inspiring interest in curbing filibusters. The fact that filibusters should be curbed and civil rights guarantees should be made a condition of all legislation in no way compromises our right to carefully scrutinize the motives of our new GOP "friends." We can re-



Mr. Graves

call that from January 1947, until two months ago, they controlled the Congress of the United States, during when is customary in Congressional hearings despite the time limitawhich time President Truman rejeatedly asked for civil rights legislation.

WHILE RECALLING the past we can remember that an antiflibuster esolution pessed the Senate rules committee but never naw the light of day on the floor; that a House-passed anti-poll tax bill never got on the Senate calendar; that anti-lynch legislations was bottlenecked after lengthy committee consideration; and that FEPC, after winning out in the labor committee of which Senator raff was chairman, was buried in the GOP policy committee of which Taft was also chairman. In fact, Taft's gleeful interest in hese matters now is somewhat astounding since he refused to back the filibuster resolution last year and openly opposed the FEPC bill.

The Republicans flatly turned down civil rights when they had the vote to pass bills Their patently transparent purpose now is wieck the Democratic party (which is far from a bad idea considering its present composition.) . The GOP is simply playing the Diviecrats off against the Truman supporters in an attempt to destroy the uneasy truce between these basically incompatible elaments.

HERE AND THERE: Vice President Barkley didn't back off the Perry of the Demogratic platform commitment on civil rights when he of the Demo ratic platform commitment on civil rights when he altressed the Nation during the West Coast Jefferson-Jackson celebration. He aserted the party means to live up to the platform, including, he said, civil rights. That is encouraging, in as much including, he said, civil rights. That is encouraging, in as much as Barkley will soon have the unenviable task of ruling on whether or not a cloture petition is applicable to a motion to take up the arrued tast year as minority leader, that cloture applies in this situation and was over-ruled by Senator Vandenberg in the this situation and was over-ruled by Senator Vandenberg in the chair and is in the position of a and preposterous vanities. It is a group office, an electorate made up of a mere

lawyer who has been elevated to the bench. As a lawyer, he argued one way. As a judge, he is subject to precedents. His ruling on the same issue may not be the same although civil rights proponents hope that it is . . This ruling is the key to the whole civil rights fight for, unless filibusters can be curbed, civil rights bills are deeply jeopardized.

The sudden "out-of-town" call which prevented the CIO's Jim

Carey from attending the civil rights discussions of the Joint Committe on Civil Rights, which met with Senate leaders last week, simply added to the already widely entertained suspicion that labor leaders are willing to give ground on civil rights in order to avoid involving Taft Hartley repeal in this fight. Carey's alter-ego, George L. P. Weaver, was also conspicuously absent. By its own admission, CIO wants taft-Hartley repeal first, on the grounds of the urgency of torthcoming confract negotiations. They claim they will still back civil rights AFTER they get a new labor law. All of labor seems reluctant to face a showdown on civil rights NOW.

EDGAR BROWN, the resourceful, one-man, letterhead lobbyist, lately joined the cause. They reserve the right to ask the labor committee's hearing on Taft-Hartley repeal, stood up in the back of the committee members of the committee members of the committee members of the committee members. bers with discrimination against Negro organizations, who had not been heard on the new labor proposals. The control of the co

This dramatic change, coupled with some equally unconventional tactics, inspired a hurried call, by the committee, for the spokesmen from three Negro lobbying organizations. The committee said they would give each speaker five minutes during the final session of the hearings. Brown took the five-minute offer and spoke eleven. Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, took the offer and held forth for twelve minutes.
Clarence Mitchell, NAOSP labor secretary, spurned the offer and
was not heard at all.
However, the eleventh hour summons succeeded in bringing to

the forefront of labor legislation the issue of union discrimination which labor leaders and Senators had been trying to duck for weeks. The formal requests for time on the part of these organizations had been politely declined on the excuse that time was short and many requests had to be denied. But for Brown's unhibited effrontery, Negro leaders would not have been heard.

The NAACP thought Brown had maneuvered Henderson into a defensive position but later found out that it was on the defensive necessitating a letter to the Senate and the press. Mitchell, who had to make a tough decision on a few minutes notice, argued that five minutes would not do justice to his presentation. He also resented the late summons. The two who spoke said they had ample timetion—and felt that public interest is the main consideration in lobbying.

## JENNINGS PERRY

## Dixie Senators Vs. Great Unknown

tion is apt to look on

bent in this present act on sabotaging the When with fifes pledge of its own party and president, to Bonnie Blue Flag stitution of the guarantees of the con-

unfurled, Southern A Double Dread Tww york. n.y. senators and representatives go off in a corner in Washing- less (the TVA has no stouter champion Senators and representatives are by no means entirely grace- less (the TVA has no stouter champion But the nation need not, at the same corner in Washing-ton to "concert an attitude" to wards President Truman's entatives are by no means entirely grace.

But the nation need not, at the same time, condemn these men too harshly nor give them up as hopeless. They are the creatures of oligarchy and feel they must civil rights program, forward-looking and able members of defend oligarchy. When they shall become Congress. The public generally, in its creatures of democracy, they will defend with mingled emo- judgment of the present rally against the democracy with the same vigor-they will, President's program, well can afford to mix that is, if they hope to stay in office.

fraction of the population, and in equal fear of the broadened electorate they will have to meet when and if the civil rights program is enacted. These are men who never in their lives have had to enter a free election; they are like those early navigators looking into unknown seas. They do not know what the people, free to vote, would do to them; what the fate of their political lives would be in a changed circumstance beyond all their experience.

The rest of the nation, used to the free play of the popular will, may laugh at their fears: but the southerners have no chart for democracy. If they support the administration's bill for free elections and free elections do not immediately follow. they certainly will be attacked by the supremacists in their own districts as renegades-with no means of appealing to the whole population. If they support free elections (as many of them privately admit they would like to do) but oppose other items of the rights program, they fear their seats would be taken from themby the very elements whose suffrage they would have restored. Rew york. n.y.

An Population Unknown Their predicament is personal as politicians. They have lived under a political shelter, enjoyed the privilege of making their candidacies before a minority electorate whose will has been shown and. being one-sided, has been predictable. They are terrified at the thought of having to venture before a population in which all could vote—a population which, in up-wards of half a century, has never had the means of revealing the shape of its preferhas been submerged; a population that is actually unknown. It. 1-14-49

The rest of the nation can scoff at these

men who shudder at the risks of democracy: certainly they have no right to the special case to which they have become accustomed-a case contrived on the violation of the suffrage rights of millions of Americans. Certainly they should own the courage to be willing to face a free election, and in any event should be compelled to do so for the sake of their own and the nation's self-respect. That is the

Supposed Champion Of Civil Rights Shows White Feather

on of The Pittsburgh Courier The Esitors.) Dodglas, new thanked the "rising star of II- when he appointed a lady of color

by elected United States Sena- linois." tor from the great State of Members of the darker minor are many red faces among Il-Illinois, has taken a nose dive in ity had never expected much linois colored people. Many, who the estimation of his colored by had never expected much linois colored people. Many, who

versity of Chicago. He had served with distinction in Chicago's City Council. He had fought gallantly in World War II with the Marines. He had taken a noble and aggressive preelection stand for civil rights. He was the toast of the mi-



Mr. Bibb

norities. and hope. But lo and behold! have been a desire to win South-Senator Douglas has fallen, even ern favor. He has succeeded. But as Lucifer, the son of the morn- he has lost the respect and ing, fell from the pinnacles of adoration of his former, fanatical heaven down into the nether re- adherents. gions. Senator Douglas, a Demo- Many now say that it would crat, fell from grace on March 17 have been much better if the on the Senate floor. He bowed great scholar had remained withand truckled to the Dixiecrats, in the "ivory-mantled towers" out the befuddled the issue of civil on Chicago's Midway, where nestights rights.

posing to abolish it in the nation in the armed forces and demands for civil rights legisla-

glomeration of false pretenses.

stood. That was Douglas' position sored by the Civil Rights Congress,
"In answer to Senator Russell But he and many of his col-tice Department as subversive. This character of expression was not expected to fall from the lips when called on to stand up and Texan that he was "too busy." of an erudite and distinguished fight. professor. Certainly emanating from Senator Douglas, it precipi-

ex-from Senator Scatt Lucas, also praised and extolled him-too things with ex-from Senator Scott Lucas, also soon—are now eating crow. May-Douglas. was from the Prairie State, but Doug- be it will do them good. It will a spected member of the fac- las seemed to have stature. He pay to wait and study "the recposed as a great intellect who ord" before we affix our approval would champion the fundamental to these wind-jammers. principles of democracy, justice wings are broken and a field with and fair play. No occasion appears to have presented itself for mgn again. Douglas made:

In him they placed their faith eral Paul's" remarks seems to Go From Her

Many now say that it would cago University.

"WE ARE NOT proposing to abolish segregation in the South, bers of the Congress who were civil rights demonstrators swarmed we are not proposing to abolish elected to their offices, by posing it in housing or in Federal aid as being in favor of the abolition hand to individual Congressmen for education. We are not pro- of the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish it in the poll tax, lynching, discriminand to individual Congressmen posing to abolish the congress who were civil rights demonstrators swarmed on the capitol yesterday.

of Gawgia, sir!" the gentleman from Illinois said, "I am not insisting that in the social relations that men have with each other, that they must be forced to mingle." Here we have Douglas indulging in the Moss-backed, leading that the social relations of the Dixterats. Above all of that, they have Georgia, new Chairman of the against filibusters in national emerdance of the computation of the demonstrated a lack of firm con-House Un-American Activities gencies, such as declaration of war. and compromisers have been they were never fully sincere reach.

enunciating from time whereof. They have shown that they wilt the delegation trying to see the

as one of his secretaries, we fell over backward for him. There

the kind of talk that Douglas hopes of the colored minorities. The record—the Congressional His maiden Senate speech, Record-has been written and made during the filibuster, would nothing can be done to "lure it not have carried much influence while, Douglas can stay down in on the irascible Southerners and Washington for his six-year term. their scheming supporters. His The civil rights bills have been observations were ill-timed, not defeated and we are compelled to germaine or pertinent. The only look at the long road ahead and reason that is apparent for "lib-perhaps inquire, "Where Do We

Senator from the great Prairie in favor of fair employment prac Communist Party leaders in New State. If Mr. Douglas does not tices and for the abolition of York.

The demonstration, advertised the civil rights program is a contract of the civil rights program is a contract of false presented.

ancient droll that opportunists viction. They have proved that Committee, also stayed out of

The delegates protested to

Trumpin has asked the Congress ators would have to vote almost to outlaw lynching, poll taxes, dis-unanimously—practically an imposcrimination in employment and racial sibility.

The fight started on Feb. 28. Scott coalition. Lucas, Majority Leader, moved for Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, consideration of a rules change. The of Oregon, who is regarded as prorules then provided that, by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present, party." President Truman on many issues, described the thirds vote of the Senators present, party." President Truman on many issues, described the thirds vote of the Senators present, party." President Truman on many issues, described the thirds vote of the Senators present, party." the Senate could apply closure to party." President Truman, in a press limit debate on "any pending meas-conference in Key West on Friday, ure." The Administration proposed said events indicated that the nation that the rule be made applicable to Republicans and Dixiecrats. motions as well as measures.

46 to 41.

The vote was not a clear test of Here are the major parts of the Senate sentiment on civil rights, since for them as seen in Washington: some Senators who opposed Mr. Barkley said they favored civil rights. At any rate, the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition last week held full command of the Senate. On Monday the Southerners dropped their filibuster. The coalition put th a "compomise" fules on me-compromise" in name only begause its provision weakened rather than strengthened the ability of the majorty to break a filibuster by a minority. With one exception, the "compromise" would permit closure, at any point in Senate proceedings, by a vote of twothirds of the full Senate-when there declared the junior who likewise declared themselves tion, and to protest the trial of 12 are no vacancies, 64 of the 96. (Under the old rule only two-thirds of a quorum - forty-nine Senators constitute a quorum-was sufficient to invoke closure.) The exception is that there would be no closure on motions to change the rules.

Mr. Lucas said it was a "straightjacket rule." But before the vote he conceded defeat. The vote was 63 to 23 for the coalition proposal.

The consensus in Washington is Wood's secretary the Georgian's that the new closure rule kills civiltated shock, disillusion and distance the shock of the sh THIS REPORTER was neverletter to his House colleagues cau rights legislation for this session. The

regation in the armed forces. As The bitter floor battle over the filia forerunner to this program, his buster frayed tempers. There were lieutenants in Congress moved to cut angry denunciations of the Adminthe Southern Senators' power to fill istration by Southerners and Rebuster civil-rights legislation to publicans and vice versa. The big question was how durable was the

The Southerners filibustered against. In Washington, the consensus was The Southerners filibustered against that the coalition was by no means Mr. Lucas' motion. Then, ten days indestructible. The feeling was that ago, Vice President Alben W. Bark-it would prove rather a fluid alignley, as President of the Senate, ruled ment, with varying strength dependthat closure could be applied to the ing on the issues. For example last filibuster against the motion. The week, on the very day that Southern-Southerners challenged Mr. Barkley's ers in the Senate were trimming the ruling. On the vote, a coalition of Administration badly, thirty-five Southern Democrats and Midwestern Southern Representatives supported Republicans overturned the ruling by the Administration's rent control bill.

## inging on Stand on Civil Rights

By Walter White HE political completion of ment until the Taft-Hartley act is the Senate in 1950 may pos- ready for Senate action.

licans" if the Democratic Senate civil rights. leadership allows that party's civil More than a dozen Democratic blustering Dixiecrats.

filled and is no idle boast is evi- parties is normally slim and where dent on examination of the polit-labor, minority and other voters ically powerful groups which whose representatives joined in the spoke. Organized labor was rep- warning, unmistakably hold the resented by both the American balance of power. The statement

It would have been enlighten- The conferees by no means gave ing, and probably embarrassing, a clean bill of health to the Reto the present Senate leadership publicans. It was recognized that to hear the discussion of their ap-with but a few exceptions the Reparent surrender to date the publicans are equally guilty of threats of Southern Senators to chicanery on the issue. There were prevent action on any legislation no illusions that turning over conin the Eighty-first Congress unless trol of the Senate twenty-one amendment of the Senate fili-months from now to reactionary buster rules is shelved. Speaker Republicans would create much after speaker commented sharply change. on the failure of the majority But the responsibility effort to bring up the issue.

civil rights issue or, at best, in 1948 because of their failure as timidity which would cause dis- the majority party in the Eightieth astrous postponement were justi- Congress, so are the Democrats in fied by subsequent revelation in line for the same treatment in 1950 Washington that a "gentlemen's if they fail to keep their pledges. agreement" had been entered into It seems to be in the cards that to postpone, until after Feb. 28, unless they reread the election reto weaken organized labor's sup-rough sailing. port of civil rights legislation by refusing to take up rules amend-

Feb. 5. Representatives of twentyone national organizations whose
memberships played a decisive role
agiving Democrats control of both
Regiving Democrats control of both
Taft-Hartley act, this "deal"
will permit appropriations bills,
particularly for national defense
and housing, to reach the Senate first Congress bluntly served no- when the Taft-Hartley vote is tice that "no other recourse will be eventually taken. By this maned-given us except to give control of veing the majority leadership the Senate in 1950 to the Repub-

rights pledges to be nullified by Senators must stand for re-election two years hence in states That such a threat can be ful- where the margin between the two Federation and the Congress of reminded the Democrats that it is Industrial Organizations. Protes-their party, and not its individual tant, Catholic, Jewish, women's and members, which is on trial. Double-Negro organizations were there. crossing or reneging on its un-With the exception of the Ameri-equivocal pledges on civil rights cans for Democratic Action, none will be the yardstick by which the of the powerful bodies could be party will be judged. Puerile polit-classified as "professional" political feinagling to postpone action ical ones. They spoke for millions on amendment of the Senate rules of independent voters who, during until the Taft-Hartley act is ready the last sixteen years, have taken for Senate action, as a means of away from political machines the taking away the support of labor deciding of national and local for civil rights legislation, was

adership to make any visible squarely on the majority party. Just as the independent voters in

Fears of a double-cross on the pivotal states defeated Republicans

consideration of amendment of turns and learn that President the rules or any other important Truman, and not Strom Thuregislation. It is generally believed mond, won, much of the present that this is a deliberate attempt Democratic leadership is in for Senator Russell's Civil Rights Ideas

the Senate in 1950 may pos- ready for Senate action.

WASHINGTON—Occasionally a speech in Congress on a major controversial issue, though attracting little public notice at the though acquires cumulative force through quiet discussion among men seeking solutions to problems that deeply involve human emotions and prejudices.

outright abandonment em, Northern Democr

Such has been the effect, it is now discovered, of speeches in Congress in recent weeks tinction between the elaborate program of the Hays, Democrat, Arkansas, a "deep-South" South- Armed Services which he said meant that Nehere at the time. The other was in the Senate by a Middle Westerner of progressive reputation, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, Democrat, Illinois.

Sen. Douglas exhibited such a tolerant and understanding attitude toward the South that Sen. Richard B. Russell. Democrat. Georgia, confessed himself "disarmed" during a general exploration of the whole problem. The discussion between the two men was in a temperate and friendly manner that contrasted with the bitterness manifested during the filibuster against the Administration's proposed rules changes—in which it was an interlude-which was directed by the Georgia Senator.

The latter concluded that he and his Illinois colleague were "not so far apart," though they might have a different approach, and private discussions since of this episode and Rep. Hays' speech among Administration leaders, have, it is an individual matter and, in many cases, a mat-learned, suggested the basis of a possible eventer for local decision." tual compromise on at least a partial civil rights program to which a majority of Democrats in Congress might subscribe as a party program.

Nothing is to be done about civil rights legislation in the near future. Leaders do not want to stir up this issue soon again. But their hope of accomplishing something on civil rights in the Eighty-first Congress, even if not the whole program, has been increased by developments following the two speeches. 2n - 415 - 44

In view of this situation, this reporter sought out Sen. Russell to see to what lengths he would go. He said he would support a constitutional amendment to ban the poll tax, though not a simple statute; a Federal antilynching law that protected the rights of States and which would be directed at mob violence everywhere in the country, and not aimed only at the South; and, on the highly controversial Fair Employment Practices Commission, would favor removal of discrimination in employment against Negroes and other minorities so they would receive the same pay as others for the same work.

He is against extension of FEPC to what he calls "social purposes"; that is, for the elimination of segregation. He said he would not object to Rep. Hays' proposal for a fair employment division in the Labor Department with only consultative and advisory authority.

Sen. Douglas, in his discussion, drew a dison the civil rights issue by two men of proved cratic platform, which he said he supported and which called for only four steps—antipoll tax Senate and House of the Eighty-calendar and be ready for action good will. One was in the House by Rep. Brooks and antilynching statutes, equal treatment in the Armed Services which he said meant that Negroes should be allowed to serve in combat units, and FEPC. On the last he said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement which are the said his objective was some arrangement to "protect people of all of the said his objective was some arrangement which are the said his objective was some arrangement which was a said his objective was some arrangement which was a said his objective was some arrangement which was a said his objective was some arrangement which was a said his objective was some arrangement which was a said his objective was a s erner, proposing a compromise program discussed groes should be allowed to serve in combat units. races, creeds and colors which, at the same time, will give the maximum of local self-government."

> The Senator explained that while in the North, by local decisions in most cases, barriers between the races are being diminished, "we do not want to impose rules against segregation in the South." He said that Senators from the South "are seeing ghosts."

The objective, he declared, was to help people of the South, black as well as white, by seeing that no man was deprived of the right to earn a living because of race, creed or color. Every person, he added, should have a chance to develop in industry according to his ability.

"I am not insisting, however," he added, "that other, they must be forced to mingle. That is an individual matter and, in many costs

Backward Republicans, who President Southern Democrats wished to

vith honor. ny plight of the any future war.

much

has been capitalizing on the

Combating this, especially

utilization

Walter White for rediection in 1950, at

the wisdom and courage of Barkley wherever possible. He should make it clear that the Senate has only delayed consideration of the civil-rights program and that it will be held in session until the legislation is passed.

South's Racial Woes

ASHINGTON-(UP)-Gen. Sparkman, Democrat, Ala-volves a parnal proposed festerday that Congress make a thorough thange in the investigation of racial and other discrimination throughout rule and a the nation and then take "whatever action is necessary" substantial to end such practices. Southerners' phrase for a filibusch ange in But he coupled this proposal ter—"of any legislation that peopoint of fact, with the threat of a Senate filisple seek to force down that

with the threat of a Senate fills ple seek to force down the throatsout, neverthebuster against some of the more of any section of the country forless it is, a drastic of President Truman's civil political purposes." He went onchange which rights measures if they are intro- to say, however, that he would be I that he willing to willing to say the went of the world be I that he willing to willing to say the went of the world be I that he willing to willing to willing to the world be I that he willing to will the world be will be wil fuced in the 81st Congress.

Sparkman was interviewed over measures if they were offered in made in the MR. LAUTIER he radio by Commentator Charles a modified form.

"If we could raise the economic tion, another of Mr. Truman's prothe race problem would disappear," Sparkman added.

"The reason the race problem (in the South) is particularly acute s because there are two races trying to live side by side in a country where economic opportunity has not been sufficient to give satisfactory support to both.

"Human nature being what it is, the majority group naturally has, at times, had its way to the great disadvantage of the minority group.

Asserting that racial and other forms of discrimination exist as much in the North as in the South, e said he is preparing a resolution calling for a study of discriminatory practices "and particularly study the relationship between hese practices and economic conlitions.

"Let us find out what our shortcomings are, and then let us be ccurageous enough to take whatver action is necessary to remove hese discriminatory practiceswhatever they may be, against whom they may be directed and in whatever part of the country they may occur."

Sparkman described the President's Civil Rights program as a "political football" which had been kicked around for "political advantage" in an effort to win the votes of "small minority groups."

He asserted that there would be "prolonged discussion" - the The Nation's Capital

For the NNPA News Ser .ce THE FIGHT to change the Senate's cloture rule so as to curb filibustering was marked by duplici-

ty. The one position about which there was no doubt was that of the southerners. They were out to stop passage of civil rights legislation at any cost. That may be proved by the testimony of Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, two years ago on amending the Senate cloture rule. On Feb. 18, 1947, he conceded before the Senate Rules Committee that the rule may be made

applicable to any pending mo-progress on the question of senator to speak for one hour tion, question, or measure. This, whether the Barkley ruling upon a measure, making a total

of course, in willing to support Civil Rights hould be

Senate rules." He indicated, for instance, that But after President Truman

Hubert Humphrey, of Minne- would have kept it alive. Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Wayne Morse, of Oregon, Republicans.

controversial matters.

broke away from the southern 81st Congress. bloc and voted to lay on the The issue is clear. It was simp-table the appeal of Senator ly whether the Senate should Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, have an effective cloture rule support of civil rights legfrom the ruling of Vice Presi- which would enable a twoislation and urging a mobilident Barkley that debate could thirds majority of senators

should be sustained, Senator J. of 96 hours of debate after Howard McGrath, of Rhode adoption of a cloture motion. Island, chairman of the Democratic national committee was THE HAYDEN-Wherry resoindicating that he believed the lution would have simply ex-filibuster fight should be aban-tended this rule to any ques-

Press' 'program over the Mu-bill or to correct the correct tual Broadcasting System, Fri- the Lord's prayer. day night, March 11, Senator McGrath said he thought the Senate should take up the rent requires a two-thirds constitu-

AMONG SENATORS whose ment would have displaced the tax bill, July 31, 1946, when the level of the South to the point posals, because "lynching is vir. where economic competition would tually a thing of the past."

AMONG SENATORS whose purpose cannot be purpose cannot be described by the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators whose purpose cannot be were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the point posals, because "lynching is vir. honesty of questioned were Senators and the posals a Claude Pepper, of Florida, and Senate rules, whereas a recess civil rights legislation looks

sota, Democrats, and Henry publicans and southern senators lege of unlimited debate is prevented adjournment, a re- changing and, with the loop-porter in the press gallery hole which permitted filibusters cracked that the action was Ap- closed in the rule, it may be There were others whose sin- pomattox, in reverse. Lee sur- possible to bring up and vote cerity is not open to question rendered to Grant at Appomat- upon some of the measures but these four were beyond tox. But when General Lucas recommended by President Truhanded his sword to General man

But the Floridian voiced his buster because they wanted to make their victory complete by exacting a promise from northern Democrats that no attempt SENATOR PEPPER was one would be made to bring up of two southern senators who civil rights legislation in the

Filibuster Victory

Hurts Civil Rights

tion before the Senate and would have prevented fili-SPEAKING ON "Meet the busters on motions to take up

The Knowland compromise control and other legislation. tional majority or sixty-four He indicated, for instance, that He said the only real solution to he would be willing to go along sent to the Congress on Feb. 8, the South's racial difficulties is to with an anti-poll tax law if it were raise the Southern economy to a Constitution instead of a straight level where there is sufficient Constitution instead of a straight economic opportunity for both He said he was not greatly connected any change in the rule.

He indicated, for instance, that he would be willing to go along sent to the Congress on Feb. 8, tor Scott Lucas, of Illinois, the cloture on civil rights bills received a majority vote—on a dadamant in their opposition to adjourn, thereby capitulating to the southerners. Adjourn, to the southerners and the would have displaced the to the southerners.

But when a coalition of Re- tors toward abuse of the priv-

Of all of them Senator Pepper, alone stood to lose by his position on the anti-filibuster resolution and on President Truman's civil rights program.

dent Barkley that debate could thirds majority of senators voting to consider and vote upon a bill as well as on a "pending measure," and also voted to sustain the Barkley ruling.

The other southerner was Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, who spoke in favor of the rules change but declared his opposition to civil rights legislation.

Even while the vote was in Even after the adoption of cloture, the rule permits each islation and urging a mobilization of grass root strength any measure which they considered to be in the public welfare.

No question of freedom of debate petition is never filed until it has become apparent that a minority is not seeking to debate the issue but to prevent a vote. Even after the adoption of cloture, the rule permits each and respect of the office of the fare.

Even while the vote was in





VISIT PRESIDENT TRUMAN & Shown are AME Bishops who last week visited President Truman at the White House and requested a message with which to return to their constituents. The President is reported to have told Or Graham Named right fight if and when the not comes again before Cornorth Carolina Sepatorgress.

-(P)-Dr. Frank P. Graham, famed Liberal president of the University of North Carolina, If You Don't Kee was named tonight a U.S. sena-What Happened Last

Gov. Kerr Scott announced the Week There's Plenty surprise appointment at a campus dinner. Dr. Graham strong rights advorate educator and scientist, succeeds the late J.

Melville Broughton who died The views expressed in March 6 in Washington. are those of the writer necessarily express the editorial opinion

Accused in Congress earlier of the Pittsburgh Courier. this year of lending his prestige to Communist front organizations, Dr. Graham declared: "I have always been opposed to communism and all totalitarian dictatorships." from Canforn to Maine are Dr. Graham, 63, is noted as a fighting mad. The defeat was not

mediator. His entry into the only a slap at over fourteen mil-ranks of Southern senators could lion Negroes, but a body blow to later President Truman's civil temograpy. All decent people.

censed. The am comes again before Con-Times editorialized in angry

mood that a c o m promise merely p o s t-pones decision. The ordinary man on the street too realized just how much had been lost. A Negro in over alls

who was sitting next to me in the subway

about us now, don't you?"

rent of defeatism. Lots of us expected to win, I know I did at Cain was elected to the Senate,
one point. But we didn't, and
that's that. We can't afford the people of Seattle get into action.

ing it.

I'VE GOT A blueprint for action which I want to throw out to all Americans who believe in democracy. There should be a mighty wave of indignation which will hurt every Senator who voted against breaking the filibuster. We have got to go to the grass roots-to the people. pointed to his paper and said: Every local community should be You see how much they think galvanized into action immediately

But throughout all of the com- Here is what I mean. Out in ment there seems to run a cur- the State of Washington, for

re are at least fifteen or ty thousand Negroes in that meetings and let their Senators and all of the liberal elements & of that city know just how they of that city know just how they be reel. Further they should raise of some money and send a delegate of to call on their Senator. Give a

to call on their Senator. Give a house rent party, throw a dance, take up extra collection in church, but get some money.

Then print literature and get someone back to Washington, D. C., to tell Senator Cain, personally, just how much you don't get someone back to Washington, D. C., to tell Senator Cain, personally, just how much you don't get someone back to Washington, D. C., to tell Senator Cain, personally, just how much you don't get pe

do the same thing with Senator Homer Capehart who voted the wrong way. Then there is Terre Haute and Evansville, they could do their little bit if it's only Haute and Evansville, they could do their little bit if it's only sending postcards and taking an extra collection in church for the NAACP. Colored folks in Portland, Ore., should give their Guy Gordon a little lesson. Let the him know that he will never get another Negro vote unless he was another Negro vote unless he was another negro with Missouri her shanger him mind Missouri her second another negro with the second secon

white and Newto alibe, are in- luxury of crying over what's lost, where there is not a large Necessed. The Now is the time for action. Too gro population the local leaders of the consed. many people are saying we can't can try to influence white allies do anything against the unholy Labor unions, liberal colleges alliance of Dixiecrats and reactionary Northern Democrats and register their protest. The Republicans. There is a lot that YWCA has a social action prowe can do and we should be do- gram on race relations. They could spearhead action in many companities.

THAT'S WHAT I mean by grassroot action. That's hurting a politician where he eats. There is no community of Negroes in A the country that can't make itself felt; can't make its indig-B hation known; can't influence public opinion.

On a national level it seems to me that this crisis is of such magnitude that a national convention of all Negro organizations should be called in Washington. We've just had one-so what! Let's have another. Let the politicians see lots of us there protesting. Further, the

others genuinely ing the cause of c

the South.

throat of

miraculously splex problems of

will

law

cieral aid to schools, which would gnize the complexity of the probem, and seek steady progress toward solution, would be far more effective than periodic attempts to solve it by

No legal or physical force can solve this problem. The victors of 1865 thought they had solved it by military conquest—but the problem remains live eighty-four years afterward. Would legal force be more effective in REAVIS O'NEAL Jr. 949? New York, March 26, 1949.

alurah (autier (spondent) Our Legislature Flunked the Test!

end come face to face with its most serious test and if thevise any strategy for rolling with the punch can get you knocked did not flunk that test.

For the sake of examining the whole filibuster question of the last few weeks, let us eliminate the civil rights "civil rights" the U. S. Senate answers in this, our most trying



issue from the present consideration. I make this elimination be- I regretfully report that the macause, for all the protestations of jority of the Senate assumed stationary, status quo positions. I the windy talkers on all sides of think they will be pushovers in the issue—including civil rights those positions. Offered a chance lobbyists—the basic stake in the mobility, they did just the op-filibuster was something else en-posite. They crystallized, furthtirely. At stake was, fundamental-ly, the validity of the U. S. legisla-strictive filibuster rule than they whether that system can, by re- man administration, including its treat to the protective arms of an Senate leadership, has only itself unyielding fascism, thwart a tion into which it was maneuverworld-wide trend toward social- ed last week. Senator Scott Luism or whether it can, by mature cas' pussyfooting, dilly-dallying objectives for the immediate future. statesmanship, find the elusive tactics bore no mark of states-

of the present hour, I would say our Legislature flunked

the test.

The civil rights embellishments were pure window basic weaknesses inherent in it? talk. "Congress might well begin," we wrote, and we should like to see him or one of his challeng of social smalleng of social smalleng of social smalleng with the challeng with the challenge with the chall als," lobbyists or partisans of the major post-sure statesmanship? Can'democ-Senators—Northern, Western or Southern—represent sure statesmanship? Can'democ-South as well as the North, to aid in the his civil rights commission bill, States and the people therein. They are all politically conscious of State's rights-whatever this means. And they all know that civil rights bills, with any teeth by which to invade State domains and State prerogatives, haven't a chance of passage through the Senate no matter what are the rules. The best that could come out of such legislation would be a general statement of Federal policy, which, incidentally, needs sorely to be made. That this realistic appraisal represents neither mi-

nority views nor minority hopes goes without saying. The wheels of our political system turn on dishonest halftruths.

## Takes Reactionary Step Backward

I contend then, that the real issue was one of the statesmanship-o: lack of same-inherent in our system.

It was NOT surprising that this test should be made over the emotional issue of racial minorities. Unfortunately, that has very often been the case in Senate history. The smoke screen which this issue affords has covered a multitude of sins. We can go back to the days of Webster, Calhoun and Clay to find men seeking to escape the requirement of statesmanlike morality in reaching mature adjustments to changing economic and social patterns by spouting at great length on "the Negro problem."

It IS surprising and significant that the U. S. Senate-left on its own-almost invariably takes the reactionary step backward. Occasionally, the strong wills of powerful men come to the Senate's rescue and save the solons from themselves as did Lincoln in 1865 and as did Franklin Roosevelt in 1932. But the weak-willed Andrew Johnson could not stem the disastrous tide of the Recor Congress, and deeply biased Woodrow Wilson could not Senate in 1919. These are but a few of the historical pa seem to show that our Legislature cannot seem to changing economic and social conditions without strong executive leadership.

And that is the story of the present debacle in which finds the naive and inexperienced Harry Truman trol of his 81st Congress, taking a fearful beating on his jor project, and finding himself and his leaders on the from an unholy coalition of those who refuse to face the is world-wide socialistic trends. They have decided to resort to s WASHINGTON—This observer has begun to wonde and unyielding resistance to the trend without making any sta manlike adjustment to powerful forces-whether good or bad-which if constitutional democracy, U. S. style, did not last week are striking at it. Any two-bit prizefighter knows that failure to

Administration Has Only Itself to Blame

last week chose up sides for and against the social welfare trend.

correct answers but it seems im-

Under the convenient guise of perative that we do find these Plan For Civil Rights

at last getting around to preparation of a All the numerous poll-tax bills put Congress proctical livil rights program. With the in the position of declaring that the constiate recently, hope was left for enactment of voters in the hands of the States does not of all President Truman's civil rights bills at mean what it has always meant in the past. the present session of Congress. The Admin-Under our system of Government, Congress tive system and the question of had in the beginning. The Tru- istration was left only the choice between has no such power. It can only propose compromise and abandonment of legislation amendments for ratification by the States. Senate leadership, has only itself to blame for the ridiculous position into which it was maneuver will be shift its strategy to many minited acquire a much more secure footing, in our

damental questions were raised rights program in order to get action in constitutional changes by short-cut methods. telluctual inadequacies of its leg- shaping of policies that the States as well as islature? Can it continue to buck Congress may adopt." Now Senator Humthe tide of the world, of the Nation, of a conspicuous number of phrey is reported to be working along pre-Southerners, of most State legis- cisely this line. The bill he is preparing latures (Georgia's wool hats excepted), and of moral righteeus- would set up a civil rights body for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion for It is not easy to arrive at the better enforcement of existing Federal and

State laws guaranteeing civil rights. The commission would have the power of investigation, of offering counsel to the State and Federal Governments, and of improving race relations by conciliatory efforts.

Of course, the creation of such an investigative body would be only a first step. But we surmise that it would be an important step, and a step that could be taken with a minimum of controversy. At the same time the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate ought to be renamed to cover civil rights, and a full-fledged civil rights division should be set up in the Department of Justice. A logical next step would be the strengthening of the present civil rights statute.

In point of timing, however, the second major step might well be the proposal by Congress of a constitutional amendment abolishing poll taxes. Determined groups in Congress have been trying for years to sweep away State poll taxes by simple legislation-on the ground that the process of constitutional amendment is too slow. The result is that nothing has been accomplished. indications are mat a amendment, which the Southern Senators are apparently prepared to accept, can be passed and ratified in less time than will be required to break down resistance in the Senate to a simple statute. More important Administration readers in the Senate are amendment is the proper way to proceed. is the consideration that a constitutional

opinion, if Congress would give first atten-As early as last November this newspaper tion to those relatively simple and construcstatesmanship, find the elusive manship.

Mr. Graves middle ground which will preserve our liberties and yet accommodate our system to the needs our system to the needs of concentrating tive steps that can be taken with little conductions and yet accommodate our system to the needs of concentrating tive steps that can be taken with little conductions and yet accommodate our system to the needs of concentrating tive steps that can be taken with little conductions and yet accommodate our system to the needs of concentrating tive steps that can be taken with little conductions.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON-Fifteen AME Bishops who called on President Truman at the jected by the entire panel of six. White House last Thursday reported that the President told them that he stood "four-William Mulderig, 13 of St. Philip square" on the promises he had made on civil rights.

the Constitution of the United born and D. O. Walker. States and as new as the recent Democratic party platform."

who were attendings a meeting of the Bishops' Council, that he would do "everything possible" The president told the Bishops. do "everything possible" to carry out the peldes on civil rights out the peldges on civil rights.

LAUDED PRESIDENT'S COURAGE The Courses

The Bishops, led by their spokeman, Bishop D. Ormond Walker of Wilberforce, Ohio, made the fol-The Bishops, led by their spokelowing statement to the President:

"Mr. President, the men now in The our presence represent over one million communicants, with a fol-was given reason to wing, perhaps, of three times lieve that Governor-elect and Editor, Chicago Defender; that number. We come that Adlai Stevenson will include State Central committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you in his good government Mildred Committeeman; Mississipport of the leadership you have been supported by the leadership you have been s thank you for the leadership you in his good government Mildred Casey, Democratic compeople . . . This recent triumph at program recommendations for a mitteewoman, 2nd Ward; and E the polls has served to keep alive strong and effective Fair Employ-win B. Jourgain, former Evanston American citizen and for the when he takes over the reins of

position you have taken relative State government. to the rights of men, for it Ameri- In the now-famous Stevenson is to be free and furnish moral speech delivered in September at eadership of the world all Ameri-Brooklyn, Ill.—historically famous ans must first be free.

"On this question of civil rights, ground railroad" bringing runaway you alone had the courage to bring slaves to Northern freedom—he Junior High Schools Students the question fairly and squarely to Fair The would ask a strong at Forum Association for the property of the property of the state of the strong at Forum Association for the strong state of the strong strong at Forum Association for the strong str the question fairly and squarely to Fair Employment Practices Act the voters and it was on this great from the Illinois legislature, if he Afford No Guarantee moral issue that the humble and were elected.

President speaks out now, the political party. Throughout the school panel and the audience at being referred to this platforn with a sponsored by The New York pride and conviction which reast over WQXR.

reused from the President's room thy in behalf of this program.

true guarantee of civil rights must during the period in which the Also, a willingness to face and true guarantee of civil rights must during the period in which the President answer all questions on civil rights.

PRELATES PRESENT Bishops who were present were: fender that Stevenson is convince J. Allen, Reverdy Copportunity can no longer be just High School 139, Manhattan, S. L. Greene, R. R. sishops George W. Baber, F. Mithat discrimination in economic

Mr. Truman told the Bishops Wright, D. W. Nichols, I. H. Bon. These reasons plus a personal that "these promises are as old as way, Noah W. Williams, J. H. Clay Governor-elect Stevenson make

the Chicago Defender confident that we can predict that the new Governor will speak strongly for an Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act in his inaugural address.

Has Brilliant Record

Stevenson, whose entire family has an illustrious record in government service, fought many behindthe-scenes battles to get the Navy to adopt a more liberal policy toward Negroes during World War

Among those invited to sit with Governor Stevenson as distinguished guests during the inaugural Chicago Defender ed guests durin

be- John H. Sengstacke, Publisher

at Forum Agree Laws Alone

during his campaign throughouting that the laws are observed. the state assures the Chicago De That will require education."

underprivileged masses of American citizens responded. We pledge you our support in your pursuit of these great meral ends."

On leaving the President, Bishop mapped out the strongest plank for mapped out the strongest plank for education first prepares the way reporters: "We want some action shown in a platform of a major was the consensus of a junior high political party. Throughout the school panel and the audience at

Bishop J. A. Gregg, president of Fighters for civil rights legislated the Bishop's Council, introduced all tion remember the active battle set early in the program by Anita the Bishops to Mr. Truman. He which Stevenson and other Illinois Kaplan, 13 years old, of Junior also introduced several other members of the delegates to the Democratic con-High School 3, Manhattan, when bers of the delegation who were vention fought at Philadelphia last she declared: "Observance of civil rights must come from within. The excused from the President's room July in behalf of this program. during the period in which the president answer all questions on civil rights lirst come by education. We need during his campaign throughout laws but people must help in seeduring that the laws are observed.

agreed. "Laws will help civil rights but won't guarantee them." he

said. "We have a law saving a man school students would discuss will be hanged for killing another "Will the Atomic Age Serve or Deman, It hasn't stopped killing but stroy Humanity?" Waldemar it has generally made people think Kaempffert, science editor of THE twice before killing.'

A suggestion by Joseph Sala-dino, 13, of Public School 153, Queens, that civil rights laws became necessary because of conditions after World War II was re-Neri School, Bronx, declared that segregation and general disregard of civil rights were as acute before to Bring Out a Bill to Give the war as after it.

Secate Filibuster Debated Discussion of the Senate filibas ter brought on lively debate both on the panel and in the audience for general discussion. Barbara
Gilbert, 13, of Clinton School, Truman Administration's Senate
Gilbert, 13, of Clinton School, Truman Administration's Senate when the session was thrown open an opinion."

reply, "The filibuster is quite issue, lemocratic in that it gives minority. Mr. Wherry said he intended to to their own subject."

74. Brooklyn, drew the conclusion; week is out. "At least the filibuster is good for debating."

Klan Activities Opposed

Ku Klux Klan activities came in for considerable discussion when Joseph Saladino declared that laws couldn't step either the Klan or other secret organizations. "The Southern filibuster, could be obtained by the secret organization of the secret organization organi laws do not mean a thing unless tained. But, he declared, "it will do their duty," he argued. "You stand up and be counted." can't stop the Klan if some of the high county and state officials are klansmen themselves."

An audience member 1101.

Bend, Ind., said the people of his city solved that problem directly.

"When they started marching in his Republican colleagues had continued him that while not all the problem of the citizens gathered winced him that while not all the Republican membership of forty.

tor, closed the discussion by observing: "We have here the perfect example of civil rights. We have "In that case, all the Democrats" the freedom of expression and of voting among panel nember repsenting Negroes, whites, Jews, Protestants and Catholics."

We have would need to do would be to get thirty-four of their fifty-two. We could see then who was who."

There were no official Demo-

Miss Gordon announced that cratic responses to this sugge next Saturday a group of high

TIMES, will be the forum guest.

Challenges Truman Leaders

New Closure Rule a Trial

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

filibuster is very undemocratic. It Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of means than one man gets up and Nebraska, the Republican floor takes over the entire show. Every-leader, to proceed almost immediately to a head-on struggle with An audience member declared in the Southerners on the civil rights

groups a fighting chance against "press and go on pressing" the majorities." This was answered by "press and go on pressing" the sand another audience member who Democratic leaders to bring an drew general applause when she anti-poll tax or anti-lynching bill declared: "The filibuster just to the floor as soon as the next wastes time that should be ce-item on the Senate agenda, the the filibusterers don't even stick authorization, was out of the way. 3 Stella Kane, 13, of Public School This probably will be before next

The determination on his side, one thing. It draws national at- he asserted, was to "test once and tention to the subject and it proves for all" whether the new Senate, that the legislation is worthwhile closure rule against filibuster—or time-killing debate to prevent action—"is so bad as the Administration people say it is."

the people elected to enforce them provide a decision where all may do their duty." he argued. "You stand up and be counted."

"Let's See How They Vote"

"Let's have this test," he went

the St. Joseph River," he said to two would favor closure against the accompaniment of cheers and the Southerners, "a very big block would."

Mr. Wherry suggested that a

"In that case, all the Democrats

Any early return to

## Cloture Battle Hurt Barkley's Prestige

WASHINGTON—One of the most damaging effects of the civil-rights cloture battle is that # eatly reduced the prestige and effectiveness as an intra-Democratic pacifier of vice President Barktion of the prestige and effectiveness as an intra-Democratic pacifier of vice President Barktion to take the president barkti tak Ip a prossed change in the cloture rule, but six Democratic Senators outside the took that position. Member of that group voting to overrule were Hayden and McFarland, of Arizona; McCarran, of Nevada Kerr, of Oklahoma, and Chapman, of Kentucky. A sixth non-Southern Democrat, Gillette, of Iowa, was paired against the decision. Barkley was strongly favored by the South finally winds up, the racial-equality issue is for vice president. Always he had voted for bound to arise again and again as the session

pretation that he now has attempted to impose.

Southerners not only resent Barkley's ruling against them, in defiance of all past precedents, but they accuse him of supporting at least passively the most extreme element of the Democratic party, typified by Sens. Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Neely,

laid aside temporarily from time to time as other vital Administration measures became ready for Thinks Franction. Also Lucas tried to personal design of the person action. Also Lucas tried to persuade the Myers-Neely group to agree in advance not to try to amend the all-inclusive two-thirds cloture, reported from Committee, to provide cloture by

clared himself in favor of cloture by a simple majority of those present and voting.

own State, Sen. Virgil Chapman. that Chapman and Sen. Kerr, of Oklahoma, The fact joined up with the Southerners is taken to indicate that popular discontent over the Truman racial-equality program has spread to these Southern border States.

Iniversity. While Oklahoma members of Con-

racial-equality measures but in the convention at proceeds. Already an amendment has been intro-Philadelphia he worked hard to put through a duced in connection with Taft-Hartley Law recompromise platform plank on that subject, vision, to force equality for Negroes in labor might have salled of the Dixtract colt. unions. A proposal is sure to be offered to forbid regular Democratic ticket in the South and its to education in any institution that practices. gular Democratic ticket in the South and its to education in any institution that practices border States, despite his arguing at the special segregation. Numerous similar amendments are session last Summer in favor of the rules inter- being hatched by members seeking to prove their ardor for racial equality.

This issue is a deadweight, obstructing almost every phase of President Truman's domestic legislative program, and by refusing to compromise the cloture issue he intensified and magni-

## Civil Rights Program The Democratic floor leader, Sen. Lucas, of Is Totally Wrecked,

these propositions might have been adopted if column. The best way is to touch today only upon

That pronouncement especially alarmed the dorsed in a way to constitute a "mandate." If such Under such conditions the failure of the civil mall-State Senators, three of whom, Hayden and had been the case, public sentiment would have in-rights program in Congress is not surprising. The McFarland, of Arizona, and McCarran, of Nevada, sured congressional compliance. No such public real reason for failure was not the filibuster of the sured congressional compliance. sentiment manifested itself. It simply is not there. Southern Democrats. A real majority can always It is unlikely we will hear much more about those beat a filibuster, if it occurs at the beginning instead "mandates"—except from the C.I.O. and the profes- of near the end of a session and if the majority is sional morrals." Mr. Tr. in just squaked through sufficiently earnest and not entirely inept. The real is claim is from the special groups to which he especial among the advocates of the program. The conviction and hearts of the program. ly appealed, to which he owes his election and totion and heart was in the opposition, and Walter 2 A recent decision of the Supreme Court or bind his program, but there is not the slightest evi-leaders, was entirely right then after the Administrative While Oklahoma members of Conwhich his promises were made. These are still be-White, the ablest and most important of the Negro & E

University. While Oklahoma members of Congress frequently have voted for anti-pell tax and Anti-lynching bills, that State maintains as strict the Democrats fully control so far has refused to go gram is in bad health. In modified form some of its process as any of the races as any of regregation of the races as any of its neighbors along with a newly elected Democratic President, will go through but the civil rights part seems really in ran contrary to practice in Valuation and the second outstanding forms and only is there slight chance it can be go to the second outstanding forms and only is there slight chance it can be go to the second outstanding forms for the second outstanding for the second outsta The Court ruling against educational segrega- gress did. The second outstanding fact is the shock-revived this session but prospects for the near future ally in its rural sections. Indeed the school- ing hypocrisy in both parties on the so-called "civil are dim. This is privately admitted by leading Senan ran contrary to practice in Kentucky, especing hypocrisy in both parties on the so-called "civil are dim. This is privately admitted by leading Senaially in its rural sections. Indeed, the schools rights" program, the heart of which is the ending of tors of both parties. If, they ask, with both parties of the parties of the parties of the parties. rural sections. Indeed, the school rights" program, the heart of which is the ending of tors of both parties. If, they ask, with both parties of policy schegated and so are the racial segregation and the breaking down of all bars thoroughly committed, as they were, and the Presical National Capital.

National Capital. egardless of how the Senate cloture battle tions this racial equality issue is the one most com- the Southern Democrats are supplemented by others of the supplemented by others. against the Negro in the South. Of all public ques- beaten this time, when can it win? It is not only that who, while favoring, believe action must be left to

pletely saturated with politics and demagoguery. With few exceptions, the only sincere politicians about this business are those in the South who oppose-and not all of those. For the rest, Democrats and Republicans, it is not a question of conviction it is solely a question of votes. Ninety-five per cent of the breast-beating and bellowing on this subject is sheer humbug.

## They Switched In 1936

Up to 1936 this was not the case—at least not to the same degree. Up to that time the Negro vote had been almost solidly Republican—and the Democrats had been content to leave it so. In that year, 8 the Democratic Lee Guffey, of Pennsylvania, the then Democratic chairman; James A. Farley, and the then President, Franklin Roosevelt, concocted a cynical political scheme, without a trace of principle in it, to transfer the Negro vote in eleven pivotal. Northern States to the Democratic party. The instruments they used, in the order of their effectiveness, were the late Harry Hopkins and his W.P.A., the personal Negro popularity of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Federal patronage made available by Mr. Roosevelt, the Democratic National Committee, pay rolls

The scheme was so successful that Mr. Farley still regards it as the greatest political coup in the a a history of American politics. The appalling result, 25 however, was to create a fierce competition, such as > 0 never before existed, between the two parties for the Negro vote in the big cities of the North-the Democrats trying hard to hold on to what they had THE extraordinary manner in which Mr. Truman's back. In consequence, Northern Negro leaders found themselves in a position, not previously occupied, The Southerners believe that either or both of that it is not feasible to present them all in a single parties found themselves in a fix where they could be column. The best way is to touch today only upon program has flopped makes plain so many things themselves in a position, not previously occupied, where they could dictate to both parties. And both these propositions might have been adopted if column. The best way is to touch tought only upon not refuse their demands and were compensed. Barkley and President Truman had backed them, a couple of outstanding facts now too clearly revealed make promises which honest men knew would not be. parties found themselves in a line who were compelled to not refuse their demands and were compelled to

## THOMAS L. STOKES

ay on Civil Rights Action

WASHINGTON—As far as civil rights legislation is concerned. leadership in Congress has adopted the policy that discretion is the better part of valor. Nothing is expected along this front until well along in the present session of Congress despite President Truman's reiterated demand in his message for his civil rights program which he described as "among the highest purposes of

Government" and added: "I stand squarely behind those proposals." Delay is dictated by practical strategical reasons relating to the rest of the President's comprehensive legislative program and the matter of timing to get the best over-all results; that is, to get as much of the program on the statute books as early as possible.

The key to the civil rights program is the filibuster weapon that Southern Democrats hold in the Senate. The first thing necessary then is to disarm the Southerners. Numerous proposals to limit debate to eliminate endless filibustering were submitted in the early days of this session.

But, as Southerners demonstrated in the last Congress, it is possible under present Senate rules to filibuster even a motion to take up a to the Southerners whose position on civil rights proposal to limit debate. The Senate Demowas repudiated not only by the party's national cratic leadership has decided that it does not convention, but also in the election itself. He want its victory session to begin with a product and his leaders are aware of obligations in tracted filibuster on the civil rights issue which other directions, sealed by pledges in the platwould not only accentuate the schisms in party form and in the campaign, and realize that no ranks and stir up present latent bitterness, but excuses will be accepted if nothing has been also would hold back other parts of the President's program. dent's program.

So an attack on the filibuster will be delayed, and consequently the civil rights program which is dammed up behind it.

Under legislative strategy now devised, it is the administration's objective to get as much of its social welfare programs as possible on the statute boks as soon as possible. The chief obstacle to this phase of the program was the veto power of the House Rules Committee and the balance of power held by Southern Con-servatives on legislative committees. Both have been corrected.

This will open the way for early action on such measures as the long-range housing bill and the federal aid to the education bill, both of which passed the Senate in the last Congress only to be bottled up in the House, and both of ble way out; one hope of a miracle, deal of feeling along the same lines which have been reintroduced in the Senate in WASHINGTON, March lence the Southern opposition when the new Congress and slated for early consider the furious events of this week the civil-rights bills are brought up this, under present plans, certainly economically poor states, wherever the civil-rights bills are brought up this, under present plans, certainly economically poor states, wherever the civil-rights bills are brought up this are brought expansion of social security also should be eased Administration facing yet another firing line against the Southerners—would be simply to forget about down to a solution by miracle, by procedural reforms in the House and increase great dilemma on the filibuster—specifically on one of those meas—a rules amendment and move to Miracles in political affairs do, of ures—probably the anti-lynching bring up one of the civil-rights course, sometimes happen.

They have pledged themselves to insurance bill, an important part of his social go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program, is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight; but the welfare program is headed for trouble and go forward with the fight. delay, but enactment of the other measures determination to carry on is much will make an impressive record and redeem more easily arrived at than is displedges to labor which was such an important covery of the means with which basis of all that has happened, to of summer. factor in the election. Measures for the benefitto do it. of farmers, who turned the tide in key Mid. The Administration has, as of ty-three members of the Senate, stage of a "motion" to proceed to the rule and stiffen it against the western States, also will be pushed ahead.

rights program other than elimination of the rule which the coalition of Repub- political issues involved, that they Senate membership or ordinarily To put it in the most conservasome Southern Senators to permit passage of licans and Southern Democrats, are for the new closure process sixty-four members, was willing to live way, this does not seem at all sand no other. This process has enti-poli tax and anti-lynching bills if the Fair with important non-Southern Demand no other. This process has sign for closure.

nt President Truman has no intention

of compromise, and his viewpoint is reflected by Senate leaders. It was perhaps best put by Sen. J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who directed the successful election campaign. When asked about a compromise recently, he replied simply that he saw no basis for compromise, since you can't compromise the Constitution of the United States.

President Truman has no obligation whatever rules to filibuster even a motion to take up a to the Southerners whose position on civil rights will be a congressional election.

That Truman Plan Is Doomed

3. 2 OBy WALKAM S. WHITE

the Southerners.

in itself a vital seed to nourish its closure, too. longevity. Under it, no closure Some, including Senator Scott

which the Administration Demo-declare their conviction that it crats objected even more vehement-could. ly than to the new requirement Hostility to Program that closure may not be pressed down upon an actual bill by less interested Senate observers is that alteration in the rule itself would be miraculous.

Assuming future Administration for closure. sorties against the rule, what silent skepticism, or outright hos-

ouster the proposal to the end of from the attitude of the Southern-their physical ability—if, indeed, ers—than seems commonly to be there really is any such end at all realized. Some of it rests on conunless one postulates a situation stitutional grounds, some on other & in which the majority would be grounds. willing endlessly to endanger its There is, among some, far more chaos so recently observed.

Certainly, the Southerners would And, finally, there is a great non-Southern Democrats.

They might not openly join a well decide not to vote for its apSouthern filibuster, but they would plication.

## Two Alternatives

the new Congress and stated for the Taft-Hartley in the Senate have left the shaken for the decision; and

eration. The way for repeal of the Taft-Hartley in the Senate have left the shaken for the decision; and

Act and for increase of minimum wages and and battered forces of the Truman

(2) Actually to go up to the probably not much before summer All this brings the position of social security also should be eased Administration facing yet another firing line against the Southerners—would be simply to forget about down to a solution by miracle.

Act and for increase of minimum wages and and battered forces of the Truman

expansion of social security also should be eased Administration facing yet another firing line against the Southerners—would be simply to forget about down to a solution by miracle.

bills for a frontal struggle on the What would be needed here, 2 2 mpossible Objective seems, on the for this purpose in the hottest parts kind so clear, so vehement and so

be simply an impossible one. Six- While this matter was in the of enough Senators to return to estern States, also will be pushed ahead.

now, dual and really indivisible a staggering majority in a body the bill, the Southerners would go filibuster.

There is another avenue to a partial civil stated aims:

of ninety-six, have now gone on on talking until and under the stated aims: There is another avenue to a partial civil stated aims:

of hinety-six, have now gone on on talking until and unless—and the fillibuster. That is a compromise proposed by (1) To harden the new closure record, in full awareness of the at length—two-thirds of the full one Other Possible Avenue

been denounced by the Administratheir bitter contention that it was as no intention being their bitter content on the possible avenue for the possib

Moreover, the rule carries with-needed again to put the bill under

can be effected, by any vote under W. Lucas, the Democratic leader, any circumstances, when in fu-declare their conviction—regardfor consideration an advertion less of their determination to make that very rule. could not be obtained anyhow. It was this rigid proviso to some of the leading Republicans

Under the circumstances now, any civil-rights bill in the form alteration in the rule itself would the it now distances in the rule itself would be in the rule itself wou to marshal sixty-four votes

tility, toward the President's civil-Eighteen Southerners would filt- rights program—wholly apart

own health and put the Senate disinclination to proceed to a recendlessly in the kind of exhausting ord vote on these matters than seems to be realized generally.

not give out very soon. There deal of sincere fear that closure would be important help, if the as a weapon against Senate minorchips were really down, from other ities might become common, and a quarters—from some among the strong disinclination except under Republicans and some among the the most urgent necessity, to Some of those who put over this the right of "unlimited" debate. compromise procedure feel bound. There are men who will vote for a s as a point of honor to uphold it. stiff closure rule who may very

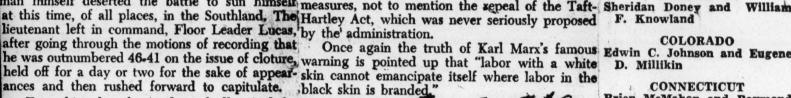
In a general way, the South is ? joined by much of the West in its All this leaves, in point of fact, traditional support of the maintwo avenues for the Administra-tenance, in extremis, of the privition: one real and material possi-lege to filibuster. There is a good ble way out; one hope of a miracle, deal of feeling along the same line

persistent as to change the minds

## rumanites Quit Cold Chy his name he People Nood N. his name Rulling Why did he not proceed with like vigor against

THE FIGHT to put through a civil rights. The Social Democrats, the reactionary labor as in the Republican 80th Congress. The legislation would have been jeopardized. This is Southern Bourbons, made up both of poll tax the old dodge. In this case it doesn't even have your group of friends who feel the same way you do. Truman Democrats and slave whipping Dixiecrats the merit of "realism."

honorably. Not a single effective blow was struck for the civil rights measure. Not a single militant speech was made in its behalf. The generals commanding the force of lynch murder, plantation slavery and Jim Crow barbarism, securely held the field from the very beginning while the commander-in-chief of the so-called "liberals," the "civil righters," President Tru-



WINSTON

Everything lost-honor first of all. And for LIP SERVICE this debacle the Negro people under the bad

## THE LINCOLN WAY

taken the offensive, challenging the filibuster with trols both wings of the Democratic Party. Slavocracy to its knees.

act as a lion. But the least Truman could have file of labor, of the people, move into action. By Civil Rights measure was launched, warning the fulfillment of the election promises. Only the filibusters, alerting the people and demanding militant united action of Negro and white can that the election promises be kept by the Democrats and that the people's mandate be respected by the Republicans. He did not lack the energy political assistants—the double-crossing Truman born of fear and frenzy, when he acted to break Democrats.

KENTUCKY
Alben W. Barkley and Virgin Chapman

LOUISIANA
Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long

MAINE

the lynch power?

IGHT to put through a civil rights leaders and the ADA liberals (God save the mark) senate rule and abolish the filibuster, so that he can vote for the civil rights bills as they come up in the senate. the permocratic Party of Con-crats with the philistine argument that if the filipress is suffering the same miserable fate buster were allowed to continue, important social will appreciate his action in supporting these bills.

aided by the labor hating Republicans, completely routed the cowardly forces of the Administration, the bloc of Republicans and Democrats are com-

Only if the polltaxers had been aggressively gress: fought on their own terrain-on the issue of civil rights, pilloried before the nation and isolated Lister Hill and John J. Spark- Hugh Butler and Kenneth S. as lynchers and slavers, could they be defeated on man the other issues.

Labor, which failed to rally in behalf of the Carl Hayden Negro people to break the filibuster, for which McFarland, Murray and Green are chiefly responsible, will John J. McClellan and J. Wilnow face even greater obstacles and will have to exert greater efforts to carry the labor welfare man himself deserted the battle to sun himself measures, not to mention the repeal of the Taft- Sheridan Doney and William at this time, of all places, in the Southland, The Hartley Act, which was never seriously proposed F. Knowland

he was outnumbered 46-41 on the issue of cloture, warning is pointed up that "labor with a white D. Millikin held off for a day or two for the sake of appear-skin cannot emancipate itself where labor in the

Let us be clear as to the cause of the defeat. counsel of Walter White, A. Philip Randolph Let us be clear as to the cause of the defeat.

DELAWARE and other servile reformists scorned Wallace and Truman and the Truman Democrats never paid John J. Williams and J. Allen supported Truman in the recent national electrone than lip service to the cause of Negro rights. They used this issue as they have the Taft-Hartley repeal demand only as demagogy. They cannot Claude Pepper and Spessard L. and will not fight the southern Tories with whom If Truman wanted to fight, he would not only they are tied by a thousand strings manipulated have remained on the scene. He would have by the same Big Business Capitalism which con-

For the Trumanites the issue of Negro rights an Executive Order abolishing Jimcrow in the and Taft-Hartleyism serves a screen to hide the Army and in the Panama Canal Zone, to which reactionary program of costly armaments, war his powers extend, and following it up with other preparedness and world plunder from the people. decisive action. He would thus be taking at least a single leaf from the great book of the Emancipator, Lincoln, who, confronted by a stubborn through the shameful witch-hunt trial aimed at Homer E. Capehart and Wilfoe, hurled the Proclamation Emancipation at outlawing the Communists, will not and cannot them, electrifying the North and bringing the achieve the slightest advance of the democratic rights of the Negro people.

It is of course preposterous to expect a fox to labor demands can be won only if the rank and done was to order a joint session of the Congress, resolutions, delegations, mass meetings, demonif not during, then before the discussion on the strations and stoppages, they must demand the Instructions for

ee list of senates printed below) Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

2. Write your letter in ink or have it typed, be sure it is legible and clear.

3. Tell him your name, your address, your registration district, and whether you voted in the last election. (If you were denied right to vote, tell him that, also)

5. Tell him you will watch for the record of his votes, and

6. Tell him how many voters there are in your family or

7. End your letter by assuring him that his record for helping to pass the civil rights law will be valuable to him in your The fact is that already since the surrender, state when he next comes up for election.

8. Write to the two senators from your state TODAY along The Trumanites not only lost, they lost distance manding the field and advancing all down the the lines suggested above. It is the first step toward ending line. Truman's paltry sum of social legislation im-crow and lynching, and the opening of the doors to full will now suffer no better fate than it did in the all sections of the country.

Here are the names of the senators sitting in the 81st con-ALABAMA

Pat Garran and George W.

liam Fulbright CALIFORNIA

CONNECTICUT Brien McMahon and Raymond F. Baldwin

Frear. Jr.

B. Russell Sal- 1-

Glen H. Taylor and Bert

ILLINOIS Scott W. Lucas and Paul H.

liam E. Jenner Bourke B. Hickenlooper and

Guy M. Gillette

Clyde M. Reed and Andrew F. Burnet R. Maybank and Olin

Alben W. Barkley and Virgil Chan Gurney and Karl

NEW HAMPSHIRE Styles Bridges and Charles W. NEW JERSEY H. Alexander Smith and Robert C. Hendrickson

NEW MEXICO Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson

**NEW YORK** Robert F. Wagner and Irving M. Ives

NORTH CAROLINA William Langer and Milton I

Robert A. Taft and John W

OKLAHOMA Elmer Thomas and Robert

Guy Cordon and Wayne Morse

PENNSYLVANIA Francis J. Myers and Edward Martin

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore Francis Green J. Howard McGrath SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA Mundt

D. Johnson

Kenneth McKellar and

Tom Connally and Lydon

## Georgia and 'Civil Rights' Bills

WASHINGTON—Former Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia often made the point, when the question was raised about "restoring" States rights, that it was not a matter of restoring rights but of the States patfilling obligations under the rights they already had, which were pientiful, to meet the needs of the people. It was the failure of the States to do things for their people, he said, that brought for Federal interpolition. In his administration as Governor of Georgia much was done to the obligations—in improving conditions among the people and notably in the case of such

and as the right of the ballot. among the people and notably in the case of such no valid reason why citizens who live there and The poll tax was repealed and he called upon work there and contribute to the wealth of the

people of his State to follow the Supreme section should not have protection of rights guar-Court decision, in a Georgia case, that nullified anteed to all of us. the "white primary." As a result, the franchise If they don't, then those States have abdicated was extended brought to both whites and Ne-their rights. That is why it is proposed that the gross in the next primary election nearly a Federal Government, representing all the people,

Now along comes Gov. Herman Talmadge determined to restrict this basic right of franchise. He has proposed to the Legislature, which he controls, that it impose an educational test which can be distorted, as it has in other Southern States, to prevent Negroes from voting, accompanied by a requirement for complete new registration by which this discriminating weeding out process can he accomplished. He further proposes restoration of the poll tax. Georgia's Secretary of State estimates this would reduce voters by one half.

In the newspapers that carried dispatches about this backward step there was also a dis-only solution. atch revealing a frustration of justice in Georis involving the basic rights of protection of dizens. A local lawyer called as witnesses two members of a jury, which was trying two white men in connection with the shocking lynching of Negro who was shot in cold blood by a mob as he and his wife were driving home in their automobile. The white jurors were used as character witnesses for the first defendant who was on trial and against the widow. That is legal in Georgia, as in some other States. The result was an acquittal and a gross miscarriage of justice.

Newspapers also carried that same day two ther stories. One was about the group of distinguished citizens of the National Citizens' Council of Civil Rights who called on President Truman to support his Federal civil-rights program. The other was about a meeting of Southern "State Rights" Senators to organize a filibuster against that same civil-rights program.

It all weaves together in a pattern.

State rights in Georgia, as often in other Southern States, can be distorted to take away rights guaranteed to all our people by the constitution. That is why the cry about States' rights rings so hollow so frequently.
That is why President Truman is asking for
Federal civil-rights statutes.

A citizen is a citizen wherever he lives in our country. Just because in the early days of our nation in imaginary line was drawn around ne locality called Georgia, or another called Mississippi, seems

million votes were cast, including those of 80,000 should extend its protection to people wherever Negroes. There are now some 1,200,000 votes they live—through an anti-lynching bill, an antiegistered in the State, among them 150,000 poll tax bill, an anti-discrimination bill and other protective measures.

> Significantly it has been Federal agenciesthe Federal Courts-that have stepped forward most effectively in recent months in the South to property rights of chizers. They can rise above local prejudices because they were disassociated from local influences and control.

> Federal judges have made notable contributions, such as that of Judge Waties Waring, in Charleston, who nullified South Carolina's "white primary" device, and the three judges who held unconstitutional the so-called Boswell Amendment, in Alabama, requiring voters to interpret a section of the State or Federal Constitution, which is similar to the Talmadge proposal in

This sort of unprejudiced judgment seems the

For that the South is its own best witness.

COLUMBUS, Ga. - (INS) - A Federal jury Monday night acquitted eight Harris county white men on charges of violating the Civil Rights of a Shiloh, Ga., Negro.

The not guilty verdict was returned after nearly three hours of deliberations.

During final arguments, defense attorney Ed Smith pred the jurors to "go slow", and declared that Deputy Sheriffs were made to fear a Federal prosecution for arresting a "member of any minority group." Federal prosecution for arresting a remainder of any minority group."

Among those freed was Horris

Among those freed was Harris m county Deputy Willie V. Chapman, g g who had been accused of conspiring of Capers Jarrett, 33, the alleged victim.

Also acquitted were Rufus Dunn, William Leverett, William Satter- ann

district court jury acquitted two h Alabama police officers on de colored citizens after a ilf hour deliberation here Thursay night. Defendants were Clarke ounty Sheriff Jenkins Angus Hill rell, both 35

The two men had been indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of depriving the plaintiffs of rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. The plaintiffs charged they were beaten with pistols, sticks, blackjacks and belts by the officers during questioning of alleged law violations.

The defense contended that the efficers were attempting to break were guaranteed to the surface of the Negroes named by Defense ston, Sr., sought to bring outhusband, who live near the story of the Negroes named by Defense ston, Sr., sought to bring outhusband, who live near the sought through cross examination that Clarke County jail at Grove Hill. The of the Negroes, Robert ing to break up bootlegging in the sounds as if made by people in the law which the two of in pain coming from the jail. The law which the two of in pain coming from the jail

after pleading guilty to violating

and milk.

released underting even." Record e r'sfrom the witness stand govern-Scallen for athe civil rights of the Negroes by hearing April brutal beatings or illegal punish-22 on a motion ment.

to change his The officers said they arrested plea to not most of the Negroes during inguilty and set vestigations of bootlegging in dry

charged him \$5.46 for a break-a pistol while pulling him off of

Lawsuits

was performing his duty. federal grand jury on charges of today.

Courtroom Crowded

did not strike the Negro.

did not strike the Negro.

The name of an investigator were violated, testified before an investigator was williams, Ed Finch, Johnnie J. Welliams, Ed Finch, Johnnie J. Wolf and the good required to torol Board, M. E. Walker, was williams, Ed Finch, Johnnie J. Wolf and the good required to torol Board, M. E. Walker, was williams, Ed Finch, Johnnie J. Wolf and the good required to torol Board, M. E. Walker, was williams, Ed Finch, Johnnie J. Wolf and John Allen, and John All Struck With Stick

The jurors deliberated only halfa report a man named Doc Allen him get across a log and then "wasting water on the floor." an hour before freeing Clarkedrove Hill in the sheriff's car "up struck him on the back "25 or The government will continued thill and Chief Deputy Willie Ray with the siren blowing" and final-he was carried to the jail with its witnesses when the trial he was carried to the jail with its resumed at 10 a.m. Thursday The Negroes testified to being a crowd of people.

Struck with pistols, sticks, black- Garrick replied he "hadn't medical attention.

Two of the nine Negroes testi
Two of the nine Negroes testi-

noel to 3 days by while being questioned about al-

Bootlegging Charged

the State Civil The defense claimed that the Rights Law. Negroes were "bootleggers" who He later was were "taking this method of get-

\$500 bond by Both Hill and Harrell denied Judge John P. ment claims that they violated

rights of nin Negroes.

fast of bacon, eggs, grapefruit the deputy.

The officers were indicted by a South Alabama officers herean and her sister.

He said that when he asked depriving the Negroes of civil Testifying at the federal courtHarrell to stop at a town on the rights guaranteed them by the trial were nine Negroes whoseway to arrange for the bond. 14th Amendment to the U.S. Con-civil rights Clarke County Sheriffthe deputy "went to whipping me Jenkins Angus Hill and Deputywith a blackjack.'

Willie Ray Harrell are charged Defense Attorney Johnston

The 400-c a p a c i ty courtroom with violating.

was crowded during the two days of testimony. Most of the spec- Attorney Percy Fountain they for the Advancement of Colorece tators were Clarke County resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the control of the spec- attorney percy Fountain they for the Advancement of Colorece tators were Clarke County resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the control of the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols, People had told her what to say in the county resi- told of being struck with pistols.

dents.

Sticks, blackjacks and belts when She denied this.

M. E. Walker, State Alcoholic the officers questioned them Beverage Board investigator, about alleged law violations.

for the government. They were the state of the government of the state of the government. testified he wouldn't believe five Defense Attorney Sam John-Mrs. Margaret Bennet and her 3.0

The name of an investigator were violated, testified before an

Clarke County Officials sented by a five-lawyer legal smith compromised a claim or \$500 Accused Of Depriving County Solicitor Paul S. Jones, with the Company, through Thomas po

guilty and set aside sentence pending trial.

Haviaras operates a restorant at 1500 Voodward, had dimitted maintaining a dual price list for whites and Negroes.

He was arrested on complaint Nicholson, while questioning him of Louis Ross, 34, of 274 Wood-about a bottle of whisky. Sheriff

Bulk Shaper of Rights for the defense, were present for the defense, were present for the trial. Court officials said torneys.

Mattie Lee Poe and Edward Buck, two of the nine Negroes, leged attack upon his person at the back of the nine Negroes, Mose and Hill in March, 1948.

Were Trying To Stop Mattie Lee said she was beatenon December 2, 1948, in downtown a labout a bottle of whisky. Sheriff

Bootlegging in dry for the defense, were present for the defense, were present for the trial. Court officials said torneys.

Mattie Lee Poe and Edward Buck, two of the nine Negroes, leged attack upon his person at the back of the nine Negroes, Mose and Hill in March, 1948.

Were Trying To Stop Mattie Lee said she was beatenon December 2, 1948, in downtown a part of the nine Negroes of the defense, were present for the trial. Court officials said torneys.

Mattie Lee Poe and Edward Buck, two of the nine Negroes, Mose and Hill in March, 1948.

Were Trying To Stop Mattie Lee said she was beatenon December 2, 1948, in downtown a part of the nine Negroes and Hill in March, 1948.

Bootlegging In Area of Stop Mattie Lee said she was beatenon December 2, 1948, in downtown a part of the nine Negroes and Hill in March, 1948.

Bootlegging In Area of Stop Mattie Lee He was arrested on complaint Nicholson, while questioning him of Louis Ross, 34, of 274 Wood-about a bottle of whisky. Sheriff land, a Negro, who said Haviaras Hill said he struck Nicholson with land, a Negro, who said Haviaras Hill said he struck Nicholson with being intoxicated, and was Watson's version of the altercation S

the deputy.

Harrell admitted slapping two of the Negroes, but said it was illegal punishment of Negroes at ing to Grove Hill with the often after the civil white start of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for what a picture of two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for two ficers to make bond for the wom-onstrated with the driver for two ficers to make bond for the

Williams said Harrell beat in

He asked if Garrick had heard Gordon said the two men made on the head with a blackjack for g

Garrick replied he "hadn't medical attention.

Two of the nine Negroes testified that the officers beat them without cause, bringing a prompt defense claim the Negroes were "bootleggers" who were "talking this method of getting even."

The 400-capacite courtro, medical attention.

The pugilistic propensities of a Key Electronic and the standing against the walls, when system bus driver proved expensive to his employer this week when Al-Key Electronic and the standing against the walls, opened the trial.

Sheriff Comeaux said Sheriff J. R. Chance, of Holmes County (Bonifay) had wired that Champagne was charged with assault with intent to murder and reckless driving. He said Mrs. Champagne was charged with aiding her husband.

Champagne was freed after posting cash bonds of \$1,000 for himself and \$300 for his wife.

Mobile, Ala, Feb. 14—United States District Judge Allen Cox of Alorsead, Missing Allen Cox of Alorsead, Missing Feb. 14—United States District Judge Allen Cox of Alorsead, Missing Feb. 10-day criminal term of federal court here which will be high-lighted by a Clarke county civil lighted by a Clarke county civil rights trial.

Cox is sitting for Federal Judge
John McDuffie, who has been ill.

The evil ights ase if scheduned for trial Wednesday. Clarke
county Sheriff Jenkins Angus
Hill, and Deputy Willie Ray Harrell, both 35, are charged with
violating civil rights of nine Neviolating civil rights of nine Negroes. Several of the Negroes were under arrest on minor charges. The officers have pleaded innocent.

Acquitted

A tavem owner and a bar-tender charged with violeting the civil-rights law were found not guilty by a jury in the court of Recorder's Judge Joseph A. Gil-

They are Albert Burtenshaw, 44, owner of the Alcove Bar, 5019 Woodward, and Hallie Lloyd, a

former bartender there.

THEY WERE charged with refusing to serve Kelly Williams, a Negro, last September. Williams, 28, of 14205 Goddard, is a former student at Wayne University.

Williams said he had been refused service in the bar on two occasions. One time he was

in the company of two white students, he said.

Frank McLean, attorney for the defendents, said Lloyd had been williams. nstructed not to serve Williams because he was affiliated with a group of "troublemakers" at Wayne.

Constitutionality of Civil Rights

Bills Doubtful, Says Maine Solon

Portland, Mo March 11—Representative the (R-Me.) said Friday night be sympathizes with the Soloh in the fight against the resident's civil rights program.

In a statement prepared for delivery over radio station WCSH, Portland, Me., he added:

"The prospect of passing the President's so-called civil rights legislation has so alarmed the Southern Democrats that they are concentrating all their efforts and to the southern all their efforts and the southern all the

concentrating all their efforts and taking practically all the Senate's time in an effort to preserve the Senate's right of unlimited debate.

"I must admit that my sym-

pathies are with this Southern group.

"The so-called civil rights legislation which the President seeks to have passed is, as I think most lawyers would admit, of at least coubtful costitutionality. It also seems to me to be of extremely doubtful expediency since the bills all represent an attempt on the part of the federal Legislature to control the practices and pro-cedures of a block of Southern cedures of a block of Southern states with respect to the relations between the races. Even if it be conceded that the Southern states are urgently in need of being reformed, I doubt the positivity of reforming them from without."

Southern states members, Hale said represent a minority of both

said, represent a minority of both House and Senate. "It is the kind of minority that political institu-tions should find the means of protecting. It is a solid minority geographically. It can easily be outvoted both in the Senate and the House if votes can be forced

in either body.

"The filibuster," he added, "is the only weapon they have to protect their minority interests.'

## Michiganders Sue In Construction Refusal

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A group of 48 Negroes filed suit for \$150,000 in the U.S. District court for the vestern district of Michigan against officials of Lockport Township, Michigan, charging that they are being denied rights to develop their

They charge that they had purensed lots from the Interstate farm Bureau, Inc., an Illinois corporation, but officials of the township passed a law that no one could build in that area unless he owned 20 acres or more of land.

The Negroes, all from Chicago are represented by Atty. William Jerry Huff of Chicago, who is a member of both the western and eastern district bars in Michigan.

eastern district bars in Michigan.
The plaintiffs are:

E. Arsenaux, John Leslie, James Noel, B. Berr, O. C. Sharp, B. Pope, L. Dixon, Rufus Brown, Jake Attins, Randolph Brown, J. Stewart, Hazel Jackson, Fred Johnson, Nellie Turner, L. Pate, Herbert Moore, Amos Haynes, Dudley Jackson.

William Bryson, M. Tate, W. Perues, E. Wilhite, David Porter, Irene Dale, George Edwards, P. Little, T. McGowen, Fred Wray, Alvin Williams, Mazie Parker, Lillian Bell, James Bell, Daisy White, Marie McArver, Daniel Linzy, Sam Griffin. Louise Pettus, Lucille Miles. Ora Stiger, Marie Block, Mrs. A. Hall, Elma Bryant, A. Dozier, Perry Davis, M. Gowen, Charles Chase, Lulu Middlebrooks, L. McDonald, J. E. Nelson, Gustave A. Dunse, Anna A. Dunse, and the Interstate Farm Bureau, Inc.

Named as defendants in the suit individually as well as in official capacities, were the following township officers.

Lester R. Schrader, assessor; Louis Haldry, clerk; Warren Hoshel, Glenn Blanchard, and Floyd Ketchum, justices of the peace; the Lockport Township board; C. Berger, D. Scott, and Gus Mannke, constables. one of hitspeed's in opcosition to besident Truman's
rights program schator
castland of Mississippi made the
astonishing statement that if the
state bill a passed he white
race in the South will become
mongrelized.

There are many persons who to all appearances are white with blue eyes and blond hair, but because it is thought they have Negro blood in their veins they are classified as Negro.

In Senator Eastland's home State the percentage of white Negroes is higher than in any of the other Southern States; surely if he is not blind he can see that it is the Negro race that see that it is the Negro race that has become mongrelized. The intermingling of the races began when the first few Africans were brought here in chains over 300 years ago and has continued with an accelerated tempo until the present day. It is the estimate of our foremost sociologists there are five million white Kergroes in the United States. ward of 30,000 of these Negroes cross the color line annually.
Who is white and who is Negro?
C. A. LEWIS.

Lexington, Va.

. Must Practice Cherne as treasurer.

Waymack cational agency, sponsoring meetings, distributing literature and promoting radio programs. Formed last June 15, it has been under temporary chairmanship of Dr. Rights tion at New York University. Dean Ernest O. Melby, dean of educa-Melby, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde and Herbert Bayard Swope serve as vice-chairmen, and Leo M.

the Liberty It Preaches
The designation of William W. WayBecause he sees an "urgent need mack as chairman of the National to make America stronger for the Citizens Council on Civil Rights comes

Last December, took on a new job ceptance of this unpaid post insures Thursday night—chairman of the that the fight will be pressed under the National Citizens Council on Civil leadership of an experience of the Presented to board members and public interest. His long newspaper

Waymack said:

our internal strength and of our rights. xternal strength.

with this element.

that is what any of us chooses legislation these tasks continue the most to fear, can be dealt with year round on the local level. Mr. to exploit for its mad ends.

dom-suffocating miasma abroad roals. can be averted most surely by putting behind our statesmanship, behind our material help to people of similar goals, and behind our military strength, the demonstration that we know how to practice the slogans we preach."

The council, whose office is at 20 West Fortieth Street, is an edu-

great tasks that it has in theat an specially thing time Follow-world," W. W. Waymack, who re-mg the filibuster defeat suffered in med membership in the United the Senate by advocates of federal leg-States Atomic Energy Commission islation to protect civil rights, his ac-

esident of Freedom House and public interest. His long newspaper rmer Secretary of War, during experience in the Midwest led to a dinner in the Hotel Plaza, Mr. Pulitzer Prize in 1937 for editorial writing, and he has received the Dis-"America is the world's strong-tinguished Service Citation of the Nahold for the rights that we sum up tional Conference of Christians and

s freedom. America will not be Jews. He recently completed a twon effective stronghold to rally the year term as a member of the United

the mental of the world if it sadly fails States Atomic Energy Commission.

As chairman of the council, which is a nonpartisan educational agency, he will hose "times when the real danger, to the very fundamentals of our these tasks: To promote public underspanses, our aims and our strength, as to all and recommendations in the real tasks. in lazy overoptimism as to all and recommendations in the report of defects curing themselves; is in the President's Committee on Civil earful overestimating of the Rights; to encourage local community orces of resisting inertia; is in action for improvement in the observimid underestimating of the con-ance of civil rights for all citizens; to cience and educability of people." stimulate the for ation of local coun-"Civil rights," the sixty-year-cils on civil rights and the undertaking old former atomic commissioner of local community audits, and to im-and 1938 Pulitzer Prize editorial prove public understanding of the need writed from Iowa said, "is no mere for permanent commissions on civil phrase; it is the very essence of rights.

These objectives are a large order "Seventy air groups or a fleet for any group. The council sponsors of super-carriers are, as elements various forums, offers field leadership, strength, superficial compared and brings to communities the tools and literature for conducting local civil "Fifth columnism at home, if rights audits. Apart from any federal

best by denying it gross injustices Waymack's hairmanship adds strength "The advance of a hostile, free- to the effor to reach these admirable

PITTSBURGH-Nine nationally prominent Negroes were listed regardless of political beliefs, all s sponsors of a "Freedom Crusade" to Washington, D. C., and a National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, scheduled this month, a local progressive organization announced Tuesday.

A total of ninety-nine persons Chucan plans for an offensive by the islative Assembly and Rally

Western Pennsylvania listed the meeting. conference, as sponsors: The climax of the conference, sishop R. R. Wright Jr., New billed as non-partisan, came when Tork; Mrs. Lulu White, secretary Dr W. E. B. DuBois, slated to Hughes, New York; Charles Perry align the American Negro solidly Howard, co-chairman Progressive behind the Progressive Party." party, Des Moines, Iowa; the Rev. The statement set off a chain Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Dr. W. E reaction among a large number of B. DuBois, NAACP, New York, and the delegates, many rose to angri-B. DuBois, NAACP, New York, and ly disavow any connection with the Progressives and to condemn party, New York.

Other well-known figures includ ed on the sponsors list are: Hen Uta Hagen, New York; Da Hammett, New York; Ring ner Jr., Hollywood; Carey Mew liams, Los Angeles; Dr. Gene ish, Congress of American Wo New York, and Benjamin Raime Houston, Tex.

Ella P. Steward, president of National Association of Colored men, Washington, D. C., was listed.

The "Crusade" is schedule Tuesday, Jan. 18, and will be ceded by a conference on Mon Jan. 17, at the AFL Laborers Union The NAACP and various other auditorium in Washington. A proposed organizations which gave support acting featuring addresses by to the candidacy of President Trusteeting

ere listed as sponsors of the af- By VENICE SPRAGGS ng "payment of the election cam-paign promisory notes on civil WASHINGTON Bureau) rights legislation" and mapping sponsored Civil Rights Leg-

merican people to end 'secondclass' citizenship for the Negro people, trade unionists, Communists,
Progressives abberrals and all other
minorities."

The Civil Rights Congress of
The Civ

Houston NAACP; Prof. J. R. Thom-summarize the findings of the s., Virginia State College; Paul session, declared that "the mean-robeson, New York; Langston ing behind the assembly was to

sponsors for misleading them.

When Wilson, who was pesiding, rietta Buckmaster, New York was able to make himself heard Franklin P. Adams, Westport over the rabble, he denounced Du Conn.; Dr. Albert Einstein, Prince Bois' claim as a "misapprehension", ton, N. J.: Howard Fast, New York and tried to assure delegates that ing that as far as he, as chairman, and as Grand Exalted Leader of the order was concerned, the meeting was still non-partisan.

The conference, called to protest discrimination and Jim Crow in Washington, got off to a bad start even before it convened, when Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, withdrew as a sponsor intimating that the delegations were weighted with persons of leftist tinge.

Congressmen has also man in the recent campaign, also for the Charles also man in the recent campaign, also phrey of Minnesota, outstanding Democratic leader in the fight for civil rights, failed to appear at the session at which he was booked to speak.

When Henry A. Wallace, head of the Progressive party, appeared in the hall as chief speaker at a mass meeting, an effort was made by a hundred or more of his adherents to stampede the meeting into a

The final meeting likewise broke up in a wrangle with the leftist group still attempting to gain control. Clark Foreman, treasurer of the Progressive Party and former chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, did steer through a resolution from the panel he headed proposing that delegates to the conference would rally to the defense of the civil rights of the Communist leaders presently on trial in New York, however much it might oppose the Communist philosophy, as the first line of defense of the civil liberties of all Americans.

In closing the session, Wilson warned that regardless of their views on all other issues, all Negro and liberal elements should join in a forceful fight to end discrimination and segregation in the nation's capital.

by the state and track.

State and Track Share

history of New Jersey. action. The law broadens previously During the legislative session a those of the Port of New York existing bars against racial andbipartisan maneuver brought pass-Authority.

The figure of the Fort of New Tolk

The figure of the Fort of

Under the law, a commissionrace tracks in the state. will be set up to hear complaints The racing bill, sponsored by As- Benefit Life Insurance Company and settle them by conciliation semblyman Emory S. Kates, Re-of Newark to create a third, or Violators are subject to crimina publican, of Camden, also would contingency, reserve, as has been court action.

esure Designed to Promote Racial, Religious Tolerance in Employment, Education

encourage racial and religious tor Governor Driscoll has accommodate permit approval by counties and Previous legislation has confined provided the measure of the employ-

of civic organizations that have appears in the Kates Bill.

ent field. Voluntary settlements to dairymen's protests over the disputes, rather than resort to Governor's removal of retail milk civil litigation or prosecution, has price minimums, put the manda-been the policy of the State Divitinuation of this policy without use the Senate without minority supof new penalties is expected. The port on Friday is doubtful. An exset sets maximum fines at \$500 ecutive veto is virtually certain.

be encouraged by the new law, would become law. which he looked upon as a miletone in progress toward better nderstanding among religious and racial groups.

Session Nears Its End

With the signing of the bill the bills to require oaths of allegiance under the state's new constitution. rs held another of their sessions tive or appointive, and compel canrending into the early morning didates to file such oaths when ours today to advance much of running for any office. he remaining bills of the adminis-

out by leaders. The Legislature A \$6,100,000 pay adjustment bill a W is in recess until Friday at 2 P. M. for state employes, continuing a A new constitutional ban on \$360 bonus and granting other adpassage of legislation within the justments under a revision of sal-

-(P) same twenty-four-hour period by ary scales in the next fiscal year. both houses has been a factor en-A measure raising the daily pay of rights officouraging earlier adjournment on of jurors from \$3 to \$5. comment he hoped if the final day of the session. Only Legislation setting up a Dela-

vouid become a milestone in theemergency measures can receive ware River Port Authority, with powers and objectives similar to

A measure to allow the Mutual set a ceiling of 7 per cent on the permitted other large insurance state "take" from the total handle concerns; transfer of funds from of bets during racing seasons at campany surplus to the new re-New Jersey tracks. Twelve per serve may cause a reduction in its cent of the bet now is withheld tax payments to Newark.

from bet distribution to be divided A bill to allow municipalities to adjust schedules of firemen to a fifty-six-hour week. Firemen now are on duty or call up to eighty-

When the total handle at a meet four hours. does not exceed \$40,000,000 the NEW CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTE take 6 per cent, when it rises to \$55,000,000 and more the state share increases until it is 10 per

cent and the track share drops 2 Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey's new per cent.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5—Gov.

Alfred E. Driscoll signed today the state at 7, per cent and the ance in employment, education, recreditivil rights legislation designed to minutum for the association at 5 ation and public accommodations benefic as a dvised came law here with the approval of Governor Driscoll has advised the measure by Governor Alfred E.

municipalities, in which new track associations seek to locate. He said the signing of the bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Grace M. he would sign no more legislation that have appears in the Kates Bill.

Freeman, Republican, of Essex, affecting racing unless it included litigation or prosecution, has been the policy of the State Division Against municipalities, in which new track enforcement largely to the employcampaigned for a stronger civil A combination of fourteen Dem-Discrimination. Continuation of this ocratic minority members with policy without use of new penalties is Previous legislation has confined seventeen rural county Republi- expected. The act sets maximum fines afforcement largely to the employ- cans, who have been sympathetic at \$500 and jail terms up to one year.

been the policy of the State Divi-toes the policy of the State Divi-tion Against Discrimination. Con-the Senate without use the Senate without minority sup-the Senate without use the Senate without minority supthe more inspiring when contrasted with tinct civil rights measures since found it necessary to take legal of new penalties is expected. So found it necessary to take legal action against an employer for region of signature ceremony, that "a spirit of tolerance" would become law.

The speaker declared that the same time in the would become law.

Legislative Work Completed

Cills tion, law which he opera to quitably
By action in either the Senate and correction a great degree of effectiveness.

By action in either the Senate and correction and correction are specified out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through controlled out last week by Harold A. Lett, member of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination through the Section of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey Divisi

Under the new act the fight against disReviewing gains in civil rights to them through local custom. with the signing of the bill the bills to require dathing a state, county, under the new act the fight against dis—Reviewing gains in civil rights to them through local custom.

The passage of the previously closed crimination is carried forward to the fields since the passage of a fair employ—The passage of the Freeman Act of education, recreation and places of public ment practice law in 1948, the recent passage of the recent passage of the passage of the Freeman Act of education, recreation and places of public ment practice law in 1948, the recent passage of the pas of education, recreation and places of public ment practice law in 1948, the re-early this year, Mr. Lett said, has of education, recreation and places of public accommodation, including hotels, restauing for any office.

The general state budget bill, rants, taverns, swimming pools, bathhouses, adoption of a general duil rights

of education, recreation and places of public affirmation of the bill of rights already resulted in the voluntary adoption of a general duil rights

theaters and bowling alleys. In its original form the law was applicable principally to discrimination in employment. Enforcement powers are increased by the establishment of maximum penalties of jail sentences up to one year and maximum fines of \$500.

In the advancement of its purpose of making equal rights a reality in the lives of its people, New Jersey has proceeded by gradual stages, ending segregation in public schools and public housing, also in the National Guard and, through patient efforts. reducing it in employment. Meanwhile, a consistent campaign of education has been carried on. In consequence there is the prospect that there will be only a minimum need of the penalty clauses of the new civil-rights un 3-20 -46

The civil-rights law and the legislation calling for a referendum in November on issuance of \$25,000,000 of bonds for constructing and improving state hospitals give to the current legislative session in New Jersey, now hurrying toward its close, definite claims upon distinction. There has been for several years an urgent need of additional facilities for the mentally and physically ill and handicapped, now housed in crowded and in many instances obsolete and dangerous buildings. More adequate provision for these afflicted people involves a moral obligation.

Although many major features of his program remain to be enacted, Governor Driscoll has reason for real satisfaction with the progress made. The record gives promise of being noteworthy.

NEW YORK-With the passage tile

law in early 949. Millett described thir satisfactory." effect as "eminently

## PERSUASION WORKS

He asserted that the method of administering the FEPC law through "persuasion and conciliation rather than through court tests or hearings" has resulted in breaking down even the most hosopposition. The and administration of three dis- Against Discrimination has never

schools. hotels, restaurants, and bathing beaches previously closed & 5

totaling \$159.532.000 and a da-

CIVIL RIGHTS, FEPC HAVE GOOD CHANCE IN NEW MEXICO

Santa re, N. M. (NNPA)—For the first time three thry were placed on the law books in 1923, repear of laws permitting segregation in New Mexico appears probable.

A concerted drive by the New Mexico Comeil on Human Relations is being staged throughout the state to obtain backing for the repeal move and for passage of civil rights and EEPC legislation. The Council is made up of representatives of minority groups in New Mexico.

The State Legislature which is now in session appears friendly toward repeal of the laws which few people in the state know exist. One of the Council's foremost jobs has been to convince New Mexicans that it is legal to place Negro school children in separate schools and to permit Jim Crow transportation.

Most of those informed of the situation have said they were unaware that such a situation exists in the state. Even some legislators had no idea segregation was legal.

Now that segregation is being attempted against the Spanish-American group, pressure is growing on the legislature to get rid of the statutes this session. Senator Robert S. Kerr proved last Friday to be a wolf Friday he opposes basic and inherent rights of black citizens in sheep's clothing. He has been parties a outd over Okla which the Truman civil rights program would succor.

orted the former governor in his race last year, were visibly downhearted Saturday and a number of them were open in their denunciation of his action in supporting the Dixiecrat element in their opposition to civil rights.

But every cloud has its silver lining. Senator Elmer Thomas was the one to save the honor of the state Friday in standing by President Truman. It is very difficult for us to understand just how Senator Kerr can feel he is supporting the President, about whom le talked so fervently during the campaign, or how he can assume he is giving any assistance to the Fair Deal of the man from Missouri, when in the first moment of crisis he deserted Truman and joined the ranks of reaction. Oklahoma city Oklahoma
Of course, Negroes in Oklahoma were in a sense com-

pletely disfranchised in the senatorial election last fall. When Ross Rizley, Republican standard bearer, moved down into Little Dixie and began to shout his opposition to civil rights and promise the folk down on Red River he was going to support the states rights program in Congress, and when candidate Kerr remained discreetly silent until at last he came out and said the same thing, we all knew there was no salvation for the civil rights program for Oklahoma Negroes under the leadership of either candidate. Friday, Senator Kerr shed his false garments and let the entire state see him in

his unabashed reactionary nakedness.

But if you assume things might have been better if Mr. Kerr had not been elected, you need only to turn to the record to discover that 23 Republicans joined 23 Democrats to override the Barkley ruling. It can safely be said that if Mr. Rizled had been in Washington Friday holding the same portfolio now in the hands of Senator Kerr, it would have been a case of 24 Republicans in collusion with 22 Democrats. There is no question but what the Republican party in Oklahoma last fall sold out lock, stock and barrel to the reactionary forces of the state. That's why Rizley launched his campaign in Little Dixie, and it was the Rizley speeches that finally caused Kerr to announce what his position would be if he arrived in Washington. 3 - 19 - 49

As one rock-ribbed Negro Democrat remarked Saturday,

"Kerr is forcing me to get out of the Democratic party and I don't know what to do but join the Progressives, and I wish now it had been so I could have voted for Wallace last year." That's the reaction among Negroes this week as we talk to them, and we are sure by the time Senator Kerr has been in action for a few more months this opinion will be more clearly

defined before the public view.

It will be recalled we made a prediction several weeks ago in this column following the civil rights meeting in Washington. We pointed out that Finley Wilson in reality did not know he was calling a meeting that would denounce and condemn both of the old parties and that the only realistic reaction to such protest would be the desire to join a third party movement.

As we all know, and as Senator Keer knew, there is no way to bring civil rights proposals before Congress other than to make drastic changes in the senate rules. Those who supported the Barkley ruling to the effect that Senate Rule Number XII applies to motions as well as measures, were making a genuine artempt to get civil rights legication up

## CIVIL RIGHTS PLAN

wyork Times Four Bills 15 Months After

Truman Message

By CLAYTON KNOWLES WASHINGTON, April 18 ident Truman's civil rights was presented to Congress

today, fourteen months and twenty-six days after he outlined it to members at great political peril in

a special message.

The legislation was introduced by Senator J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to emphasize that the action repre sented a first step toward performance on a major Democratic platform pledge.

The long-awaited program, presented in four separate bills, calls for 1. A fair employment practices act. 2. An anti-lynching act.

An anti-poll tax act.
 A civil rights act of 1949.

For Civil Rights Commission Only the last of these measures, designed to strengthen protection of the individual's rights to liberty, security and the privileges of citizenship, covers new ground. The other measures for the most part duplicate legislation that has been offered through the years.

The civil rights act calls for creation of a commission on civil rights within the Executive Department to make a year-round appraisal of policies, practices and enforcement in the field by all levels of government and by private individuals and groups.

This proposed commission of five members would make an annual report, with any recommendations

they might have, to the President.

A joint Congressional committee on civil rights of fourteen members also would be established, authorized to make a continuing study, hold hearings and subpoena both witnesses and records.

As a third means of bolstering Federal machinery, the legislation provides for expansion of the Department of Justice to permit full enforcement of the law. A new Assistant Attorney General would head a special civil rights division. The staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be tarined and increased to loow into civil rights

Conspiracy Laws Bolstered

The second title of this proposed act would strengthen and close the VEN TO CONGRESS gaps in existing law protecting in-dividual rights. Notably strengthened are the so-called conspiracy laws, lingering vestiges of the Force laws of the last century, under which these rights have been enforced by a process of juridice evolution.

## President Truman Receives

ship and equal opportunity for all, Washington, D. C. (NNPA) without regard to race, creed or President Truman last Wednesday color."

renewed his pledge to fight for enactment of his civil rights program. 11156 4.94

In accepting the third annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial award, presented to him by The Chicago Defender, Mr. Truman indicated that he would continue to press for civil rights legislation until his goal is accomplished.

Presentation of the award was made by John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of The Chicago Defender. It was given to Mr. Truman for the significant contributions to democracy the President made in 1948.

Thanking Mr. Sengstacke for the award, Mr. Truman said he appreciated it and hoped very much that he will continue to deserve it." He added:

## **Principles**

"The statement was made, I think before the election last fall, that the principles for which we are fighting are just as old as the constitution of the United States and just as new as the Democratic platform of 1948. We are pressing for the implementation of that platform and shall continue to press for it until we achieve the purpose which was set out. That is about all I

can cay."
In presenting the award, Mr. Sengstacke told the President that "The idea behind this presentation to you, the President of the United States, was conceived more than forty-four years ago in the mind of a man destined to leave a lasting imprint on the memory of Americans everywhere. For it was fortyfour years ago that the late Robert S. Abbott founded The Chicago Defender and began his upward climb as a pioneer Negro journalist."

Mr. Sengstacke explained that the award was presented annually to the "American man or woman who has done the most to advance Mr. Abbott's ideals of full citizen-

## Southern Approach ciliate, arbitrate and recommend in cases

involving discrimination in employment. Southerners are planning to introduce This avoids the Federal police feature and their own versionit by asses the unconstitutional proposal

will and good intent. The plan is to getable or not. It was exactly this system it before the Congress ahead of any Ad-which worked so well during the recent ministration bills.

these three things:

- amendment to abolish the poll tax. Since 41 States, including Georgia, have already abolished it and others are preparing to so, there is no doubt but that the poll tax will go and that it would do so with-Southerners as reasonable and as being out any Federal coercion. Since even the most ardent supporters of poll tax ban- of excellent results. At least it is a starter ning agree there is grave doubt as to con- and it is a positive action. We will be stitutional authority to do so, an amend- offering something that we are "for," and
- eral statute. This newspaper has always much of its present trouble. opposed Federal coercion, and still does. But, there can no longer be any doubt but that failure of local peace officers to enforce laws against such violence properly has created so much national anger and opinion that it is not longer possible to from the practical viewpoint, up against (D., Tenn.), declared Saturday night. we will get—not whether we will have it. Society here. Speaking on "we must cure the South's ills," Senator Kefauver

The honest Southerner must admit did not mention the civil rights something more to other than the program in so many words. that local law enforcement agencies, be"We adults are using education against the civil rights program.

cause of the peculiarities of our political to solve our racial problems, quite The most eloquent argument apart from formal schooling," he against passage of antilynching methods, frequently are powerless to pro-declared. "There is an increasing legislation, for example, is a statisceed against a prominent family or one understanding and sympathy tic. Statistics show only two lynchpolitically powerful when such is involved among the races of the South. We ings in the South last year: One are making great headway, in our of these was a white man. That in a lynching case. This is wrong, but it is a fact. The Southerners propose to remove a lynching case from the county where it occurs and try it in a county where the local passions and political blocs would be led but not forced. This is the solution of thinking leaders of both races. But again the South will be led but not not be led but not forced. This is the solution on merit, rather than the solution of thinking leaders of both races. But again the South will recognize that we are legislation on merit, rather than not apply.

legislation which would establish in the its pathway of progress. Department of Labor, a board which "Some of my friends disagree racial relations. I think we stand would have the power to investigate, con- with my belief . . . that we have a good chance of settling this political issue for a long time to come

that a man may be told he must hire It is being introduced by men of good someone whether that person is accept-World War in cases involving thousands We urge thoughtful Southerners toof workers from minority groups. There have a look at it. In brief it would do is no reason to think it will not work even better now when the national conscience 1. It would provide for a constitutional is so much more aware of the evils and wrongs of discrimination. A standing army could not enforce the provisions of the FEPC as proposed by the more radical makers of civil rights legislation.

We recommend this plan to thoughtful possible of enforcement and productive ment would seem the most sensible plan. not appearing as merely "against" some-2. Lynching would come under Fed-thing, a role which has brought the South

would have been much better for both the whites and the negroes of the South if President Truman avoid some such measure. We are then, had not proposed his so-called civil rights program, Senator Kefauver

The senator was the principal speaker at the 23rd annual banquet the problem of what sort of legislation and alumnae reunion of the George Washington University Medical

ot apply:

races. But, again, the South will legislation on merit, rather than overcome this problem, as it has greatly to the benefit of the South.

3. The Southerners plan to introduce overcome many other obstacles in greatly to the benefit of the South.

'Friends Disagree'

There are sound reasons why Congress should not disturb our

on the merits of the case. Some of my friends disagree with me, but a man must stand for what he feels deep in his heart.'

'Sick, But Recuperating'

Senator Kefauver devoted most of his talk to the theme that "the South has been sick-very sickfor a long, long time, but she is recuperating.'

He pointed out the progress that is being made in education and in raising the standard of living in

The last stages of an ilness are filled with impatience," he said. of "Our hands should not become to weary until we have completed the task. The South is gaining a feeling to

of belonging, belonging to this wonderful era of world leadership which America is assuming. We want to take our rightful place; we want to do our share."

South Repeats Stand The Repeats Stand To Fight Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.reaffirmed their promise of and all-out battle against President Truman's Civil Rights program. But some of them conceded they anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and anti-job discrimination legislation—the proposals which fired the Dixiecrat rebellion a year ago

Rep. Joseph R. Bryson, (D.), South Carolina, said the South tauver will "fight this program to the

# **Negroes Demand**

AUSTIN, Tex.-Dentands of Texas Negroes for laws enforcing their "rightful place as American citizens of Texas" have been handed to Gov. B. F. Jester and the state legislature. Included among legislation demanded were provisions for equal education op-

portunity, housing and slum ize education;
clearance, an anti-injunction 2—Equal representation of the
act to protect labor from the courts, adequate working- on the basis of qualification; men's compensation and un- 3-Unsegregated schools withemployment insurance, Negro rep- out qualification, since facts have resentation on state, county and "proven the fallacy of the sepmunicipal bodies, and the right to arate-but-equal education theory; vote, to hold public office, and to serve on juries.

Arate-but-equal education theory;

4—Recognition and inclusion o Negro history in textbooks so that serve on juries.

by a conference here Feb. 18 of ful place in history.
the Texas Council of Negro Orlynching bill.

Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Mr. Smith demanded federal and Bishop College; R. A. Hester, Su-state housing aid. preme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; Miss Ellie Alma Walls, president of the State Teachers' Association, represent-7,000 Negro teachers; A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Donald Jones, regional secretary of the NAACP; U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional attorney; J. C. McAdams, superintendent of Negro education in Texas; Dr. McKinley Knox, prominent clergyman; Dr. Robert M. Herrington, president of Sam Houston College, and others.

Miss Walls, a teacher in an

Austin high school, lashed out first in demanding the establishment of a "foundation of a democratic states" which would include:

1-Provision of equal educa tional opportunity irrespective of race, as the first obligation of the State, with emphasis on equal ad ministrative services, faculty, sal aries, tenure, training, spiritu: l freedom, and opportunity to util

act to protect labor from the and technical advisory committees

The demands were formulated the Negro might attain his right-

ganizations. Delegates of 31 or- HEADING the Housing Comganizations attended. Reports mittee, Mr. A. Maceo Smith dewere given by more than 100 Ne-manded effective city planning, gro leaders. The conference coin-slum clearance, and relocation of cided with legislative hearings on slum arrears. Calling housing the the abolition of the poll tax and Number 1 problem of the Negro a public hearings on the anti-people of the state, and saying that the people cannot be sup-Among the speakers were Dr. plied through private enterprise,

## ext of Truman's Speech Attacking Bias

Following is the text of an ading it. tress by President Truman at a performance for the last year, I luncheon of the National Confer-have been impressed by your ence of Christians and Jews in comprehensive day-to-day pro-Washington yesterday, as recorded gram of education. Your efforts and transcribed by THE NEW YORK to promote understanding and

Trues from a radio frondeast:
I congratulate the National Conference of Christians and Jews on another year of widespread and effective work in the
cause of huran brotherhood at
home and abroad. I assure you
of my apport and enthusiasm
for your program for the coming
to you will. I am sure, go on to

country is founded than the National Conference of Christians and Jews. This country is founded upon an ideal-the ideal of the under the law.

many faiths and many beliefs. with the help of those associated Here in this country men of different traditions and different today and who are listening in. faiths have worked together for the common good.

grave of an American hero. No Conference of Christians and American knows, no real Ameri- Jews has rightly recognized that known Soldier-symbolizes our God is the father of mankind. faith in unity.

this country, not by eliminating inspired by a desire for brother-our differences in religion and hood and greater justice among tradition, not by hiding or sup-men which have denied or for-pressing our political and eco-pressing our political and eco-pressing our political by holding those ideals. Sooner or later pressing our political and eco-gotten the religious foundation of rights and to expand the enjoy-nomic conflicts, but by holding those ideals. Sooner or later rights and to expand the enjoy-have the power to overcome the pressing of the power to overcome the name of the and lost their way.

It is in their to a concept, which rises above these movements have wavered a firm stand in the councils of beliefs that the path can be found the light of them all, the concept of the and lost their way.

The great service of the Na- be judged. and Jews is to fight against the sented in this organization, what nations to create world economic one another, we can go forward, one another, we can go forward, under God, to meet and overcome father and creator of mankind. That is why we are undertaking forward of tolerance and brotherhood for tolerance and brotherhood is our program of economic assistant and strengthened by one another, we can go forward under God, to meet and overcome father and creator of mankind. That is why we are undertaking forward our program of economic assistant and strengthened by one another, we can go forward under God, to meet and overcome the difficulties which confront us. With His help, mankind will come not only a generous impulse but ance and putting forward our freedom and justice will be under God, to meet and overcome the difficulties which confront us. of tolerance and brotherhood which unites our country. This is which unites our country. This is a great patriotic service, and the country is indebted to the men and women in this organization and women in the world w

effort and substance in perform- duty.

eliminate prejudice have extended to almost every kind of organization in our society. You have

year and, in particular, for your Brotherhood Week, which is to be held next renders greater service to the basic principles on which this to principles on which this to good citizenship.

This fine work by your program for the coming your message to eagency that helps shape those titudes of mind which are portant to good citizenship. You will, I am sure, go on to reach more of these groups and bring your message to every titudes of mind which are im-

This fine work by your organization will reach its peak again next February in Brotherhood Week. I am happy to have the opportunity to serve again as equality of men before God and honorary chairman of that event. I am sure that it will be a notable On the basis of this ideal, we success under the leadership of have created a nation composed my friend John Sullivan [forof people from many lands with mer Secretary of the Navyl, and

## Strength in Principles

I have just come from the Na- The greatest strength of this tional Cemetery at Arlington, organization lies in its fundawhere I laid a wreath on the mental principles. The National

In the history of the world, We have achieved our unity in there have been some movements

duty.

All the faiths represented here The task of achieving greater claim as a common heritage the justice and freedom will be long

therefore, can never be content These things are not only morto live for ourselves alone. We ally wrong—they threaten to un-

must acknowledge that in the conceive of other men as slaves. United States there are instances and not as brothers. of discrimination and injustice My friends, I am doing everybecause of difference in color, re-thing of which I am capable to ligion or national origin.

fundamental faith which holds us who look up and who know that together. It is encouraging to there is a greater power than see that Americans all over the man in the universe to organize country are growing more and themselves to meet those who more aware of the importance of look down and who are strictly this problem.

Government take an active part profess—the brotherhood of man in this effort to achieve greater and the fatherhood of God. Men justice. I have called for legisla- and women who have this faith tion to protect the rights of all its will refuse to bow to force. They American knows, no telegraph of the broth-citizens and to assure their equal will refuse to bow to force. They can cares, whether that man was the true of montion of the broth-citizens and to assure their equal will refuse to worship the power a Catholic, a Jew or a Protestant, erhood of man is belief in God. particiation in national life, and to of the state.

The only sure bedrock of human reduce discrimination based upon the state.

They will refuse to worship the power or what his origin or color were. The only sure bedrock of human reduce discrimination based upon They will refuse to set their own or what his origin or color were. The only sure bedrock of number of what his origin or color were. The only sure bedrock of number of what his origin or color were. The only sure bedrock of number of the fundamental faith of this country and criticism. For they understand tution, I do not see how we can there is the eternal standard of We have achieved our unity in there have been some interesting in the enternal standard of this country, not by eliminating inspired by a desire for brother-legislation.

them all, the concept of the brotherhood of man.

First Step of Enemies

The first step of every enemy of this country has always been of this country has always been ferent strands of faith and belief ferent strands of faith and belief ferent strands of faith and belief out of which this nation has been out of which this nation has been out of which this nation has been out of woven. Our enemies have tried woven. Our enemies have tried woven, only if we acknowledge that the strands of brotherhood is something.

The first step of Enemies

They have become self-centered; the United Nations against the United Nations of the United Nations in developing and others like it, we have been and others like it, we have been in the United Nations in developing such historical international documents as the Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on Genocide.

To them, therefore, we must extend the hand of brotherhood. This is a task for all men of good will, working together every where. There can be no higher challenge than to build a world of the United Nations against the United Nations in developing and others like it, we have been in the United Nations in developing and others like it, we have been in the United Nations in developing and others like it, we have been in the United Nations in developing and others like it.

trust among our people.

The great service of the National Conference of Christians
tional Conference of Christians
the great religions represions what
nations to create world economic
one another, we can go forward.

The great service of the National Conference of Christians
tional Conference of Christians
the great religions represions to the peace and brotherhood that is the goal toward which we must
sented in this organization, what
nations to create world economic
one another, we can go forward.

great thoughts of the Hebrew and it will be difficult. The beliefs prophets. The prophets were on which we have founded our among the first of men who saw form of government, and our hope that the concept of the fatherhood of a better world, are under atof God required men to do justice tack. In various parts of the world to one another. They called on today, human rights and freedom the people of their day, just as are being deliberately violated they call on us today, not only to and suppressed. Men and women

must always be working to elimi-do the slow and hard-won achievenate injustice, and to create a so-ments of civilization. They repreagency that helps shape those at- ciety which carries out our ideals, sent a new barbarism, more ter-If we look at ourselves in the rible than that of ancient times. true spirit of brotherhood, we These are the acts of men who

> organize the moral forces in the But we are working diligently to world to meet this situation. I overcome these violations of the am trying to get all those people materialistic. That's what we are

Asks Laws for Greater Justice up against.

The defense of mankind against I have asked that our Federal these attacks lies in the faith we

the clear language of our Consti- that above all these works of man

out of which this nation has been controlled woven. Our enemies have tried woven. Our enemies have tried only if we acknowledge that the to set up group against group, ideal of brotherhood is something taith against faith—to create prejudice and to spread hate and disudice and to sprea